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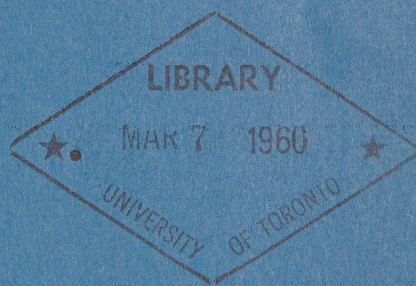
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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
**COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES**



For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1959

Canada, Commission of Penitentiaries



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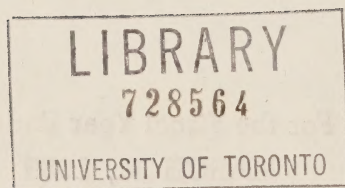
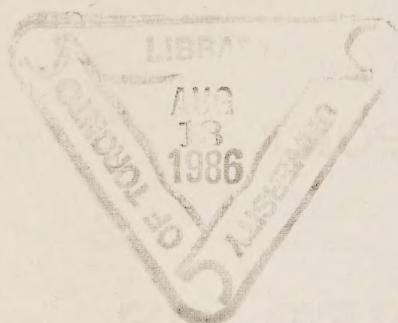
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

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For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1959



Price 50 cents Cat. No. J81-58

Available from the Queen's Printer
Ottawa, Canada

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Georges Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
E. D. FULTON,
Minister of Justice.

*To the Honourable E. D. Fulton, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice.*

SIR,—In accordance with Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959, together with excerpts from Wardens' Reports and appropriate statistics dealing with the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. B. GIBSON,
Commissioner.

OTTAWA, September 1, 1959.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
I—INTRODUCTORY.....	7
II—ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL.....	8
Appointments.....	8
Retirements.....	9
New Positions.....	9
Promotions.....	10
Camps.....	10
Canada Savings Bonds.....	10
Royal Visit—Grant of Amnesty.....	11
Dominion Provincial Conference.....	11
Correctional Planning Committee.....	11
National Parole Board.....	12
New Quebec Institution.....	13
III—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION.....	13
General Data.....	13
First Offenders.....	14
General Recidivism.....	14
Penitentiary Recidivism.....	14
Nationality of Inmates.....	15
Young Inmates in Penitentiaries.....	15
Releases 1958-59.....	15
Admissions.....	16
Penal Record of Inmates Admitted.....	16
Young Inmates Admitted (Males).....	16
Penal Record of Young Inmates Admitted.....	17
Nature of Offences (Young Inmates admitted).....	17
IV—CLASSIFICATION.....	17
V—EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.....	18
VI—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	18
VII—CELLULAR ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES.....	19
VIII—RELIGIOUS SERVICES.....	19
IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS.....	19
X—AFTER-CARE SERVICES.....	20
XI—PENITENTIARY FARMS.....	20
XII—ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DIVISION.....	28
XIII—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES.....	31
XIV—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT.....	32
Kitchen Sanitation and Personal Hygiene.....	33
Preventive Maintenance.....	33
Inmate Training.....	33
Kitchen Equipment Purchased.....	34
Penitentiary Farm Produce Purchased by Steward.....	34
Processed Meats.....	34
Bakery Production.....	34
Officers' Mess.....	35

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Concluded*

	PAGE
XV—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES.....	35
XVI—INDUSTRIAL DIVISION.....	38
XVII—VOCATIONAL TRAINING.....	44
XVIII—CONCLUSION.....	47
TABLES RESPECTING INMATES—	
Table I—Movement of Population.....	48
Table II—Nationality.....	49
Table III—Civil Status.....	49
Table IV—Duration of Sentence.....	50
Table V—Ages.....	50
Table VI—Creeds.....	50
Table VII—Previous Convictions.....	51
Table VIII—Employment of Inmates.....	52
Table IX—Comparative Statement of Revenue.....	53
Table X—Comparative Statement of Disbursements.....	54
Table XI—Comparative Statement of Disbursements (by Penitentiary)..	54
Table XII—Comparative Statement of Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed.....	54
Table XIII—Statement of Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed in the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1959.....	55
Table XIV—Comparative Statement of Capital and Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed.....	56
Table XV—Expenditures on Medical and Allied Services 1958-59.....	56
Table XVI—Activities of Welfare Organizations During Fiscal Year.....	57
ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WARDENS—	
Kingston Penitentiary.....	59
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	81
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	89
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	104
British Columbia Penitentiary.....	119
Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	132
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	143
Federal Training Centre.....	154
Penitentiary Staff College.....	173
Joyceville Institution.....	175
STATISTICAL DATA BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS ON INMATES RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR	
(Table of Contents).....	183

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES
For The
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1959

I—INTRODUCTORY

1. The fiscal year 1958-59 will undoubtedly be remembered as the period in which the federal penitentiary system of Canada embarked on an experimental programme to determine the practicality of medium and minimum security measures in the treatment of persons sentenced to terms of two years or more. Formerly, prisoners have from time to time worked outside penitentiary walls, but only under the close supervision of the custodial staff, and were always returned to their cells within the walls after working hours. A solitary exception to this practice was the establishment of a dormitory camp at the Joyceville Institution site during the construction of the present buildings. Even in this dormitory camp, the usual security measures were adhered to.

2. As a first step in the implementation of a new minimum security program in line with the recommendations of the Fauteux Report, it was decided to open work camps of a more or less permanent nature as extensions of the penitentiaries in several parts of Canada. This also had the beneficial effect of providing additional accommodation to relieve overcrowding. Two such operations were undertaken in the fiscal year under review and a third is now contemplated. The first of these is located at William Head on Vancouver Island; this unit, which received its first inmates on January 9th, 1959, is operated as an extension of British Columbia Penitentiary at New Westminster. The second unit, at Valleyfield, Quebec, is an extension of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary; its first 16 inmates were transferred from that institution on March 4, 1959. It is expected that, during the coming fiscal year, a similar extension of Dorchester Penitentiary (in New Brunswick) will be established at Springhill, Nova Scotia.

3. The future of these, and of any additional extension-camps that may be set up, will necessarily be determined by future experience and necessity.

If, as is anticipated, better rehabilitative work can be done with selected inmates in the minimum-medium security setting of these smaller units than in the restrictive atmosphere of the maximum-security parent institutions, there may be ample justification for continuation and enlargement of this experimental programme. The experience of other countries would lead us to believe that this is probable.

4. The decisions involved in the programme just described are closely related to the exploratory and advisory work that has been performed by a Correctional Planning Committee which was designated within his department by the Minister of Justice during the fiscal year. Reference was made in our last annual report to the continuing study that was being made of the implications of the Fauteux Committee Report. On October 13 and 14, 1958, the Minister of Justice and his senior advisers conferred at Ottawa with the provincial Attorneys-General and other Ministers responsible for the administration of correctional and reformatory institutions. Substantial agreement was reached on

several important matters, one of which pertained to the possibility of the federal government accepting care and custody of prisoners sentenced to serve terms shorter than two years. Subsequent to that conference, the Correctional Planning Committee was named to study this field in greater detail and to advise the Minister of Justice with reference to the development of a more effective system of federal corrections in Canada. The Committee is expected to submit a report of its findings and recommendations about the end of 1959.

5. Meanwhile, the permanent buildings of the Joyceville Institution are nearing completion and preparations are being made for full-scale operation about October 1, 1959. Rapid progress is also being made on a new institution of similar design and purpose, adjacent to and on the present land-reserve of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. With the completion of these units, each planned to accommodate about 450 inmates, substantial relief from overcrowded facilities in the older institutions is looked for. An equally important consideration is the additional opportunity which will be available for segregation of inmates of various types.

II—ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

6. It is with deep regret that we record here the sudden death of Assistant Commissioner (Finance) Alan L. Brown, C.A., which occurred in his office in Ottawa on June 18, 1959. Mr. Brown had been appointed on January 3, 1956. His sudden death was a shock for all the Penitentiary Service as also for his numerous friends and acquaintances. He will always be remembered as a most devoted employee who was very much liked by all his associates.

APPOINTMENTS

7. In 1958-59 there were 245 appointments of whom 90 were veterans with overseas active service. 152 Guard Applicants, including one who returned from military service, were taken on, against 114 in the previous year. The increase is due to the opening of new dormitories at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and also to the opening of Valleyfield Camp (Quebec), and William Head (British Columbia).

8. By institution these appointments were:

	<i>Custodial Officers</i>	<i>Other than Custodial</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dorchester.....	12	9	21
Federal Training Central.....	20	9	29
St. Vincent de Paul.....	44	22	66
Kingston.....	23	9	32
Collin's Bay.....	2	4	6
Manitoba.....	16	11	27
Saskatchewan.....	9	4	13
British Columbia.....	26	11	37
Joyceville.....	nil	14	14
Total.....	152	93	245

9. Appointments for the last seven years were:

1952-53.....	244
1953-54.....	232
1954-55.....	215
1955-56.....	346
1956-57.....	195
1957-58.....	179
1958-59.....	245

RETIREMENTS

10. A total of 117 officers left the Service: 69 resigned; 35 were retired; 6 were dismissed; and 7 died. Retirements for the last five years were:

1954-55.....	160
1955-56.....	186
1956-57.....	144
1957-58.....	114
1958-59.....	117

11. Out of the 69 who resigned, 36 were members of the custodial staffs, a reduction of 4 as compared with 1957-58. The number of guards who resigned from the Service in the previous years was much higher: 103 in 1953-54; 60 in 1954-55; 107 in 1955-56; and 73 in 1956-57. We are glad to note this decrease as it seems now established that Penitentiary guards are more encouraged to accept prison work as a continuing career.

12. Amongst those whose retirements were effected during the year, there were 19 officers who had 25 years of service, or more. These officers were:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Rank when Retired</i>
St. Vincent de Paul	Beauchamp, P.	October 4/26	Assistant Engineer (Water Plant)
Dorchester	DeVarenes, F. J.	May 18/26	Assistant Engineer (Water Plant)
Dorchester	Doyle, Roy	June 2/31	Guard Grade 1
Manitoba	Vinet, Henry	April 22/25	Censor Clerk
Manitoba	Robertson, Wm.	May 11/21	Assistant Hospital Officer
Manitoba	Brown, J. C.	October 10/21	Storekeeper
Manitoba	Ellison, Charles	October 12/18	Keeper
Manitoba	Walker, J. B.	June 15/31	Guard Herdsman (Piggery)
Manitoba	Coghill, John	December 1/26	Assistant Engineer
British Columbia	Wilson, Alexander	January 19/14	Principal Keeper
British Columbia	Reid, Alexander	February 9/31	Guard Supervisor (Tailor Shop)
British Columbia	Chinn, Arthur L.	September 6/27	Instructor Machinist
British Columbia	Loneragan, Ernest M.	October 3/32	Clerk Personnel
Saskatchewan	Crofton, G. T.	April 23/29	Deputy Warden
Saskatchewan	Slawson, Herbert	July 15/30	Guard Grade 2
Saskatchewan	Thompson, John G.	July 15/30	Guard Grade 1
Saskatchewan	McBride, Wm. John	April 6/31	Guard Grade 1
Saskatchewan	Walkley, Wilfred	May 12/27	Guard Messenger
Collin's Bay	Field, Herbert	July 12/24	Deputy Warden

NEW POSITIONS

13. 116 new positions were authorized by the Treasury Board, of which 50 were for the custodial staff (26 for William Head, B.C.; 17 for Valleyfield Camp; and 7 for Joyceville Institution). 15 positions were approved for the Executive Staffs and 51 for the Administrative Staffs.

14. By institution these positions were:

	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Administrative</i>	<i>Custodial</i>	<i>Total</i>
Kingston.....	—	3	—	3
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1	6	—	7
Valleyfield Camp.....	2	6	17	25
Dorchester.....	2	1	—	3
Manitoba.....	1	3	—	4
British Columbia.....	—	4	—	4
William Head.....	3	7	26	36
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—
Collin's Bay.....	—	1	—	1
Federal Training Centre....	2	3	—	5
Joyceville Institution.....	4	17	7	28
Total.....	15	51	50	116

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

15. Since the proclamation of the Penitentiary Act on September 1st, 1947, 919 new positions have been authorized by the Treasury Board. By Classification and year these positions are:

	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Administrative</i>	<i>Custodial</i>	<i>Total</i>
1947-48.....	4	38	22	64
1948-49.....	8	21	2	31
1949-50.....	1	6	17	34
1950-51.....	4	38	83	125
1951-52.....	11	26	75	112
1952-53.....	1	12	20	33
1953-54.....	7	18	5	30
1954-55.....	3	22	5	30
1955-56.....	2	60	166	228
1956-57.....	11	45	13	69
1957-58.....	11	29	7	47
1958-59.....	15	51	50	116
Total.....	78	376	465	919

16. By institution these positions were:

	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Administrative</i>	<i>Custodial</i>	<i>Total</i>
Kingston.....	7	47	53	107
St. Vincent de Paul.....	11	68	92	171
Dorchester.....	8	30	33	71
Manitoba.....	4	25	18	47
British Columbia.....	6	38	28	72
Saskatchewan.....	4	33	30	67
Collin's Bay.....	6	47	22	75
Federal Training Centre....	18	52	124	194
Joyceville.....	6	23	22	51
William Head.....	3	7	26	36
Valleyfield Camp.....	2	6	17	25
Penitentiary Staff College..	3	—	—	3
Total.....	78	376	465	919

PROMOTIONS

17. 118 officers were promoted to higher status. Amongst those were 5 promotions to superior ranks: C.T.I. Earl of Kingston Penitentiary was promoted to Warden Grade 1, Joyceville Institution, effective November 1, 1958; Principal Keeper Smith of Collin's Bay to Deputy Warden Grade 1; Chief Keeper Weeks of Saskatchewan Penitentiary to Deputy Warden Grade 1; Chief Supervisor Harris of Joyceville Institution promoted to Deputy Warden Grade 1; Senior Clerk Baldie of Saskatchewan Penitentiary was promoted to Chief Keeper.

CAMPS

18. C.T.I. LeCorre of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary was promoted Chief Supervisor of Valleyfield Camp effective January 15, 1959; Principal Keeper Grant, J., was also promoted to Chief Supervisor at William Head effective January 1st, 1959. These two Camps had to be opened on account of a large increase of population in these respective areas. In the very near future another camp will be opened at Springhill, N.S., to take care of the increased population at Dorchester Penitentiary.

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS

19. I am pleased to report that this year again the Canada Savings Bonds Campaign, 1958 series, met with a complete success, our Service reaching 131% of their objective, which is a higher figure than any Government Service outside of Ottawa. The total subscribed was: \$265,550.00. Amongst the subscribers there were 109 inmates who purchased cash bonds to the extent of \$24,550.00 from their own private funds.

ROYAL VISIT—GRANT OF AMNESTY

20. His Excellency the Governor General in Council by P.C. 1959/611, dated May 20th, 1959, approved of an Amnesty to prisoners to mark the visit to Canada of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, to open the St. Lawrence Seaway on June 26th, 1959, an event of historic importance.

21. The Amnesty which was proclaimed in the Canada Gazette (Vol. XCIII) on May 22nd, 1959, applied to every person who on June 23, 1959, or before, had been convicted of an offence under any act of the Parliament of Canada, provided such person was in custody pursuant to such sentence. The portion of time to be so remitted was 30 days for each year of sentence and proportionately when the sentence was less than a year.

22. The number of inmates discharged during June 1959 was: 569 as compared to 252 in May 1959, and 225 in June 1958. The last occasion when an Amnesty was granted was on October 14, 1957, when Her Majesty the Queen opened the Parliament of Canada. A grant of Amnesty was also made in 1953 (Coronation) and on the occasion of the visit to Canada of the late King George VI and the Queen Mother in 1939.

DOMINION PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

23. A Dominion Provincial Conference was held in October 1958, which brought together the Minister of Justice and the Attorneys General of the Provinces to discuss the recommendations of the Fauteux Report. This conference brought agreement in principle regarding a change in jurisdiction wherein sentences would be served. At present all sentences of two years or more are served in the Federal Penitentiaries. It was proposed that sentences of six months and under would be served in Provincial Institutions and that there would be no sentences between six and twelve months. This means that all sentences of twelve months or over would be served in Federal Institutions. Such a new sentencing division will allow the courts to determine if a short punitive or deterrent type of sentence is required or if a long treatment and re-training type of sentence is best suited.

CORRECTIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

24. As a consequence of the Dominion Provincial Conference the Honourable Minister of Justice announced in November 1958 the establishment and functions of a Correctional Planning Section in the Department of Justice. The members of the Correctional Planning Section are: Allan J. MacLeod of the Department of Justice; Assistant Commissioner J. A. McLaughlin of this office; and Colonel J. R. Stone, D.S.O., M.C., of the Department of National Defence.

25. The functions and aims of the Correctional Planning Section can be briefly summarized as follows: the section is charged with developing a program for the custody, treatment and training of adult offenders, sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more with the object of achieving the reform and ultimate rehabilitation in society of as large a number of inmates as possible. The section will also plan the design, construction or acquisition of a system of diversified institutions within which, in accordance with generally accepted modern correctional principles, the necessary provision is made for secure custody and control of inmates on a basis which will at the same time permit the effective and efficient carrying on of the program of reform and rehabilitation. The Planning Section is also to conduct a survey of the present and future needs for trained correctional workers in the Federal correctional field and compile information received from Provincial Governments concerning their needs for correctional workers and the available resources for their training. Further, they are to plan a program

whereby the Federal Government in co-operation with the Provincial Governments and possibly the voluntary after-care agencies, may provide facilities for advanced training in correctional work of selected persons now employed in the correctional field by those Governments and agencies, with the object of developing the knowledge, skills and attitude of those employees so that they will be better fitted to perform the duties of their present employment and also be eligible to be considered for positions of increased responsibility in a modernized correctional system. The Correctional Planning Section is also to conduct a survey of the functions now performed by the voluntary after-care agencies in the Federal correctional field and, after consultation with the Parole Board and the agencies concerned, to make recommendations concerning the functions that should be performed in the Federal field by those voluntary after-care agencies in the future and also to make recommendations concerning the basis upon which the Federal Government might consider providing increased financial assistance to the agencies. After it has completed its planning in accordance with the scheme set out above, the Correctional Planning Section will be charged with moving ahead with negotiations with the Provinces to complete the implementation of the plans they have produced. It is the hope that with the appointment of this Planning Section and the outlining of their functions work will now proceed rapidly in the establishment of a system of penitentiaries and penal administration that will be the most economical efficient and yet practical means of accomplishing reforms in the institutional field in Canada.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

26. By proclamation of the Governor in Council, the new Parole Act came into force on February 15, 1959. The Ticket-of-Leave Act was repealed and the Remission Service of the Department of Justice abolished. The first National Parole Board is made up of the following appointments:

T. George Street (Chairman)
Edouard Dion, Q.C.
J. Alex. Edmison, Q.C.
Frank P Miller.

27. Most of the members of the former Remission Service were transferred to the staff of the Board. They constitute the National Parole Service. A former Remission Officer is now designated as a National Parole Officer. A former Regional Representative of the Remission Service becomes a Regional Representative of the National Parole Service.

28. The jurisdiction of the National Parole Board extends exclusively to:

- (a) the granting of parole to inmates
- (b) the revoking or suspending of parole
- (c) the revocation or suspension of any sentence of whipping
- (d) the revocation or suspension of any order made under the Criminal Code prohibiting any person from operating a motor vehicle.

29. The functions of the National Parole Service are to arrange for

- (a) the proper investigation of cases and the preparation of material in relation to them for consideration by the Board
- (b) the supervision of parolees.

30. The Board, in due course, proposes to have rules and regulations enacted by the Governor-in-Council under Section 7 of the Act. In the meantime, however, the Board and the Parole Service will follow the general rules of practice and procedure of the former Remission Service whenever not in contravention of the new Act.

31. Ticket-of-Leave holders, under Section 24(2) of the new Act, are "deemed to have been granted parole under this Act under the same terms and conditions as those under which the licence was issued". Therefore, they are to continue their reporting to the local police authorities as it was provided in Section 10 of the Ticket-of-Leave Act and the police authorities are expected, in turn, to report on them to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Ticket-of-Leave Section.

32. Matters pertaining to the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy are now a responsibility of the Criminal Law Section of the Department of Justice. As such, the Section will advise the appropriate authorities in respect to the commutation of death sentences, the granting of new trials, the granting of pardons under the Great Seal of Canada, the remission of fines or other pecuniary penalties, the return of articles forfeited to the Crown, etc. The establishment of the National Parole Board is a milestone in Canadian Correctional History.

NEW QUEBEC INSTITUTION

33. The construction of the New Quebec Institution is progressing satisfactorily. While the general occupancy by inmates is not expected to be ready before late summer or early fall 1960, it is intended to accommodate therein a number of inmates at a much earlier date in order to alleviate the overcrowding condition at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and also to relieve the latter institution with respect to feeding as the present kitchen is taxed to capacity.

III—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION

GENERAL DATA

34. As on March 31, 1959, the total number of inmates on the Penitentiary registers was 6,295 (including 114 females), an increase of 525 over the preceding year. This is the largest increase ever experienced. The female inmates rose from 85 on March 31, 1958, to 114 at the end of the present fiscal year. The following table shows the population in the receiving institutions for the last three years:

	Mar. 31/57	Mar. 31/58	Mar. 31/59
Dorchester.....	571	678	725
St. Vincent de Paul (including Valley-field Camp).....	1,223	1,371	1,442
Kingston (including Joyceville & females).....	1,066	1,095	1,240
Manitoba.....	392	416	473
Saskatchewan.....	600	647	718
British Columbia (including William Head).....	718	720	810

35. Direct receptions from jails, including females, were as follows for the last four fiscal years:

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Newfoundland.....	17	22	7	13
Dorchester.....	268	247	322	392
St. Vincent de Paul.....	744	714	1,013	897
Kingston.....	577	616	673	730
Manitoba.....	151	120	177	199
Saskatchewan.....	290	236	314	352
British Columbia.....	337	320	428	428
Total.....	2,384	2,275	2,934	3,017

36. The following table shows the total population on the registers of the Penitentiaries for the last 25 years:

1935.....	3,552	1947.....	3,752
1936.....	3,098	1948.....	3,851
1937.....	3,264	1949.....	4,225
1938.....	3,580	1950.....	4,740
1939.....	3,803	1951.....	4,817
1940.....	3,772	1952.....	4,686
1941.....	3,688	1953.....	4,934
1942.....	3,232	1954.....	5,120
1943.....	2,968	1955.....	5,507
1944.....	3,078	1956.....	5,508
1945.....	3,129	1957.....	5,433
1946.....	3,362	1958.....	5,770
		1959.....	6,295

FIRST OFFENDERS

37. Of the total number on the registers, 1,229 or 19.52% had no previous convictions of any kind. Percentage for the last four years were: 1957-58: 19.63%; 1956-57: 19.78%; 1955-56: 20.58%; 1954-55: 22.4%.

GENERAL RECIDIVISM

38. Considering previous sentences of all types the percentage of general recidivism is 82.88% (5,066 inmates, of which 32 are females). Previous percentages were: 1957-58: 80.36%; 1956-57: 80.22%; 1955-56: 79.41%; and 1954-55: 77.6%.

PENITENTIARY RECIDIVISM

39. If we consider Penitentiary sentences alone it is found that of the grand total, 6,295, there were 2,922 inmates (including 22 females) who were Penitentiary recidivists. This represents 46.41% of the total population; against 45.37% in 1957-58; 44.87% in 1956-57; and 43.95% in 1955-56.

40. The following table gives figures of Penitentiary recidivists by institution as on March 31, 1959:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Total Population March</i>	<i>No previous Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Total Penitentiary Recidivists</i>
Dorchester.....	725	395	330
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,442	695	747
Federal Training Centre.....	413	410	3
Kingston.....	1,240(a)	382(b)	858(c)
Collin's Bay.....	445	355	90
Manitoba.....	473	263	210
Saskatchewan.....	718	428	290
British Columbia.....	810	421	389
Newfoundland.....	29	24	5
Total.....	6,295	3,373	2,922

41. As to the number of previous Penitentiary commitments, figures by Penitentiary are as follows:

- (a) includes Joyceville and 114 females
- (b) includes 82 females
- (c) includes 32 females

	<i>Second Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Third Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Fourth Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Fifth or More Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dorchester.....	160	82	40	48	330
St. Vincent de Paul.....	399	195	81	72	747
Federal Training Centre.....	3	—	—	—	3
Kingston.....	358(a)	233(b)	127(c)	140(d)	858
Collin's Bay.....	56	24	6	4	90
Manitoba.....	101	54	26	29	210
Saskatchewan.....	145	78	38	29	290
British Columbia.....	198	92	48	51	389
Newfoundland.....	3	2	—	—	5
Total.....	1,423	760	366	373	2,922

42. The number of Penitentiary recidivists incarcerated on March 31, 1959, is 304 higher than last year. (2,618). The Penitentiary recidivists admitted in 1958-59 totalled 1,213 (1,193 males and 20 females), against 1,232 (1,215 males and 17 females), in 1957-58.

43. From 1952-53 up to March 31, 1959, the total number of recidivists admitted in each year and the number of those incarcerated as on the end of each fiscal year were as follows:

	<i>Admitted during the year</i>		<i>Total admitted with previous Penitentiary record</i>	<i>Total Penitentiary Recidivists incarcerated on March 31.</i>	<i>Percentage as to whole population</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>			
1952-53.....	775	10	785	1,996	40.45
1953-54.....	945	14	959	1,950	38.00
1954-55.....	961	10	971	2,340	42.5
1955-56.....	943	12	955	2,421	43.95
1956-57.....	998	20	1,018	2,438	44.87
1957-58.....	1,215	17	1,232	2,618	45.37
1958-59.....	1,193	20	1,213	2,922	46.41

NATIONALITY OF INMATES

44. From the total on the registers, 6,295, there were 5,946 who were born in Canada; 107 were born in the British Isles or other British Countries. The balance, 247, were foreign born. Largest groups were: 78 from the United States of America; 33 from Poland; 27 from Hungary; 14 from Germany and 18 from Russia and Ukraine.

YOUNG INMATES IN PENITENTIARIES

45. On March 31, 1959, there were 869 inmates under 21 years of age (13.74%). From that group, 268 were at the Federal Training Centre; 167 at St. Vincent de Paul; 144 at Dorchester; and 86 at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. 652 had been admitted during the year against 696 in 1957-58.

RELEASES 1958-59

46. During the year a total of 2,520 inmates were discharged, i.e. 2,476 males and 44 females, against a total of 2,638 in 1957-58 (2,594 males and 44 females). Methods of discharge: expiration of sentence, 1,639; by Ticket-of-Leave, 540; by Unconditional Release, 299; by Court Order, 8; 15 died; other reasons: 19.

- (a) includes 20 females.
- (b) includes 9 females.
- (c) includes 1 female.
- (d) includes 2 females.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ADMISSIONS

47. During the year a total of 3,045 inmates were admitted (2,929 males and 46 females), an increase of 70.

PENAL RECORD OF INMATES ADMITTED

48. Of the 3,045 inmates admitted, 699 (683 males and 16 females) were first offenders. This represents 22.9% of the total, against 627 or 21.4% in the previous year.

49. The criminal record of those admitted was as follows:

<i>Males</i>			
No previous record of any kind.....	683		
Gaol only.....	672	}	1,095
Reformatory only.....	170		
Gaol and reformatory.....	253	}	1,193
Penitentiary only.....	171		
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	568	}	130
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	130		
Gaol, reformatory and Penitentiary.....	324		
No information available.....	4		
	2,975		
<i>Females</i>			
No previous record.....	16		
Gaol only.....	18	}	34
Reformatory only.....	7		
Reformatory and Gaol.....	9	}	20
Penitentiary only.....	nil		
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	6	}	3
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	3		
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	11		
	70		

50. 1,213 Penitentiary recidivists were admitted against 1,232 in 1957-58. This represents 39.92% of the total admitted, against 41.41% in 1957-58.

YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED (MALES)

51. As already stated in this report, 652 inmates under 21 years of age were received, as against 696 in the previous year. This represents 21.91% of the total admitted, as against 23.76% in 1957-58. Of the 652 admitted, 309 were first offenders, i.e. 47.39%, against 44.97% in 1957-58.

52. The following table shows the number of young inmates admitted since 1938-39 up to and including 1958-59.

Year ending	Under 16	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years	Total
March 31, 1939.....	3	20	38	67	97	83	308
March 31, 1940.....	1	12	30	77	72	73	265
March 31, 1941.....	2	20	33	56	79	71	261
March 31, 1942.....	1	6	33	41	68	52	201
March 31, 1943.....	10	15	49	42	71	66	253
March 31, 1944.....	4	20	56	87	93	94	354
March 31, 1945.....	2	12	40	68	84	75	281
March 31, 1946.....	4	15	51	69	93	101	333
March 31, 1947.....	4	19	44	70	113	89	339
March 31, 1948.....	2	15	42	75	100	67	301
March 31, 1949.....	4	18	49	64	83	91	309
March 31, 1950.....	6	20	59	85	92	109	371
March 31, 1951.....	5	21	49	76	67	94	312
March 31, 1952.....	9	23	43	71	96	82	324
March 31, 1953.....	18	48	71	90	111	116	454
March 31, 1954.....	24	46	78	114	89	123	474
March 31, 1955.....	14	45	75	116	115	115	480
March 31, 1956.....	26	51	78	104	121	113	493
March 31, 1957.....	25	66	86	101	111	113	502
March 31, 1958.....	37	67	98	138	197	159	696
March 31, 1959.....	22	57	101	143	156	173	652

53. It will be observed that although the number of young inmates admitted in 1958-59 exceeds those admitted in the previous years there were 44 less admissions than in 1957-58.

54. These 652 young inmates were admitted in the following institutions: Admissions for the previous 3 fiscal years are also given for purpose of comparison:

	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
Newfoundland.....	3	0	1	6
Dorchester.....	116	115	76	82
St. Vincent de Paul.....	325	359	265	240
Kingston.....	69	75	47	45
Manitoba.....	23	26	25	22
Saskatchewan.....	63	75	64	59
British Columbia.....	53	46	24	39
Total.....	652	696	502	493

PENAL RECORD OF YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED

55. 309 young inmates were first offenders. The penal record of the remaining 343 was as follows (data for 1957-58 also given):

	1958-59	1957-58
Gaol only.....	180	189
Reformatory.....	48	46
Gaol and Reformatory.....	26	42
Penitentiary only.....	53	49
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	25	49
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	6	2
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	4	6
No information available.....	1	—
	343	383

NATURE OF OFFENCES (YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED)

56.

	1958-59	1957-58
Against Public Order.....	2	3
Against the administration of law and justice..	18	17
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	18	24
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	nil	1
Against the person and reputation.....	24	17
Against rights of property.....	576	614
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	nil	1
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	4	7
Federal Statutes.....	9	12
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	1	nil
	652	696

IV—CLASSIFICATION

57. Classification of inmates is a process which enables the pooling of all relevant knowledge about the offender, and a method by which all important decisions and activities affecting him are coordinated. Some of the major responsibilities of the Classification Board or Treatment Team were outlined in our annual report for 1956-57, commencing at page 19. During 1958-59, further steps were taken to increase the number of professionally-trained workers in this field, with emphasis on providing additional psychological services and on reducing the magnitude of case-loads. It is hoped that provision can be made in the near future for closer and more effective coordination of these important professional services.

58. During the year, the number of Classification and Psychological Reports prepared at institutional level and forwarded to Head Office showed a further remarkable increase of nearly 24 per cent, comprising:

Admission Reports.....	1,807
Case Histories.....	1,866
Reclassification and Progress Reports.....	1,334
Psychological and Special Reports.....	2,657
Discharge and Pre-Discharge Reports.....	2,735
Total.....	10,399

V—EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

59. The new auditorium and school building at Dorchester Penitentiary, to which reference was made in our last two reports, was nearing completion at the close of the fiscal year. A building of similar design will be provided at Joyceville and at the new institution at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec. These, along with similar structures already in operation at the Federal Training Centre, Kingston and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries, and with the arrangements now in effect for separate accommodation of the school, the library and the auditorium at St. Vincent de Paul, will take care of educational requirements at most of our institutions for many years to come.

60. Provision has been made for increasing the number of teachers in several of our institutions during the fiscal year 1959-60. Some difficulty is being experienced, however, in this field as with other professional positions in the unfavourable ratio of salaries offered in comparison to those available outside the service.

61. Further substantial progress has been made in assisting inmates to higher educational levels in preparation for vocational training, following our Educational Conference of the previous fiscal year. Dale Carnegie Courses were continued as in previous years and the usual programmes of educational lectures by "outside" speakers have been arranged. Correspondence Courses still constitute an important part of the educational programme. Among these, the D.V.A. Courses are most extensively used, registrations and completions of these courses being:

	<i>Veterans</i>	<i>Non-Veterans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Registrations.....	206	759	965
Courses completed.....	62	266	328

62. These statistics indicate a substantial increase over those for the previous year, particularly in the number of courses completed by non-veteran inmates.

63. For the 11-year period during which these courses have been available to inmates, the totals have been:

	<i>Veterans</i>	<i>Non-Veterans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Registrations.....	4,168	8,537	12,705
Courses completed.....	1,697	3,143	5,840

VI—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

64. Regular sports programmes have been continued along the pattern established in recent years, with emphasis on team games. Adequate supplies of equipment are provided, enabling participation by a large number of inmates in athletic activities of a varied nature. Visits by outside teams are fairly frequent. Such events are looked forward to and the calibre of performance in these and other scheduled contests is usually excellent.

65. Our new auditoria, already mentioned above, have greatly improved our facilities for year-round athletic activity. The general principles upon which the recreational programme is based have been outlined in previous reports, particularly those for 1949-50 and 1953-54.

VII—CELLULAR ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES

66. Hobbycraft continues to occupy the attention of many inmates during periods of rest from regular work assignment. A considerable variety of articles is produced and these are usually of excellent quality. Sales are normally restricted to visitors and staff-members, though occasional opportunities are found for public display. Proceeds of sale of hobbycraft assist inmates to re-establish themselves on release from the penitentiary.

67. It has been customary to make some reference in this section to the periodical publications which are produced in most of our institutions. These monthly magazines, prepared and produced by the inmates themselves, are regarded as a useful medium for self-expression and as a means whereby public knowledge and understanding of penitentiary life and programme may be increased. "Outside" periodicals occasionally reprint articles of special interest from the penal press and encouraging editorial comment is sometimes noted.

VIII—RELIGIOUS SERVICES

68. As in the past, annual missions were again arranged to supplement the regular religious services. Voluntary chapel attendance is now almost universally practised in our institutions and our Chaplains feel that the resultant improvement in attitude and in the atmosphere of religious services has been most encouraging. Actual attendance is well sustained. A new organ was purchased for the Protestant Chapel at Collin's Bay Penitentiary and arrangements are being made for the complete equipment of Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels in the new Joyceville Institution.

69. The Alcoholics Anonymous movement continues to hold the interest of many inmates. It also provides a most welcome opportunity for "outside" members to take an interest and to make a practical contribution to the rehabilitation of inmates whose basic difficulty has been due to alcohol. There have been numerous instances of successful re-establishment in cases where, but for the help of fellow-members of the A.A. movement in the immediate post-discharge period, failure would have been almost a certainty.

IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS

70. Central staff-training, based at the Penitentiary Staff College in Kingston, Ontario, has again made an important contribution to the improvement of our Service. The Superintendent's report, published herewith, gives details of the courses which were held during the year. It was again our privilege to include as candidates on some of these courses representatives of the Army Provost Corps and of the Manitoba Provincial Gaol Service. Our thanks are due to the many persons and organizations which have assisted us in one way or another in carrying out the central staff-training programme.

71. In-service Training has been continued at institutional level with the primary objective of proper induction and orientation of newly-appointed employees. There have been some changes in incumbency as local In-service Training Officer, a role that has normally been filled by selection of an experienced and suitable custodial officer. Some thought is currently being devoted to ways and means of placing these operations on a more solid and continuous basis.

X—AFTER-CARE SERVICES

72. During the fiscal year 1958-59, a total of \$60,000 was again disbursed in the form of grants-in-aid to recognized prisoners' aid societies in proportion to the number of inmates and ex-inmates of federal penitentiaries who were assisted by each. A very close and cooperative working relationship exists between the representatives of such agencies, and of the National Parole Board and of our own institutional staffs. The continued support of the agencies in the difficult work of rehabilitation and supervision is again gratefully acknowledged.

XI—PENITENTIARY FARMS

73. In spite of adverse weather conditions in many locations production of canned goods, livestock products, field crops and vegetables was considerably higher in 1958-59 than during the previous year.

74. Beef production was 10,000 pounds higher in 1958-59 than during the previous year. Pork production increased from 446,434 pounds in 1957-58 to 495,786 pounds in 1958-59. Egg production showed an increase of 14,555 dozen over the previous year's figure of 99,156 dozen. Milk production increased from 184,516 gallons in 1957-58 to 201,483 gallons in 1958-59. Vegetable production showed an increase of 200,000 pounds over the previous year.

75. The value of production for the year, based on fixed penitentiary prices, amounted to \$377,377.23, an increase of \$41,264.65 over the previous year. If the current district wholesale price was allowed for the commodities produced on the farm, other than feed, seed and manure the value of production would amount to \$660,410.15. The actual saving to the Department after paying for all operating costs and purchase of new equipment amounted to \$297,290.60.

Kingston:

76. Cold wet weather during April prevented early seeding of the grain and some vegetable crops. An average yield of field crops was obtained. Vegetable production showed an increase of 150,000 pounds over the previous year's yield.

77. Production of pork was 6,000 pounds higher in 1958-59 than in 1957-58. Milk production was maintained. Twelve bulls and one heifer were sold. A herd sire was transferred to the St. Vincent de Paul farm. A number of animals were shown at the Kingston fall fair and the Ottawa Winter Show. A most notable number of prizes were obtained.

78. The cannery processed 95,000 pounds more produce in 1958-59 than during the previous year.

St. Vincent de Paul:

79. Prolonged wet weather in April and early May delayed seeding operations. The late seeding, plus cool, cloudy weather and high rainfall throughout the summer and fall were all factors causing a lower yield of grain, potatoes and tomatoes. Yield of hay was higher but quality was impaired by adverse weather conditions at harvest time.

80. Production of animal products was higher than in the previous year. Milk production was up 450 gallons; pork production was 22,000 pounds higher and 3,000 dozen more eggs were produced than in 1957-58. There has been a steady increase in egg production over the past three years and a decrease in cost per dozen eggs.

81. The canning plant processed 34,000 pounds more raw products in 1958-59 than 1957-58.

82. The newly established feed mixing plant processed and mixed 518 tons of various concentrates, grains, mill feeds and minerals into rations for livestock and poultry. As well as resulting in a saving, which ranged from 64 cents to \$1.77 per hundred pounds, it provided uniform nutritious rations.

Dorchester:

83. The weather during the growing season was cool and dry.

84. Yields of grain, hay and silage crops were good and the quality was excellent. Vegetable production amounted to 167,150 pounds as compared to 106,555 pounds the previous year.

85. Pork production was maintained. The dairy herd averaged 13,400 pounds of milk per cow on a 305 day lactation period. Ten heifers and 10 bulls were sold for breeding purposes. Egg production was 3,768 dozen higher in 1958-59 than in the previous year.

Manitoba:

86. Weather conditions during the spring and early summer were unfavourable for crop production. Low soil moisture, lack of rainfall during April, May and June, resulted in retarded germination of vegetable crops, slow growth in the grain crop, light hay and poor pastures.

87. Precipitation in early July saved all of the crops, except the hay, from complete failure and resulted in a yield of good quality grain.

88. Adverse weather conditions were reflected in the lower than average output of animal products. The livestock population was reduced to the minimum due to lack of forage.

British Columbia:

89. Low rainfall and high temperatures seriously affected the yield of vegetable crops.

90. Pork production which was increased in 1957-58 to 58,100 pounds was further increased to 67,500 pounds in 1958-59. Egg production was 1,500 dozen higher than during the previous year.

Saskatchewan:

91. Prolonged drought following seeding, plus frosts as late as June 23rd, seriously affected the crops.

92. The hay crop on the reserve was light. However, arrangements which permitted harvesting seventy ton of hay on the city of Prince Albert airport property and twenty tons on the Provincial Forestry Reserve, provided enough to meet requirements.

93. The installation of a portable irrigation system resulted in an increase in vegetable production over the previous year's total in spite of drought and late frosts.

94. Milk production was sufficient to meet the needs of the institution. Pork production increased from 60,475 pounds in 1957-58 to 83,940 pounds in 1958-59. Beef production was up 3,000 pounds and the production of eggs increased from 16,215 dozen to 22,200 dozen.

Collin's Bay:

95. Cool wet weather, which was responsible for the late seeding of grain and vegetable crops, stimulated pasture, hay and silage crops.

96. Egg production was 1,500 dozen higher than during the previous year. Beef production increased from 96,300 pounds in 1957-58 to 136,500 pounds in 1958-59.

97. The market price of beef animals purchased by the penitentiary was higher than ever before throughout the year. The price charged the Steward remained the same.

98. To accommodate the Kingston dairy herd, on an enlarged basis, on this farm sometime in 1960 necessitated in changes in the farm programme. An extensive fencing programme, in addition to a great deal of new equipment, resulted in larger than usual capital expenditures. A start was made on this work during the year.

Joyceville:

99. The farm programme has been planned to allow as much time as possible for fencing, general clean up of brush, ditching, etc.

100. One hundred and eleven head of steers were wintered.

101. Twelve thousand bales of hay, 80 tons of grass silage, 110 tons of corn silage and 2,500 bushels of oats were harvested. Twenty eight hundred rhubarb plants were set out. In order to determine the suitability of an area of this farm for vegetable production 1,500 tomato plants, 300 cabbage plants, beets, carrots, onions, lettuce, radish, beans and peas were grown and the produce delivered to the kitchen.

102. Two and three quarter miles of wire fence was erected. Sixteen hundred feet of new drainage ditch was completed and an additional 1,400 feet deepened. New farm roadways were opened up.

CANNING OPERATIONS

103. The details of the year's canning operations are given in the tables which follow.

Kingston:

104. The cannery at Kingston processed 32,664 gallons of canned goods from 290,050 pounds of raw products.

DETAILS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Fruits and Vegetables	Quantity of Raw Products	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value	Wholesale Value
	lb.	gal.	\$	\$
Apples (solid pack).....	88,000	6,774	3,838.60	5,718.13
Beans (green).....	11,540	3,186	3,000.15	4,000.20
Beans (yellow).....	6,560	3,010	1,340.00	1,786.66
Plums.....	12,400	2,688	1,566.00	2,088.00
Tomatoes.....	163,750	16,944	10,025.20	13,366.93
Rhubarb.....	1,450	600	310.00	413.33
Sauerkraut.....	2,350	168	151.90	202.53
Apple Jelly.....	4,000	294	275.00	366.66
Total.....	290,050	32,664	20,506.85	27,342.44

Cost of Operations

Cost of Fruit and Vegetables.....	\$ 3,640.35
Sugar.....	283.05
Salt.....	51.60
Cans and Carriers.....	5,064.41
Cartons.....	765.07
Operating (grease and oil).....	7.21
Maintenance.....	374.28
Rental of Closing Machine.....	353.00
Total.....	\$ 10,538.97

105. The foregoing operations resulted in a saving to the department of \$16,803.47.

St. Vincent de Paul:

106. The St. Vincent de Paul canning plant processed 173,900 pounds of raw products resulting in 23,946 gallons of canned goods and 3,000 pounds of apple jelly.

DETAILS OF VEGETABLES PROCESSED

	Quantity Raw Product	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value	Wholesale Value
	lb.	gal.	\$	\$
Beans (green).....	9,900	1,980	1,299.50	1,732.67
Beans (yellow).....	33,350	6,666	4,444.00	5,925.33
Rhubarb.....	8,000	1,332	688.20	917.60
Tomato juice.....	33,500	1,224	561.00	748.00
Tomatoes (whole).....	33,500	1,800	1,065.00	1,420.00
Applesauce.....	44,000	6,006	3,653.65	4,871.53
Apple Jelly.....	44,000	3,000 (lb.)	330.00	440.00
Pears.....	45,150	4,938	3,621.00	4,828.27
Total.....	173,990	23,946 3,000 (lb.)	15,662.55	20,883.40

Cost of Operations

Cost of Raw Produce.....	\$ 4,319.16
Cans and Carriers.....	3,302.81
Cartons.....	624.90
Rental of Closing Machine.....	353.00
Sugar and Salt.....	1,168.41
Oil and Grease.....	18.53
Maintenance.....	126.17
Total.....	\$ 9,912.99

107. This cannery resulted in a saving to the department of \$10,970.41. The saving from the operation of both canneries amounted to \$27,773.88.

FARM PRODUCTION

108. The tables on the next pages show the farm production for the year, the value of the farm production and the cost of operations respectively.

109. The following table shows the value of the total yearly production on the penitentiary farms for the past years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value of Production</i>
1942-43.....	\$167,884.06
1943-44.....	206,543.82
1944-45.....	216,553.72
1945-46.....	223,947.88
1946-47.....	241,043.92
1947-48.....	249,168.01
1948-49.....	248,786.66
1949-50.....	244,122.85
1950-51.....	243,258.40
1951-52.....	300,087.96
1952-53.....	276,365.19
1953-54.....	288,892.67
1954-55.....	285,135.73
1955-56.....	340,468.11
1956-57.....	344,670.52
1957-58.....	336,112.58
1958-59.....	377,377.23

110. The following is the value of the production on the individual farms, 1958-59.

Kingston.....	\$ 58,887.04
St. Vincent de Paul.....	71,173.72
Dorchester.....	51,880.40
Manitoba.....	41,933.65
British Columbia.....	13,829.38
Saskatchewan.....	58,206.78
Collin's Bay.....	81,466.26
Total.....	<u>\$377,377.23</u>

111. The value of the total production represents an amount of \$377,377.23 based on values set by the Department which is considerably less than the whole-sale value.

FARM PRODUCTION 1958-59

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Joyceville	Total
Fruit..... (lb.)	—	—	—	—	8,159	—	—	—	8,159
Vegetables..... (lb.)	511,655	297,219	167,150	63,892	184,352	174,066	136,522	—	1,534,856
Roots..... (tons)	32	—	195	12	—	40	—	—	279
Potatoes..... (lb.)	—	220,086	457,100	241,300	67,550	300,000	—	—	1,286,036
Pork..... (lb.)	72,490	168,357	55,963	50,213	64,823	83,940	—	—	495,786
Beef..... (lb.)	4,586	4,939	13,923	16,825	—	46,384	197,663	—	284,300
Milk..... (gal.)	42,373	38,692	57,248	26,549	—	36,621	—	—	201,483
Cream..... (lb.)	—	—	—	1,860	—	2,250	—	—	4,110
Eggs..... (doz.)	—	21,950	22,531	12,618	9,578	22,200	25,834	—	114,711
Poultry..... (lb.)	—	7,247	6,100	3,200	2,100	3,638	6,961	—	29,246
Veal..... (lb.)	820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	820
Hay..... (tons)	200	400	309	99	3	260	450	246	1,967
Straw..... (tons)	100	329	134	90	—	300	200	100	1,253
Silage, Corn..... (tons)	40	50	—	143	—	—	—	110	1,343
Silage, Grass..... (tons)	225	105	355	40	—	—	300	80	1,105
Grain..... (bus.)	3,500	6,000	6,100	11,000	—	19,200	9,000	2,500	57,300
Hides..... (lb.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,528	—	24,528
Soap..... (hides)	15	15	11	36	—	78	—	—	155
Manure..... (lb.)	—	7,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,900
Green Feed..... (tons)	780	900	1,500	1,250	24	—	1,000	—	5,454
Plants..... (tons)	—	125	40	—	—	—	—	—	165
Wood..... (cord)	35,000	49,000	6,000	7,500	6,500	10,000	8,000	—	122,000
	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION 1958-59

Item	Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul		Dorchester		Manitoba		British Columbia		Saskat- chewan		Collin's Bay		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Sold to:																
Steward.....	29,534	80	40,328	85	31,718	00			14,430	69	40,510	70	21,429	88	206,858	78
Other Penitentiaries.....	14,426	02	10,159	62									45,817	40	70,403	04
Other Government Depts.....	200	00	69	20											269	20
Officers.....	24	45	1,125	68	2,195	85	740	20	46	20	595	19	536	48	5,264	05
Outside Revenue.....	1,117	28	3,940	50	5,354	27	1,205	42	489	42	4,392	05	2,463	85	18,962	79
Fed to Livestock or used for Bedding.....	3,775	64	5,804	90	7,022	75	5,762	79	30	00	7,258	46	6,017	29	35,671	83
Used for Seed.....	—		136	00	—		495	90	—		620	00	200	00	1,451	90
Value of Soap.....	—		186	10	—		—		—		—		—		186	10
Loss by Death, Spoilage or Shrinkage.....	1,348	57	2,210	00	588	35	651	10	531	00	1,963	77	5,182	10	12,474	89
Otherwise disposed of (manure, etc.).....	780	00	900	00	1,500	00	1,250	00	24	00	—		1,000	00	5,454	00
Sub-Total.....	51,206	76	70,860	85	48,379	22	33,011	27	15,551	31	55,340	17	82,647	00	356,996	58
Add Inventory at end of year.....	20,850	89	20,237	66	23,438	96	86,579	19	5,639	69	28,806	28	30,360	88	215,913	55
Subtract Inventory at beginning of year.....	13,170	61	19,924	79	19,937	78	77,656	81	7,361	62	25,939	67	31,541	62	195,532	90
VALUE OF 1958-59 PRODUCE.....	58,887	04	71,173	72	51,880	40	41,933	65	13,829	38	58,206	78	81,466	26	377,377	23

COST OF FARMING OPERATIONS, 1958-59

Item	Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul		Dorchester		Manitoba		British Columbia		Saskatch- ewan		Collin's Bay		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Operating Expenses:																
Tractor.....	685	68	1,307	15	2,090	93	1,121	47	206	02	2,590	73	1,385	70	9,387	68
Other Vehicles.....	37	23	119	04					64	54	61	55			282	36
Farm Expenses:																
Feed Purchased.....	5,653	97	30,893	50	26,348	48	7,552	75	10,292	76	9,089	71	3,221	60	93,052	77
Feed Produced.....	3,775	64	5,804	90	7,022	75	5,762	79			7,228	46	6,017	29	35,611	83
Seeds Purchased.....	644	50	3,238	35	4,837	56	1,014	94	1,160	70	893	15	1,858	40	13,697	60
Seeds Produced.....			136	00			495	90			620	00	1,000	00	2,251	90
Fertilizer Purchased.....	1,987	64	3,115	74	3,289	19	749	39	1,223	66	1,786	32	3,702	71	15,854	65
Fertilizer Produced.....			900	00	1,500	00	1,250	00	24	00			200	00	4,654	00
Canning Expenses.....	780	00													18,122	28
Other Farm Expenses.....	8,817	63	9,304	65	4,819	00	1,168	59	665	52	3,132	18	175	00	13,055	36
Veterinary Services.....	1,125	76	1,969	31	40	00	285	10			191	00	300	00	1,421	20
Veterinary Supplies.....	294	00	311	10			463	92	69	73	744	03	150	00	2,869	61
Maintenance of Equipment:	437	84	631	00	313	09										
Fences and Drains.....																
Tractors.....	541	93					548	86	394	63	208	49	1,000	00	2,151	98
Other Equipment.....	1,553	02	958	63	1,226	00	1,368	40	101	56	1,535	42	2,000	00	7,731	94
Livestock Purchased.....	439	02	2,338	33	3,351	43			150	81	1,480	86	700	00	9,574	45
			981	00	530	00	2,538	06	390	00	9,949	78	63,813	09	78,640	95
Total Cost of Operations.....	30,725	48	62,118	70	55,368	43	24,320	17	14,743	93	39,511	68	82,823	79	309,612	18
Add—Capital Purchases during year:																
Tractors.....					5,729	42	6,285	46	2,592	58	11,684	00	1,900	00	28,191	46
Other Equipment.....			2,759	31	2,166	50	4,220	83	1,464	56	5,269	48	6,489	65	25,315	91
GRAND TOTAL.....	33,671	06	64,878	01	63,264	35	34,826	46	18,801	07	56,465	16	91,213	44	363,119	55

XII—ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DIVISION

112. Activities carried out under control of the Architectural and Engineering Division were sharply increased in 1958-59. A considerable construction program was carried out by Outside Contract together with an increase in construction activities in the existing institutions. The expenditure of \$3,316,410.82 for construction by outside contract is more than was expended for similar purposes over the previous six years. The expenditure for materials for construction carried out by inmates is also well above average at \$506,352.88. Maintenance of fixed assets resulted in an expenditure of \$210,983.49 and operating expenses under control of this Division amounted to \$662,735.40. The expenditure of \$47,335.63 for equipment and tools is slightly below average. The total expenditure for activities under control of the Architectural and Engineering Division was \$4,773,898.44 as detailed hereunder:—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

1958-59

Expenditure for Materials—Construction by Inmates

New Construction Existing Institutions.....	\$303,695.17
New Construction Joyceville Institution.....	56,390.50
	<hr/>
	\$360,085.67
Alterations, Remodelling and Additions to Existing Buildings and Shops.....	69,661.36
Installation and Replacement of Service Lines (Sewer, Water, Electrical and Steam).....	31,483.68
Alterations and Additions to Power Plants.....	3,766.75
Construction of Roads and Drains.....	5,577.05
Renovation of Staff Houses.....	3,974.02
Minor Alterations.....	7,695.20
Installation of Radio, Telephone & Alarm Systems.....	10,249.51
Fire Loss Replacement-Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	13,859.64
	<hr/>
Total Expenditure for Materials—Construction by Inmates.....	\$506,352.88

Expenditure for Construction by Contract

Construction of New Institution— Joyceville, Ont.....	\$2,649,286.32
Construction of New Institution— St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.....	618,016.50
Supply and Erection of A Steel Building for Dormitory Accom- modation—St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	26,867.00
Supply and Erection of Steel Frame for Exercise Hall, School and Library, Dorchester Penitentiary.....	14,314.00
Retubing and Refractory Work on No. 2 Boiler St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary Power Plant.....	7,927.00
	<hr/>
Total Expenditure for Construction by Contract.....	3,316,410.82
Purchase of Land for Collin's Bay Penitentiary Reserve.....	30,080.22
Expenditure for Purchase of New Equipment.....	47,335.63

Total Capital Expenditure.....	\$3,900,179.55
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MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS

1958-59

Expenditure for Materials—Work by Inmates

Buildings, Walls and Ducts.....	133,622.56
Houses and Tenements.....	13,220.27
Service Lines.....	13,465.29
Machinery and Equipment (Engineering Items).....	33,288.57
Construction and Quarry Machinery.....	10,964.53
Roads, Sidewalks, Culverts & Bridges.....	4,346.51
Wharves and Sidings.....	2,075.76
	<hr/>
	\$210,983.49

OPERATING EXPENSES

1958-59

Electric Light and Power.....	147,470.67
Fuel for Power Plants & Heating.....	486,135.44
Water—Municipal Payments—Treatment.....	24,947.33
Construction and Quarry Equipment.....	4,181.96

\$662,735.40

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DIVISION... \$4,773,898.44

113. *The Joyceville Institution* continued to be the major construction project during 1958-59. Five of the six contracts let during 1957-58 were brought to completion and it is expected that the other contract will be terminated before the Fall, 1959. In addition eight more contracts were let during 1958-59, some were nearly completed and all are scheduled for completion before 1960. Construction of the Institution, which is expected to cost approximately four and one-half million, will have been completed and ready to commence occupancy within a two year period which is very satisfactory progress. At the time of writing the Administration Building, Power Plant Building and Steam Generating Plant, installation of Outside Service Lines and an Automotive and Shops Building, are completed. The Stores Building and Maintenance Shop are 98 per cent completed, the Kitchen Building 87 per cent, Shops Building No. 7 and 8—84 per cent, the Hospital and Chapel Building No. 2 and Accommodation Building No. 3—69 per cent, the installation of Steam and Water piping in the Main Duct—99 per cent, and the Electrical Services—96 per cent. Several other minor contracts have been successfully terminated within the same period and a considerable amount of materials have been purchased for installation by the inmates. The considerable Administrative work in connection with these contracts and the construction supervision at the site have been carried out satisfactorily with a minimum of difficulty with only one increase in staff.

114. Following an Administrative decision which resulted in funds being voted in Supplementary Estimates construction of another complete new institution was undertaken during 1958-59 in the Province of Quebec. Since it was decided to use part of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary reserve for the purpose, time which would normally have elapsed during acquisition of a site was eliminated. It was also decided to use the same general arrangement of buildings as Joyceville with one major exception that a Psychiatric Centre should be included. The building foundations had a necessity to be re-designed to suit soil conditions on the site but with some ingenuity and the use of reproduction processes the first buildings were out to tender approximately two months after the decision was made to proceed. By the close of the year nine contracts had been let and most of the others were in the tendering process. Progress on this new Institution has been accelerated from the start and it will likely come into full occupancy within a shorter period than for the Joyceville Institution. It is now contemplated that initial occupancy will be commenced in February 1960. An amount of \$618,016.50 was expended on the contracts for this work before the close of 1958-59 and it is anticipated that all of the major contracts, with the exception of the Hospital and Chapels and Accommodation Building, will be terminated in 1959-60. The latter contract is scheduled for completion in May 1960.

115. During the period of construction of the two major Institutions at Joyceville and St. Vincent de Paul it has also been necessary to establish minor satellite institutions for approximately 100 inmates each at William Head, B.C., and Valleyfield, Quebec. In both cases there were existing buildings and services but these had to be made ready for inmate accommodation. While this has not greatly increased the work in the Drawing Office considerable correspondence was essential to clear the matters of renovating the existing buildings

and services and planning for additional buildings. Other Administrative work including the large number of requisitions, purchase orders, etc., to be processed has all added to the work load of the Architectural and Engineering staff.

116. While the size and complexity of the major construction work on the new institutions, as well as the amount of the expenditure, tends to overshadow the construction and maintenance work at the existing institutions it is particularly called to attention that their programmes have also been substantially increased in 1958-59. Since the expenditure for work being carried out by inmates is for basic materials only it is very difficult, if not impossible, to make accurate comparisons in dollar value with contract work; however increasing the actual expenditure by 150% would be appropriate. The approximate value of the Construction and Maintenance Works Program carried out by inmate labour on this basis is \$1,200,000.00. Included in the program carried out were 341 projects completed and a further 221 projects in progress.

117. Notable projects completed during 1958-59 by inmate labour were rebuilding Cattle Barn No. 14 at Dorchester Penitentiary, reconstruction and renovation in Shop Buildings C2, 3, and 4, at Kingston Penitentiary, a new Vocational Shop Building at Collins Bay, a new Automotive Repair and Storage Building at Manitoba, a new Shop Building at Saskatchewan, and alterations and renovating to the Boiler House and associated Shop Area at British Columbia Penitentiary.

118. Major projects in progress at the Institutions as at the 31st March, 1959, include an Exercise Hall, School and Library at Dorchester, a 104 bed dormitory building and a new wing on the Industrial Shop Building at St. Vincent de Paul, a new Kitchen Building at Kingston, a new Dairy Barn and Milk House at Collins Bay, a new Industrial Shop Building at Manitoba, an Automotive Building, an Industrial Warehouse and a new 50 bed dormitory at Saskatchewan, and a new Warehouse Building at British Columbia.

119. An increase is evident in the Maintenance programmes undertaken at the institutions in the past fiscal period. 194 projects requiring departmental authority were completed during the year which compares favourably with a six year average of 140 completed projects. There were also 101 such projects in hand at the close of the year and some progress was reported on many of these. The increase of approximately 45 per cent over last year in the expenditure for maintenance materials for work being carried out on the buildings, walls and ducts, is accounted for in large measure by reconstruction work carried out following the fire and disturbance of August 17th, 1958, at Collins Bay Penitentiary. The amount specifically related to fire loss replacement was \$27,695.18. Expenditures for building maintenance at other institutions, as well as maintenance of service lines equipment and other works, showed relatively consistent increases which may be substantiated by increased populations, increased numbers of buildings, and rising material costs.

120. A total expenditure of \$662,735.40 for Operating Expenses under control of the Architectural and Engineering Division may be compared with expenditures of \$621,206.28 in 1957-58 and \$584,630.40 in 1956-57. The moderate increase in cost of these essential services is closely related to expanding facilities and populations. Actually the relative costs of such services per inmate has been calculated at \$107.60 per annum in 1956-57, \$107.66 in 1957-58, and \$106.67 in 1958-59. It is interesting to note that normal increases which might be expected through increased individual use of facilities as well as increased shop activities and some increase in unit costs is offset in part by the present population densities.

121. Carrying out the very considerable expansion program by constructing new institutions, the conversion of newly acquired buildings for inmate accommodation, together with additions, reconstruction, and renovation of existing facilities to meet the needs of the new principles of treatment and training, is a continuing challenge to the Architectural and Engineering Division. 1958-59 has been a year in which more activities have been undertaken than ever before. The diversified program of expansion is nevertheless being accomplished with a minimum of delay and inconvenience. However, inmate accommodation continues to be a pressing problem and with the numbers rising monthly it seems apparent that the present expansion program will have to be accelerated to meet conditions. The construction program contemplated for 1959-60 is even more ambitious than the one presently being reported. This has made necessary serious consideration of staff expansion in order to maintain a reasonable level of Administrative and Technical Assistance.

XIII—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES

122. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959, the amounts provided, expenditures made therefrom, and lapsed balances, were as follows:

	Total	Adminis- tration	Penitentiaries	
			Operating	Capital
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Appropriations				
Main Estimates—				
Vote 167.....	518,701	518,701		
Vote 168.....	11,774,823		11,774,823	
Vote 169.....	2,817,305			2,817,305
Supplementary Estimates—				
Vote 569.....	143,845		143,845	
Vote 570.....	1,559,105			1,559,105
Further Supplementary Estimates—(3)				
Vote 707.....	151,394		151,394	
Vote 708.....	67,520			67,520
General Salaries Vote—				
Vote 125.....	80,500		80,500	
	17,113,193	518,701	12,150,562	4,443,930
Expenditures.....	16,697,846	508,383	11,934,287	4,255,176
Lapsed—				
Unliquidated commitments.....	151,271	369	59,299	91,603
Not committed.....	264,076	9,949	156,976	97,151
	17,113,193	518,701	12,150,562	4,443,930

123. A comparative summary of revenues for the five years 1954-59 is set forth as follows:

	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
House rentals.....	47,134	41,359	31,947	27,967	25,624
Sale of farm produce:					
Cash Sales.....	24,275	30,414	18,337	19,274	17,019
Charged to operating vote.....	306,471	238,126	292,384	292,866	252,912
Sale of manufactured products.....	262,044	291,382	241,367	261,540	198,626
Sale of water.....	1,291	3,580	1,969	17,560	16,029
Miscellaneous sales.....	13,174	2,763	2,342	1,969	1,896
Department's share of canteen profits....	1,790	1,780	1,776	1,806	1,375
Return on Investments.....	3,032				
Refunds of previous years' expenditure....	16,448	22,070	17,224	11,443	10,090
Miscellaneous refunds.....	561	265	487	614	182
Sales of land.....			42,800		
	676,219	681,739	650,633	635,039	523,753

124. The values of supplies on hand in institutional canteens and the unspent remuneration owing to inmates at March 31, 1959, was as follows:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Canteen Revolving Fund</i>	<i>Unspent Inmate Earnings</i>
Kingston.....	\$ 4,867	\$ 26,295
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,124	23,418
Dorchester.....	1,863	11,733
Manitoba.....	1,346	9,856
British Columbia.....	1,959	13,454
Saskatchewan.....	2,949	11,623
Collin's Bay.....	2,101	6,475
Federal Training Centre.....	—	4,577
	<hr/> \$16,209	<hr/> \$107,431

125. During the fiscal year 1958-59 the Purchasing Division processed 4,691 requisitions and against these issued a total of 9,986 Purchase Orders. These figures reflect the steady growth of the Department and the increased activity of the Division.

126. The Purchasing Agent visited Dorchester Penitentiary during August and called on companies submitting tenders in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the Western part of Nova Scotia.

127. Contacts were made with the Trade and National Defence, Tri-Service Department, to improve upon officers uniform materials for winter and summer wear. The winter uniform material has been changed from whipcord to a fine quality baratheia, and the summer material from an all wool to a terylene and wool. New specifications were adopted for both uniform materials.

128. There has been close liaison between the division and various departments who have assisted us in the fields of inspection and development. These include the Department of Agriculture on fruit, meat, canned goods and dairy products; the Department of National Defence on matters of clothing; the Department of Public Works on paints and chemicals, and the National Research Council on specifications of various commodities. The division has reviewed the many specifications and endeavoured to use these wherever possible.

129. The Department was very fortunate in obtaining a very fine selection of cloth for the manufacture of suits, topcoats and overcoats for discharged inmates, at very advantageous prices.

130. The Purchasing Agent or Assistant Purchasing Agent attended the Penitentiary Officers Training Courses to give those attending general information on the functions and policies of government purchasing.

XIV—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT

131. The operation of the Stewards' Departments during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959 has been quite successful with no serious complaints being registered regarding the food services. Many new entrees and desserts were introduced within keeping of the per diem allowance, which played a major part in eliminating monotony of diet. Repetitious food service is one of the main reasons for food complaints in any institution and considerable thought and ingenuity was exercised by all the Stewards in maintaining a wholesome and varied diet.

132. Considerable emphasis was placed on holding regular monthly staff meetings at the penitentiaries with all Stewards and Assistant Stewards in attendance. This innovation has proved to be most beneficial in the operation of the Stewards' Departments as many new ideas were submitted and implemented if found practical and economical.

133. In order to further the knowledge of the Assistant Stewards in the administration of the penitentiary as a whole, various Assistant Stewards attended the Penitentiary Staff College at Kingston, Ontario. The knowledge they gained while attending the Penitentiary Staff College has been reflected in their work at the Penitentiary in a most satisfactory way and it is hoped that before too long all the Assistant Stewards will be able to avail themselves of the training course.

134. Initial steps were taken during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959 to have the Penitentiary Stewards attend the Senior Administrative Course held at the Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, Ont., the Steward, Manitoba Penitentiary, being the first assigned. His attendance at the Senior Administrative Course certainly was a benefit to him in his duties at the Penitentiary and gave him a much broader knowledge of the overall Penitentiary policy. As and when Senior Administrative Courses are held at the Penitentiary Staff College it is hoped that more Penitentiary Stewards will be able to attend.

KITCHEN SANITATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

135. This very important phase of kitchen administration continues to hold first place in the operation of the Stewards' Departments. A program of continual supervised cleaning is carried out daily. Garbage is stored properly and disposed of daily to either the piggery or incinerator. Pest control has been rigidly enforced which has almost eliminated the kitchen pests usually found in all large kitchens.

136. Showers are provided for all kitchen inmate staff and a daily change of white clothing is available. Prospective inmate kitchen staff are first examined by the medical officer and only report to the kitchen for duty if so approved. Kitchen personnel are supervised constantly as to their habits and personal appearance. Every effort is made to maintain a very high level of kitchen sanitation and personal hygiene.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

137. As mentioned in the annual report for fiscal year ending March 31, 1957 a system of preventive maintenance was set up which was further expanded during 1958-59 whereby individual instruction was given in the proper maintenance and operation of each item of power equipment. This program has met with good success both from reduced maintenance costs and reduction of occupational accidents. This program as instituted and carried through to a successful conclusion will remain in effect.

INMATE TRAINING

138. The program of "on the job training" instituted in the Stewards' departments a few years ago is still in effect and producing reasonable results. The Stewards have not been able as yet to introduce a planned program of vocational training due to the heavy demands on the food service because of the high population, but it is hoped that a program of vocational training for bakers, butchers and cooks can be realized in the near future.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT PURCHASED

139. The value of kitchen equipment purchased during the fiscal year 1958-59 is as follows—

Kingston.....	\$ 3,955.00
St. Vincent de Paul.....	4,371.05
Dorchester.....	3,909.82
Manitoba.....	2,913.93
British Columbia.....	1,235.40
Saskatchewan.....	3,768.70
Collin's Bay.....	2,244.32
Federal Training Centre.....	1,557.09
Joyceville.....	186.55
	<hr/>
	\$24,141.86

PENITENTIARY FARM PRODUCE PURCHASED BY STEWARD

140. During the fiscal year 1958-59 the total value of all farm produce including Penitentiary canned goods, produced by the Penitentiary canneries and purchased by the Penitentiary Stewards amounted to \$206,858.78.

Kingston.....	\$29,534.80
St. Vincent de Paul.....	46,328.85
Dorchester.....	31,718.00
Manitoba.....	22,905.86
British Columbia.....	14,430.69
Saskatchewan.....	40,510.70
Collin's Bay.....	21,429.88

141. The Stewards at Federal Training Centre and Joyceville receive their farm produce from Kingston Penitentiary and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and their total purchases are included in Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul figures.

PROCESSED MEATS

142. The manufacture of bacon, hams, corned beef, etc. within the institutional kitchens totalled 291,649 lbs. valued at \$57,942.73, an increase of 18,302 lbs. over the previous fiscal year. Much greater emphasis has been placed on increasing the processed meat production in order to reduce operating costs and it is evident that considerable progress was made in this respect.

BAKERY PRODUCTION

143. Due to the increase in the inmate population during 1958-59, the demands placed on the Penitentiary bakeries was very heavy. The bakeries continued to supply various types of bread and a large variety of pastries and cakes.

144. Kingston Penitentiary has continued to supply Joyceville Institution Prison for Women and the Penitentiary Staff College with all their bread requirements and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary supplied Federal Training Centre.

145. The following details bread and bun production by the penitentiaries during the fiscal year 1958-59, also the value of pastries and cakes produced.

Penitentiary	Bread		Rolls and Buns		Pastries and cake
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Value
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	353,325	11,141 00	32,325	2,146 88	16,744 37
St. Vincent de Paul.....	569,730	24,888 94	217,775	11,802 30	11,576 68
Dorchester.....	339,300	12,000 67	3,000	229 80	12,875 02
Manitoba.....	187,583	6,950 24	2,300	850 55	9,845 27
British Columbia.....	288,972	11,550 26	9,700	776 00	12,922 74
Saskatchewan.....	280,320	10,705 88	9,728	354 65	9,371 17
Collin's Bay.....	230,037	9,105 98	7,672	767 36	7,644 80
Joyceville.....	—	—	—	—	693 36
Federal Training Centre.....	—	—	8,800	484 00	1,395 52
Totals.....	2,249,267	86,342 97	291,300	17,411 54	83,068 93

146. During the fiscal year 1958-59 a total of 5,862,045 meals were served at a cost of \$1,274,547.53. This total expenditure for rations includes special hospital diets.

OFFICERS' MESS

147. During the fiscal year 1958-59, 330,090 officer meals were served at a cost amounting to \$128,592.71.

XV—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

148. The medical services throughout the Penitentiaries have continued to function at their usual efficient level and the health of the inmates has been maintained satisfactorily. The morbidity rate has not shown any rise over what usually occurs in the general population, and this in spite of adverse conditions created by an increase in population in already cramped quarters which could be expected to create unhygienic conditions favoring the development, growth and dissemination of illness.

149. The occurrence of influenza in two Penitentiaries fortunately did not cause illness of a serious nature but underlined the necessity for more hospital bed space and for more rapid and efficient service.

150. Diagnostic services have been and are being progressively developed. These place at the disposal of the diagnostician the means for quick, modern, dependable and recognized ways for determining the nature and severity of illness, and make the sick inmate realize that he is obtaining as good care as is obtainable anywhere else. It also does away with the necessity for removal of the inmate to the outside. Laboratory services have been developed more in certain areas than in others; further development will depend upon available space and upon obtaining trained personnel.

151. Inmates requiring surgical treatment receive such treatment either in the Penitentiaries where facilities have been provided for such or else in some of the General Hospitals located nearby. The very high cost of outside hospitalization makes it desirable that consideration be given to the further development of surgical services within the Penitentiaries.

152. Consultant services have been available to cover all eventualities. Some consultants visit the Penitentiaries fairly regularly, such as the eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. The orthopedic surgeon attends less frequently, as does the dermatologist; other specialists are called upon as the occasion demands.

153. An increased Penitentiary population has brought about a greater demand for medical services of all kinds, as also for more hospital space, for both the number of inmates attending at sick parades has increased as also the number of patients in hospital. The need for such should be considered as an urgent one, particularly in view of the fact that in future the hospitals in two of the larger Penitentiaries, now hardly adequate to meet the present day demands, will be faced with the problem of providing accommodation for the treatment of inmates of other surrounding institutions as well as for a greater number of chronically ill and physically handicapped.

154. The Mobile X-ray units of the Provincial Department of Health have continued to provide during the year, depending on their travelling schedule, chest X-ray examinations for inmates and staff members. This is considered invaluable as regards the maintenance of health amongst staff and inmates. Fortunately, very few cases of illness are detected. The recommendations for treatment made by the Provincial Heads of the Department are always followed. The number of inmates requiring treatment for tuberculosis has diminished steadily; they amount to 2 or 3 per year and are usually inmates who have recently been sentenced. Inmates suffering from active tuberculosis, with the concurrence of Provincial Health Authorities, are transferred to a sanatorium in their respective province.

155. The co-operation and assistance provided by all Provincial Health Units is greatly appreciated.

The Dental Services have continued to provide all the dental care and attention required. Dentists are in attendance every morning, or as often as needed. Dentures as required are manufactured in a Dental Laboratory situated in one of the Penitentiaries. Dentists working in the Western part of the country feel that the delivery of dentures is a little too slow for their convenience and satisfactory operation so that it may be necessary to consider making some changes in the method of operation.

156. The psychiatric services are being progressively developed to the extent permitted by the availability of space and trained personnel. In three Penitentiaries it has been possible to effect some changes which have permitted the alteration and renovation of some or part of some building. It is now possible to keep a greater number of inmates who need or seek psychiatric help in the same building, which fact makes supervision more effective, observation more accurate and provides for better control of effects of various forms of treatment. Statistics gathered show that approximately 2 per cent of the Penitentiary population require hospital care because of mental illness. The advent and use of the many and various tranquillizing drugs has brought about not only a diminution in intensity of mental symptoms in a number of cases and disappearance in others but also has shortened the duration of the illness so that it is now possible to treat effectively within the Penitentiary a number of inmates who otherwise would require treatment in a Provincial Hospital. During the year, 37 inmates whose mental illness was of such a severe nature as to require more intensive treatment than can be provided in some of the Penitentiaries were transferred to their respective provincial institutions. Of these, nine returned to the Penitentiary during the course of the year. Other forms of therapy such as individual, group, electroconvulsive, electrostimulative, electroshock, occupational and recreational are used when indicated.

157. Inmates suffering from mental illness require a good deal of care and supervision each day. The rest of the time is taken up with the interviewing, recording of interviews, prescribing and carrying out of treatment recommended for the many inmates who voluntarily seek advice for the relief of tension, anxiety,

fear and psychosomatic ailments and with those who seek the cause for their misbehaviour in the hope that they eventually can correct themselves. Over 40 per cent of the inmate population seek such advice and the fact that they persist in getting it is by itself an indication that some benefit accrues to them. In order to deal with so many inmates it becomes necessary to enlarge the presently available facilities both as to staff and space.

158. The psychiatrists and psychologists in the various penitentiaries are working closely together and the work done by one facilitates and speeds up the work done by the other. Much has been gained in this respect through adjoining office space.

159. The psychiatrist and psychologist have become more and more interested in teaching and have for some time now participated in In-Service Training for officers and, in some instances, have given special lectures to the staff. It is of the utmost importance that the staff understand something of the personality of the inmates and of the causative factors involved in criminal behaviour. It is equally important that they understand something of their own nature. Well trained officers will become better able to handle themselves under difficult circumstances and particularly know how to avoid some of the difficulties which result from lack of knowledge.

160. In order to understand better some of the aspects of the problem of Criminology and in some cases help to dispel popular fallacies, some research work has been conducted at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary through a dominion-provincial grant. Such research is well worthwhile and is of the type which will provide information which is basic to any step made towards efficient treatment. A preliminary report on such work has been published in Vol. I, No. 4, July, 1959, issue of the Canadian Journal of Corrections. Mention should be made of less extensive research done in some areas mostly by some of the psychologists. The result of such work has so far been of benefit from the administrative standpoint.

161. The Red Cross Blood Donor Clinics visit twice a year each Penitentiary. The figures below indicate that the inmates contribute very generously:

	pints
British Columbia.....	355
Collin's Bay.....	376
.....	255
.....	254
Kingston.....	312
.....	398
St. Vincent de Paul.....	993
.....	977
Federal Training Centre.....	236
.....	282
Saskatchewan.....	365
.....	384
Dorchester.....	396
.....	417
Manitoba.....	253
.....	250
.....	213
Total.....	6,716

162. The expenditure incurred in the course of the year for medical services and supplies amounted to a total of \$126,731.30 made up of \$51,666.12 paid in medical and hospital fees, \$31,756.00 for medical and dental supplies, \$38,675.64 for the maintenance of the mentally ill and \$4,633.54 for optical supplies.

XVI—INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

163. During the past year the industrial workshops in Penitentiaries continued to provide employment for a considerable portion of the inmate population.

164. While the re-organization and development of penitentiary industries referred to in reports of previous years has not progressed as speedily as intended, penitentiary returns show increases in industrial production over last year and indicate that steady progress is being made towards the ultimate objective of providing a well planned penitentiary work programme on a year round basis.

165. In the past year existing industrial shop facilities at most institutions have been heavily taxed by the demand for penitentiary manufactured articles of furniture and other equipment for use in new institutions, plus increased demands for manufactured clothing required for a considerably increased inmate population and a correspondingly increased officer force. This has made it necessary to delay to some extent, on a temporary basis, the plans mentioned in previous reports with respect to the development of large scale manufacturing operations and the establishment of markets for large quantities of penitentiary manufactured goods in other Government Departments.

166. Despite this, satisfactory progress was made in the matter of gaining wider acceptance, among officials in other Government departments, of the idea that well organized correctional industries play a major role in a contemporary correctional system, and that to be successful, such industries require the support of other Government departments through purchases of penitentiary manufactured goods.

167. Past reports referred to the development of a well rounded industrial work programme on a tri-plan basis, viz. immediate, intermediate and long range.

168. It was not possible to progress as desired with the immediate plan due to over taxing of facilities mentioned earlier also due to the overcrowding of penitentiary work shops and the lack of work shop space. Some progress was made, however, in this phase of operations through the undertaking of such new work as could be obtained and successfully completed under existing conditions and with existing facilities.

169. Satisfactory progress continued to be made with respect to the intermediate and long range plans for industrial development. This was accomplished through the design and manufacture of additional prototype models or samples of new products, and the acceptance of orders for production lots of products designed in the previous year. At the year end, it appeared that several prototype articles produced by the penitentiaries were being well received by prospective customers. There were also indications that the penitentiaries stood a fair chance of receiving orders for the quantity manufacture of some of these products providing that penitentiary work shop facilities and equipment are adequate to complete delivery of such large orders within a reasonable length of time. Some progress was made on the programme of industrial warehouse and workshop construction or alteration—however, in several cases, progress was impeded due to the acute necessity for the construction of dormitory accommodation, or, the occupation for dormitory purposes, of areas intended for industrial use.

170. At the year end it appeared that existing overcrowding conditions may be relieved, to some extent, in the next year through transfers to new institutions. Through this and the occupation of industrial shops, now in the final stages of construction at new institutions, it is anticipated that it may be possible to expand industrial operations in the coming year.

171. Areas in which progress was made in the matter of preparing penitentiary industrial workshops for larger industrial operations are indicated hereunder.

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary

172. Complete demolition of an old building to make way for the construction of the second wing of the industrial building. A start was also made on the construction of this new wing.

173. During the year a camp type institution was opened up at Valleyfield, Quebec, to relieve the pressures of population at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. At the year end plans had been finalized for the erection of two industrial buildings and the alteration of another at this camp.

Kingston Penitentiary

174. The completion and occupation of a new tailor shop.

175. The completion and occupation of an area for use in the performance of upholstery operations and the repair of metal articles.

176. Overcrowding delayed the intended expansion of the print shop at Kingston.

Collins' Bay Penitentiary

177. No new progress was possible as a number of industrial and other buildings and some equipment was either partially or completely destroyed by fire in August 1958.

178. By the year end most of this damage had been repaired and it is intended to resume normal operations soon.

Joyceville Institution

179. The garage building was completed and occupied. At the year end two other industrial buildings, in which it is intended to carry on tailoring and metal working operations, were nearing completion.

Manitoba Penitentiary

180. The large automotive building was completed and occupied.

181. Re-organization of sheet metal shop was completed.

182. The renovation of a building to be used as a paint shop was completed and the building was occupied.

183. The demolition of an old building and the clearing of a site for a new industrial building was nearing completion at the year end.

Saskatchewan Penitentiary

184. The renovated industrial area referred to in last year's report was completely occupied, the carpenter shop was re-organized and the industrial paint shop was equipped with a water wash spray booth.

185. Construction of a small warehouse building was started.

British Columbia Penitentiary

186. The construction of the warehouse referred to in last year's report was partially completed.

187. A site was partially cleared in preparation for the erection of a new industrial building. Plans for re-organization of the paint shop were advanced.

188. A camp type institution was established at William Head, British Columbia, to relieve the pressure of population at the British Columbia Penitentiary. Plans for the development of industrial operations at the Camp were being considered at the year end.

189. New developments in implementing the immediate plan include:

- (a) The undertaking of the manufacture and supply of executive office furniture for Judge's Chambers in the Exchequer Court.
- (b) The undertaking of the repair of Post Office Boxes at Dorchester.
- (c) New types of kitchen equipment were developed and manufactured for penitentiary use.
- (d) The undertaking of the manufacture of park furniture for Provincial Parks.
- (e) The design and manufacture of new types of animal cages for the Defence Research Board and the Department of National Health and Welfare.
- (f) The manufacture of school furnishings and playground equipment at Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.
- (g) Design, development and manufacture of special stretcher fittings and other equipment for the Civil Defence Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare.
- (h) Increases in clothing manufacture at all institutions.

190. The total population on register as of March 31st, 1959, was 6,295, of which 2,505 or approximately 40 per cent were employed in penitentiary shops.

191. Penitentiary industrial production showed an increase during the past year, the total value of the years work being \$1,430,068.32, an increase of \$67,037.07 (approximately 5 per cent) over last year and an increase of \$267,668.72 (approximately 23 per cent) since the year 1953-54. Detailed penitentiary returns indicate that \$981,679.56 worth (approximately 68.5 per cent) of all industrial production was for the Penitentiary Service. (Note: this figure represents only cost of materials required for the manufacture of products, as to date no mark up has been allowed on products being manufactured for penitentiary use.) This demonstrates significantly that the major portion of penitentiary industrial activity, due to the lack of markets is still, of necessity, being utilized by the Penitentiary Service to a major degree. It is hoped that through the co-operation of other Government Departments in the purchase of such penitentiary manufactured commodities as suit their requirements and can be used by the various departments of government, this situation will be rectified in the not too distant future.

192. Concerning work for other Government Departments, 523 industrial orders were issued, an increase of 80 over the last year. The value of work performed on these orders was \$376,241.79 an increase of \$15,192.09 over last year.

193. Industrial revenue earned by industrial shops was \$262,043.53.

194. During the past year, the penitentiaries performed varying quantities of works for 32 departments, divisions or agencies of the Federal Government and 4 provincial Governments again purchased penitentiary manufactured products. In addition, the penitentiaries either manufactured small quantities of goods or performed certain services for 22 organizations, which are either operated on a non profit welfare basis or supported by public funds.

195. It is estimated that, were the penitentiaries to value their production for penitentiary use at conservative commercial rates, the overall total value of penitentiary industrial shop production for the past year would approximate \$2,800,000 with the correspondingly increased revenue of approximately \$1,700,000. These figures do not include the value of inmate labour required for institutional maintenance or for the construction of new buildings.

196. Staff changes in the past year saw Mr. McLaughlin, Assistant Commissioner for Industries and Vocational Training, temporarily seconded by the Department of Justice to act as a member of the Correctional Planning Committee.

TABLE No. 1—TOTAL VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION

Penitentiary Name	Own Institution	Other Penitentiaries	Govt. Depts. and Other Organizations	Officer Custom Work	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	138,178 47	61,906 88	101,955 66	9,171 46	311,212 47
St. Vincent de Paul.....	100,036 61	45,770 22	144,524 01	4,623 62	294,954 46
Dorchester.....	58,595 49	43,563 00	20,298 66	5,931 76	128,388 91
Manitoba.....	42,302 47	309 79	48,085 26	10,387 99	101,085 51
British Columbia.....	86,112 44	264 71	35,985 23	7,305 50	129,667 88
Saskatchewan.....	81,294 57	1,991 61	8,713 46	7,494 46	99,494 10
Collin's Bay.....	30,944 90	6,936 16	7,307 82	3,432 18	48,621 06
Federal Training Centre.....	8,063 43	—	—	49 00	8,112 43
Joyceville.....	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	545,528 38	160,742 37	366,870 10	48,395 97	1,121,536 82

TABLE No. 2—VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION PERFORMED BY PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Shop Name	For the Institution	Other Work and Gov't. Depts.	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Broom and Brush.....	3,921 76	1,394 80	5,316 56
Canvas.....	9,295 18	214,451 62	223,746 80
Garage.....	25,271 74	16,255 47	41,527 21
Metal Working.....	59,282 45	61,858 15	121,140 60
Printing and Bookbinding.....	15,646 82	21,092 24	36,739 06
Shoe Manufacturing.....	77,897 17	5,979 87	83,877 04
Stone and Concrete Products.....	89,301 64	2,973 25	92,274 89
Tailoring.....	217,127 24	6,093 55	223,220 79
Woodworking.....	46,225 52	83,280 64	129,506 16

TABLE No. 3—VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION FIVE YEAR COMPARISON

	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957	1957-1958	1958-1959
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	264,491 34	285,542 83	341,935 60	322,137 90	368,605 97
St. Vincent de Paul.....	338,342 94	372,250 88	390,255 93	405,832 31	380,719 27
Dorchester.....	140,181 39	154,660 66	162,109 12	152,524 32	162,749 14
Manitoba.....	115,594 64	117,820 40	146,756 01	128,131 53	126,320 60
British Columbia.....	121,390 86	116,461 85	146,567 57	144,605 40	161,444 93
Saskatchewan.....	99,800 43	112,728 17	98,777 78	113,339 87	126,945 88
Collin's Bay.....	45,883 90	52,154 77	63,480 39	83,520 97	77,924 66
Federal Training Centre.....	13,953 67	12,103 41	11,317 10	12,938 95	25,357 87
Total.....	1,139,639 17	1,223,722 97	1,361,109 50	1,363,031 25	1,430,068 32

TABLE No. 4—PRODUCTION VALUE OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES BY PENITENTIARY

Penitentiary	Work for	Broom and Brush		Canvas		Garage		Metal Working		Binding and Printing		Shoe Mfg.		Stone and Concrete		Tailor		Wood Working	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	Pen. Services.....			4,162	66	2,150	95	25,691	76	10,566	39	2,365	93	39,556	16	50,702	14	6,432	67
	Other.....			74,924	46	1,239	79	6,584	70	9,840	63	434	06	40,884	36	3,333	61	13,174	50
	Total.....			79,086	12	3,390	74	32,276	46	20,407	02	2,799	99	40,240	52	54,035	75	19,607	17
St. Vincent de Paul.....	Pen. Services.....	3,921	76	671	08	13,437	31	8,652	88	638	28	32,954	51	19,005	79	39,351	03	4,200	64
	Other.....	1,394	80	58,010	09	647	82	35,899	36	10,200	19	298	00	115	75	12	48	42,569	44
	Total.....	5,316	56	58,681	77	14,084	83	44,552	24	10,838	47	33,252	51	19,121	54	39,363	51	46,770	08
Dorchester.....	Pen. Services.....			4,088	42	4,870	40	4,349	45			14,477	53	5,639	09	51,935	66	2,844	52
	Other.....			16,146	14	505	81	4,082	41			1,972	52	5,175	56	480	85	2,867	13
	Total.....			20,234	56	5,376	21	8,431	86			16,450	05	5,814	65	52,416	51	5,711	65
Manitoba.....	Pen. Services.....			138	42	1,257	00	1,026	39	529	38	5,045	79	171	51	19,948	04	2,013	93
	Other.....			38,455	47	6,981	00	3,866	88	11	90	372	30	450	24	223	39	7,893	32
	Total.....			38,593	89	8,238	00	4,893	27	541	28	5,418	09	621	72	20,171	43	9,907	25
British Columbia.....	Pen. Services.....			234	00	1,632	17	2,678	02	421	58	11,471	75	13,054	02	23,363	03	14,605	45
	Other.....			26,912	46	1,097	55	3,157	63	826	47	1,979	02	374	74	1,843	10	6,449	09
	Total.....			27,146	46	2,729	72	5,835	65	1,248	05	13,450	77	13,428	76	25,206	13	21,054	54
Saskatchewan.....	Pen. Services.....					1,508	11	13,499	27	3,491	19	8,910	58	2,495	59	21,694	00	6,424	73
	Other.....					1,211	40	5,475	50	213	05	874	97			1,843	10	200	12
	Total.....					2,719	51	18,974	77	3,704	24	9,785	55	2,495	59	21,894	12	14,548	59
Collin's Bay.....	Pen. Services.....					415	80	3,384	68			1,256	84	9,379	48	6,238	42	9,703	58
	Other.....					4,572	40	2,791	67			1,256	84	1,172	60			2,203	33
	Total.....					4,988	20	6,176	35					10,552	08	6,238	42	11,906	91
Federal Training Centre.....	Pen. Services.....											1,414	24			3,894	92		
	Other.....											49	00						
	Total.....											1,463	24			3,894	92		

Laundry and Clothing Management

197. Arrangements were instituted for equipping a laundry at the New William Head Institution and the policy of replacing obsolete and worn-out laundry machinery with modern equipment at other institutions was continued during the fiscal year.

198. Greatly increased populations have taxed the capacities of all penitentiary laundries, but special co-operation and planning on the part of the staffs have met all demands upon them.

199. The opening of new institutions and the prospect of still others opening has suggested the need of a centralized laundry to handle several institutions in the same general area.

200. From June 2 to June 20, 1958, a Clothing Course-Conference was conducted at the Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, Ontario. This course-conference was supervised by Headquarters personnel and was attended by all Tailor and Laundry instructors in the service, and other penitentiary officers having to do with clothing in the Kingston area.

201. The object and aims of the conference were to bring together clothing personnel from the different institutions, to review past operations, and to obtain new ideas for the betterment of laundry and clothing management throughout the service.

202. The services of Victor Kramer Co., Inc., Laundry Management Consultants, New York City, were employed, with two of the company's representatives giving a three-day course in laundry operations to Laundry personnel.

203. Representatives of the Directorate of Inter-Service Development, Department of National Defence, brought to the conference a useful background of personal experience in textile and footwear problems, and valuable current experience with the development of modern clothing for Tri-Service.

204. The following commercial firms also participated by sending lecturers to address the course-conference:

Beardmore Leather Co. Ltd.
Martin Keily, Ltd.
National Silicates, Ltd.
Proctor & Gamble, Ltd.
Prosperity Press Co., Ltd.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., Ltd.

205. In order that the candidates might see modern plants in operation, a number of tours were arranged.

206. It is considered that this Course Conference was well worthwhile and that many improvements will develop as a result. The proceedings were finalized in a 75 page report which forms a valuable source of information on all topics covered.

Safety and Accident Prevention

207. Last year's report referred to the accident prevention surveys which were conducted in four institutions during 1957-58.

208. In the year under review many of the recommendations brought forth by these surveys were implemented at the various institutions across the service and it is intended to further the implementation of these recommendations next year.

209. It was decided to hold off, for a year or so, the extension of this safety survey to other penitentiaries, as much useful information was derived from the survey of four institutions which can be applied at all others.

210. Meanwhile, safety and accident prevention instruction was given to all officers who attended the Penitentiary Staff College at Kingston, Ontario. Also, the program of checking shops for safety practices and the careful study of machinery requisitions for safety considerations, was continued.

XVII—VOCATIONAL TRAINING

211. The Vocational Training programme has continued to expand, within the limitations of available space and personnel, in an endeavour to provide training that will enable as many inmates as possible to obtain self-supporting employment in skilled occupations upon release.

212. All vocational courses continue to be organized along the lines of the Provincial Apprenticeship programmes so that graduates and those released before graduation may complete their training in accordance with the requirements of existing practices and regulations in the various provinces. In this respect, most courses have now been re-organized to conform with the pattern set by the Trade Analysis Manuals prepared by a National Committee for release through the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

213. The recommendations of the Educational Conference held in December, 1958, were outlined fully in last year's annual report. The majority of the recommendations, by their nature and scope, are such that they cannot be implemented over a short period of time but must be implemented gradually as conditions permit. Some progress has been achieved in several institutions and it is anticipated that progress will accelerate as new institutions come into operation.

214. During the past fiscal year, full advantage was taken of opportunities for vocational instructors to attend and participate in specialized training available locally. In addition, P.O.T.C. 73, a four week course in teacher training, was conducted at the Penitentiary Staff College. Twenty-seven vocational and control training instructors, who had not previously undertaken this type of training, formed the student body, of this course, all passed their examinations and practice teaching sessions successfully. The course was conducted by Mr. S. E. Forneri of the Port Arthur Technical and Commercial High School, assisted by Head Office and Collin's Bay personnel.

215. Previous reports have outlined the formation of the Penitentiary Trades Advisory Committee for Ontario. The Committee is composed of members of the Canadian Labour Congress, the Toronto Builders Exchange, representatives of Welfare organizations, the National Employment Service, the Apprenticeship Branch of the Department of Labour, Ontario, and the Penitentiary Commission. Further to the meetings outlined in previous reports, a meeting of the committee was held in Kingston on June 11th, 1958, at which time a Penitentiary Trades Advisory Committee (Kingston branch) was accepted as an official sub-committee with certain representatives named to attend the Ontario Committee meetings. The Kingston sub-committee is composed of members of the above organizations who have in fact been engaged in furthering the recognitions of penitentiary training in the Kingston area for several years. As a result of further discussions at this meeting it was recommended that:—

- (a) The Committee should be enlarged to provide wider coverage of all trades.

- (b) A change should be sought in the present apprenticeship legislation to permit graduates of the penitentiary vocational training programme to enter their respective trades with official approval and favourable consideration should be given to recommending the penitentiary vocational training programme as an approved training school scheme for this purpose.
- (c) For the present, the Penitentiary Trades Advisory Committee (Ontario) should confine its activities to matters at the Provincial level rather than on a national scale.
- (d) It was generally agreed that training and achievement at Collin's Bay Penitentiary were satisfactory and that course content and teaching methods were well in line with Provincial, Labour and Industrial trade requirements.

216. The Control Training programme is designed as an on-the-job type of training, supplemented by theoretical trade instruction, and is aimed at providing occupational training for a large percentage of the population who cannot be accommodated under the Vocational Training Programme for various reasons.

217. A great deal of the credit for the success of this programme to date must be attributed to the twenty-one instructors who have accepted this responsibility as a part of their regular duties and are successfully training a number of the inmates under their charge to the benefit of both the inmate and the service.

218. A total of 3,774 inmates has been enrolled in vocational training over the past eleven years. Of these, 1,873 graduated and 433 were released prior to graduation. There were 365 trainees on course at the end of the fiscal year.

219. Of the 1,873 graduates, a total of 1,750 has been released and 523 or 31.6 per cent of these have had further records meriting a further penitentiary term or for lesser convictions ranging from suspended sentence, to a fine or reformatory. Of the 433 who were released prior to graduation, usually on a ticket of leave, 114 had further records.

220. *New Positions Filled during the 58-59 Fiscal Year*

Instructor Motor Mechanics (Vocational).....	Manitoba
Instructor Welder (Vocational).....	Collin's Bay
Instructor Plumber (Vocational).....	Federal Training Centre
Instructor Sheet Metal (Vocational).....	Federal Training Centre
Assistant to C.T.I. (Vocational).....	St. Vincent de Paul

221. *Control Training Courses Originated in 58-59 Fiscal Year*

Construction Electricity.....	British Columbia
Commercial.....	Dorchester
Sheet Metal.....	Dorchester
Bricklaying.....	Saskatchewan

222. *Vocational Courses Originated in 58-59 Fiscal Year*

Automotive Mechanics.....	Manitoba
Plumbing (additional course).....	Federal Training Centre
Sheet Metal (additional course).....	Federal Training Centre

223. *New Vocational Buildings Opened During 58-59 Fiscal Year*

Automotive Building (Vocational and Maintenance)...	Manitoba
Vocational Building C-7.....	Collin's Bay

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES 1958-59 FISCAL YEAR

224. Provincial Certification of graduates of Vocational and Control Training programmes continues to increase. During the 58-59 fiscal year, as a result of examination by the Provincial Departments of Labour, the following certificates were issued:

Collin's Bay Penitentiary

Motor Vehicle Repair—Journeyman "A".....	3
Three & one-half years credit.....	2
Three years credit.....	3
Two & one-half years credit.....	3
Two years credit.....	1
One & one-half years credit.....	2
One year credit.....	1
Barbering—Journeyman Certificate.....	2
Two & one-half years credit.....	1

Saskatchewan Penitentiary

4th Class Steam Engineering Certificates.....	2 (Alberta)
4th Class Steam Engineering Certificates.....	5 (Sask.)
3rd Class Plumbing Certificates.....	2 (Sask.)
Beginners Electrician Certificates.....	2 (Sask.)

Manitoba Penitentiary

3rd Class Steam Engineering.....	1
Journeyman Electrician Certificate.....	1
Journeyman Motor Mechanic Certificate.....	1

British Columbia Penitentiary

Steam Engineering Fourth Class Certificates.....	7
First Aid—Various Certificates.....	13

Dorchester Penitentiary

Fourth Class Steam Engineering Certificates.....	3
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VOCATIONAL AND CONTROL TRAINING COURSES—MARCH 31, 1959

Vocational Course	Dorch.	F.T.C.	C.B.	Man.	Sask.	B.C.	Total
Automotive Mechanics.....		X	X	X		X	4
Body Work & Painting.....		X					1
Basic Training (Metal Trades).....		X					1
Bricklaying.....	X	(2)	(2)	X			6
Cabinetmaking.....		(2)					2
Carpentry.....	X	X	X		X	X	5
Commercial.....						X	1
Diesel.....						X	1
Draughting.....						X	1
Electrical.....		X	X				2
Elementary (General Shop).....		X					1
Machine Shop.....		X	X				2
Painting and Decorating.....					X		1
Plastering.....		X					1
Plumbing.....	X	(2)	X				5
Rural Repair (Automotive).....					(2)		2
Upholstery.....	X						1
Sheet Metal.....		(2)	X			X	4
Total.....	4	16	8	2	5	6	41
<i>Control Training</i>							
Automotive Mechanics.....		X					1
Bricklaying.....					X		1
Draughting.....						X	1
Electrical and Electronics.....						(2)	2
Machine Shop.....		X					1
Shoe Repair.....	X					X	2
Stationary Engineering.....					X	X	2
Upholstery.....						X	1
Welding.....					X		1
Barbering Part Time.....		X	X		X		3
Wheel Alignment Part Time.....		X					1
First Aid and Hospital.....						X	1
Bookbinding.....		X					1
Commercial.....	X						1
Sheet Metal.....	X						1
Plastering.....	X						1
Total.....	4	4	1	—	4	8	21
GRAND TOTAL.....	8	20	9	2	9	14	62

XVIII—CONCLUSION

225. The outstanding events in the year under review have already been referred to in this Report. As will have been seen, intensive planning for the development of a broadened and improved system of corrections in Canada is proceeding. An encouraging factor in this planning is the wide-spread interest demonstrated in the press and by members of the general public in the need for changes that will make the methods of dealing with those who have offended against the criminal law more effective. Only with public support and with the pressure of public opinion will come the expenditure of public funds that will be required to implement the proposals of the planners.

226. Reference has been made to the two medium-security institutions now under construction and to the open-type prison camps set up during the past year. The operation and administration of these new developments have presented opportunities for a re-assessment of the type of training required for the staffs who have the responsibility for their successful operation, an operation not based on firearms and walls but on treatment and proper training. Both staffs and selected inmates have demonstrated that there is good reason to hope that in many cases detention in such institutions will be more successful in training out inmates who will be able to readjust themselves to the requirements of society than the more restrictive type of custody that has prevailed in the past.

227. Special mention should be made of the development of group counselling procedures in most of our institutions during the past year. These sessions have given many inmates an opportunity of talking out their problems with each other under the unobtrusive guidance of the group leader. With some direction from the professional staff custodial officers have successfully participated in such group discussions. We look forward to the further development of this type of treatment as staff members gain further experience.

228. The continuing increase in the influx of convicted persons from the Courts has presented the administration with many problems of providing accommodation, work and training for the larger numbers that flow into our institutions. These problems have been met with as realistic a solution as is possible with existing facilities. The expansion of facilities now being carried out and the plans for future development now being studied will, it is hoped, provide a means of meeting these problems in a practical way.

229. In conclusion I would like to express to the Wardens and staffs of our institutions my sincere appreciation for the willing and loyal cooperation and support they have given, often in difficult circumstances, in carrying out the policies of the administration.

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
On Register April 1, 1958.....	1,095	1,371	678	416	720	647	441	369	33	5,770
<i>Received</i>										
From Gaols.....	730	897	392	199	428	352	.....	.....	13	3,011
By Transfer.....	116	52	2	40	.....	2	300	360	.....	872
Ticket-of-Leave Violators.....	7	14	3	1	4	3	2	.....	1	35
TOTAL.....	853	963	397	240	432	357	302	360	14	3,918
<i>Discharged</i>										
By Expiry of Sentence.....	332	224	226	149	207	207	179	102	13	1,639
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	30	112	91	17	45	30	42	169	4	540
By Unconditional Release.....	27	157	20	6	29	37	16	7	.....	299
By Court Order.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	8
By Transfer.....	313	383	7	9	55	7	60	38	1	873
Died.....	3	7	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Other Reason.....	3	9	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	19
TOTAL.....	708	892	350	183	342	286	298	316	18	3,393
On Register March 31, 1959.....	1,240	1,442	725	473	810	718	445	413	29	6,295
Number on Register Includes:										
Insane:										
Section 58.....	11	1	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	21
Section 61.....	11	6	3	6	3	11	1	.....	2	43
Attending Outside Court.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9
Unlawfully at Large while Hospi- talized under Temporary Ticket- of-Leave.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unlawfully at Large.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Temp. Release under Escort.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

TABLE II.—NATIONALITY

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
<i>British—</i>										
Canada.....	1,105	1,399	721	461	720	687	412	412	29	5,946
England and Wales.....	14	8	1	3	20	3	2			51
Ireland.....	11	1		1	10	2	1			26
Scotland.....	8	2			12	1	4			27
Other.....					3					3
<i>Foreign—</i>										
Austria.....	1				1	4				6
Belgium.....										
China.....	1				6		2			9
Czechoslovakia.....	3		1							4
Finland.....	1		1	2	1					5
France.....	2	2			1					5
Germany.....	1	5			3	2	3			14
Greece.....										
Holland.....						1	3			4
Hungary.....	14	1		1	2	4	5			27
Italy.....	8	1			1	1		1		12
Jugoslavia.....	4	1			2					7
Norway.....	1				2					3
Poland.....	19	6		1	4	1	2			33
Roumania.....	4	1			1	2				8
Russia.....	5	3		1	2	1				12
Sweden.....										
Switzerland.....		1								1
Ukraine.....	1	1		1		2	1			6
United States.....	33	10	1	1	19	6	8			78
Other.....	4			1		1	2			8
TOTAL.....	1,240	1,442	725	473	810	718	445	413	29	6,295

TABLE III.—CIVIL STATUS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Single.....	552	934	506	281	458	429	245	383	18	3,806
Married.....	484	430	161	121	225	154	147	29	10	1,761
Widowed.....	51	28	12	18	15	24	9		1	158
Separated.....	107	40	36	38	64	86	35	1		407
Divorced.....	46	10	10	15	48	25	9			163
TOTAL.....	1,240	1,442	725	473	810	718	445	413	29	6,295

TABLE IV.—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Remanet under Two Years.....	16	16	6	3	10	15	8	.....	1	75
Two years.....	309	552	365	113	266	233	128	285	12	2,263
Over Two and under Three.....	109	31	34	83	85	95	36	14	1	488
Three and under Four.....	223	210	121	85	113	153	111	61	2	1,079
Four and under Five.....	96	92	60	39	49	43	57	19	.....	455
Five and under Eight.....	197	238	67	71	156	93	80	29	5	936
Eight and under Ten.....	55	41	11	11	21	12	9	2	.....	162
Ten and under Twelve.....	67	85	18	11	39	16	10	2	2	250
Twelve and under Fifteen.....	37	52	6	8	17	6	2	1	.....	129
Fifteen and under Twenty.....	37	36	9	7	10	9	2	.....	1	111
Twenty and under Twenty-five.....	17	18	6	5	12	4	1	.....	3	66
Twenty-five and over.....	8	21	2	3	4	1	1	.....	.....	40
Life.....	51	47	13	22	12	24	.....	.....	1	170
Indeterminate sentence.....	18	3	6	12	16	14	.....	.....	.....	69
During Her Majesty's Pleasure.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
TOTAL.....	1,240	1,442	725	473	810	718	445	413	29	6,295

TABLE V.—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Under Twenty-One Years.....	47	167	144	39	58	86	58	268	2	869
Twenty-One to Twenty-Four Years.....	152	302	160	88	160	145	125	110	6	1,248
Twenty-Five to Twenty-Nine Years.....	259	283	133	95	164	166	136	25	9	1,270
Thirty to Thirty-Nine Years.....	483	425	171	149	251	186	99	10	11	1,785
Forty to Forty-Nine Years.....	202	171	84	69	119	85	25	.....	1	756
Fifty to Fifty-Nine Years.....	75	71	28	25	44	30	1	.....	.....	274
Sixty Years and over.....	22	23	5	8	14	20	1	.....	.....	93
TOTAL.....	1,240	1,442	725	473	810	718	445	413	29	6,295

TABLE VI.—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
<i>Christian—</i>										
Baptist.....	56	4	82	9	32	29	28	1	.....	241
Church of England.....	263	96	117	60	166	79	81	19	4	885
Doukhobor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Greek Orthodox.....	9	4	.....	4	9	10	2	.....	.....	38
Lutheran.....	12	.....	1	20	30	18	7	.....	.....	88
Methodist.....	7	122	.....	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	138
Presbyterian.....	60	8	26	23	52	32	22	2	.....	230
Roman Catholic.....	409	1,167	397	188	262	265	178	385	17	3,268
Salvation Army.....	22	1	8	4	12	14	5	1	.....	67
United Church.....	150	27	67	94	136	131	84	2	7	698
Other.....	16	5	5	14	57	34	9	3	1	144
<i>Non-Christian—</i>										
Hebrew.....	21	7	2	4	7	4	.....	.....	.....	45
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	12
No Religion.....	215	1	20	46	31	94	29	.....	.....	436
TOTAL.....	1,240	1,442	725	473	810	718	445	413	29	6,295

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
None.....	176	220	191	83	112	112	77	248	10	1,229
One.....	131	267	131	52	79	94	50	100	2	906
Two.....	155	177	82	62	93	86	58	36	5	754
Three.....	145	170	65	58	84	85	55	16	3	681
Four.....	141	140	60	38	78	54	42	8	2	563
Five.....	117	120	39	27	66	55	52	3	1	480
Six.....	78	79	36	25	57	35	34	1	.....	345
Seven.....	60	52	27	24	43	31	15	.....	1	253
Eight.....	54	42	18	26	37	25	14	1	1	218
Nine.....	34	34	22	15	25	32	11	.....	1	174
Ten.....	38	35	9	16	22	20	6	.....	2	148
Eleven.....	20	22	11	8	16	16	7	.....	.....	100
Twelve.....	21	15	8	13	12	19	8	.....	1	97
Thirteen.....	15	13	5	8	14	10	2	.....	.....	67
Fourteen.....	7	10	3	3	14	10	3	.....	.....	50
Fifteen.....	9	6	4	3	10	5	5	.....	.....	42
Sixteen.....	7	2	3	2	9	4	1	.....	.....	28
Seventeen.....	8	7	1	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	26
Eighteen.....	3	7	2	1	5	4	3	.....	.....	25
Nineteen.....	3	5	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	15
Twenty.....	2	3	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	12
Twenty-One.....	4	3	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	13
Twenty-Two.....	2	2	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Twenty-Three.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Twenty-Four.....	1	3	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	8
Twenty-Five.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Twenty-Six.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Twenty-Seven.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	6
Twenty-Eight.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Twenty-Nine.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Thirty.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Thirty-One.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Thirty-Two.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Thirty-Four.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-Five.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-Six.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-Seven.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-Eight.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-Nine.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Forty-Two.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Forty-Six.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
TOTAL.....	1,240	1,442	725	473	810	718	445	413	29	6,295
Percentage of Recidivists.....	85.8	86.13	73.6	82.45	86.17	84	82.6	39.9	65.5	82.88

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Attending Academic Courses										
Regularly.....								59		59
Blacksmith.....	2	19	9	11	24	19	10	1		95
Body and Fender Repair.....								11		11
Bookbinding.....	3	20	2	3	3	2	2			35
Broom and Brush Shop.....		22								22
Canvas Work.....	140	57	24	23	24					268
Carpenters.....	25	92	37	24	34	17	7			236
Change Room and Laundry.....										
Barbering.....	13	14	9	5	6	4	12	6		69
Repairing.....	1	12	6	2	6	4	4	1		36
Sock Making.....	5	13	4	2	2	3	3	1		33
Sorting.....	18	16	13	6	15	4	7			79
Washing.....	7	16	7	2	4	13	2	1		52
Char Service.....							10			10
Administration Buildings and Offices.....	2	7	10	3	11	12	18	8		71
Cell Blocks (Dormitories for F.T.C.).....	156	160	65	35	91	61	11			579
Other.....	35	7	13	12	16	41		3		127
Clerks.....							9			9
Shops.....	21	21	13	12	23	18	12	6		126
Other.....	20	20	9	5	4	14		3		75
Commercial Course.....					9					9
Construction—Buildings and Works.										
Blacksmiths.....							2			2
Brick and Stonelaying.....		10	3	2	8	8	10			41
Brickmaking.....		25	26			6	7			64
Building Carpenters.....	13	10		10	17	12		15		77
Form Work.....	5	10			3		51			69
Helpers and Labourers.....	17	8	13	7	23	28	3	3		102
Machine Operators.....	17				4	1				22
Masons.....	8	10	5				3	6		32
Plastering.....	3	5	5	3	7	8				31
Engineer's Department.....			4				7			11
Electricians.....	8	18	10	4	17	10		4		71
Filtration Plant.....		5		2						7
Fuel Supply.....	12	5	4	2	7	26	9			65
Plumbers.....	8	3	10	4	6	10		6		47
Steamfitters.....	4	7	6	2			8			27
Stokers.....	12		3	5	6					26
Farming.....			36				4			40
Garden Gang.....	7	24	15		37	19		18		120
General (Including Stables, Piggery and Poultry).....	31	78	20	39	9	40	24			241
Ornamental Grounds.....	17	10	7	1	10	10	6	5		66
Teamsters.....	5		8		3	7	4			27
Hospital.....			14			4				18
Dental.....	3	4		1	9	1				18
Orderlies.....	8	11	2	2	14	1	8	3		49
Library.....	11	29	9	7	12	15	6	1		90
Machine Shop.....	16	29	6	4	16					71
Masonry.....	8	10			1					19
Messengers.....	3	10	3	3		8	4	5		36
Motor Mechanics.....					3					3
Motor Mechanics.....	10	12	12	5		4				43
Painters.....	5	4		3	1	2	6			21
Truck Drivers.....	5	14	4	4	19	4	10	3		63
Painting.....	29	32	20	17	1	17		5		121
Photography.....										1
Pre Vocation Training Shop.....						1				10
Printing.....	26	5		4				10		57
Prison for Women.....	107					22				107
Cleaners.....										
Clerks.....										
Kitchen.....										
Laundry.....										
Sewing Room.....										
Quarrying.....	9	63	20	22			17			131

Employed under provincial arrangement

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

53

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Radio Repair Shop.....								2		2
School.....	8	10		3		18				39
Sheet Metal.....	4	30	10			3		6		53
Shoe Shop.....	6	51	33	13	33	27	3			171
Sports and Hobbycraft.....			15							15
Steward's Department.....										5
Bakers.....	12	14	6	4	7	5	5	10		59
Cleaners.....	5	50	16	3	15	12	3	8		112
Cooks.....	10	10	7	5	17	7	17	7		80
Other.....	29	10	15	32	15	24				125
Stonecutting.....		68					1	1		70
Stores.....	20	5		4	7	5	12	2		55
Tailoring.....	89	64	42	19	51	40	14			319
Tinsmithing.....	8	20	12	7	22	5				74
Upholsterers.....			12							12
Utility.....		24				2				26
Incinerator.....		5	1		2	1				9
"Y" Gang.....			17							73
Yard and Road Maintenance.....	54	20	18	29	8	34	5	56		168
Other.....	1				45					46
Valleyfield Camp.....		50								50
Vocational Training.....							15	15		30
Bricklaying.....			13	8				20		41
Cabinet Makers.....							12	12		24
Carpenters.....			11		12	9				32
Draughting.....					11			13		24
Electricians.....							10	16		26
Machine Shop.....							23	18		41
Motor Mechanics.....				10	13					23
Painting and Decorating.....						9		12		21
Plasterers.....				1			12	14		27
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....			13			10				23
Rural Repairs.....						18	10			28
Sheet Metal.....					5		2	17		24
Joyceville Institution.....	48									48
TOTAL EMPLOYED.....	1,149	1,378	717	451	768	705	441	413		6,022
Total on Register not Employed as on March 31, 1959.....	91	64	8	22	42	13	4	nil		244
Newfoundland.....									29	29
TOTAL.....	1,240	1,442	725	473	810	718	445	413	29	6,295

TABLE IX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	1958-59		1957-58	
	Revenue	Receipts	Revenue	Receipts
	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	124,765 78	42,886 98	116,122 04	40,565 46
St. Vincent de Paul.....	165,985 36	63,493 29	186,244 15	57,188 38
Dorchester.....	89,085 42	46,183 36	75,235 02	41,478 56
Manitoba.....	89,206 86	32,361 67	114,728 30	38,935 85
British Columbia.....	57,828 54	15,086 77	41,441 28	13,975 53
Saskatchewan.....	61,199 94	53,346 40	57,206 45	50,968 86
Collins Bay.....	84,706 02	77,387 90	86,848 59	75,427 62
Federal Training Centre.....	2,960 72		3,433 24	
Penitentiary Staff College.....	480 00		480 00	
TOTAL.....	676,218 64	330,746 37	681,739 07	318,540 26

TABLE X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	7,949,688 21	7,512,818 32	6,771,441 21
Allowances.....	861 81	394 03	390 21
Gratuity to Retiring Officers.....		10,941 66	10,525 00
Officers Uniforms.....	114,084 88	115,307 31	113,962 12
Officers Duty Meals.....	128,592 71	115,247 73	114,377 36
Office Stationery & Supplies.....	21,573 74	21,548 48	
Equipment & Furnishings.....	19,497 51	13,170 26	32,756 73
Other Administrative Charges.....	71,779 50	64,353 25	64,612 64
	8,306,078 36	7,853,781 04	7,108,065 27
Maintenance of Inmates.....	2,057,920 23	1,798,730 15	1,801,877 64
Discharge Expenses.....	88,019 92	91,308 11	79,864 75
Operating Expenses.....	1,401,163 78	1,053,507 15	1,000,971 38
Repair and Upkeep of Buildings.....			
Works and Equipment.....	294,484 37	246,131 70	246,356 29
	11,847,666 66	11,043,458 15	10,237,135 33
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works...	3,852,843 92	703,266 37	891,536 68
Acquisition of Equipment.....	402,332 19	390,495 18	416,461 86
Livestock Purchases.....	86,620 11	78,076 19	62,256 46
	4,341,796 22	1,171,837 74	1,370,255 00
TOTAL CAPITAL.....			
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	16,189,462 88	12,215,295 89	11,607,390 33

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	2,200,312 87	2,048,071 48	1,901,244 23
St-Vincent de Paul.....	2,692,237 95	2,430,998 22	2,432,395 96
Dorchester.....	1,466,027 86	1,322,970 86	1,240,421 86
Manitoba.....	1,125,231 30	1,064,713 59	1,008,926 33
British Columbia.....	1,334,750 90	1,285,078 31	1,175,353 03
Saskatchewan.....	1,394,179 24	1,274,544 40	1,210,936 94
Collins Bay.....	1,401,131 76	1,359,089 80	1,238,427 89
Newfoundland.....	55,498 85	79,791 60	80,090 11
Federal Training Centre.....	1,133,972 90	1,077,319 54	980,883 64
Penitentiary Staff College.....	34,018 25	37,393 39	31,615 44
Joyceville.....	2,734,084 50	235,324 70	125,981 10
New Institutions.....	618,016 50		181,113 80
TOTAL.....	16,189,462 88	12,215,295 89	11,607,390 33

TABLE XII.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	7,928,837 21	7,493,542 63	6,753,041 74
Retiring Allowances.....	598 85	10,941 66	10,525 00
Uniforms.....	111,626 92	117,510 29	109,386 83
Messing.....	120,756 27	109,146 74	108,966 00
Printing Stationery and Office Equipment.....	25,881 63	26,343 37	22,065 15
Other Administrative Charges.....	73,607 79	63,220 76	62,597 87
	8,261,308 67	7,820,705 45	7,066,582 59
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,979,820 86	1,732,300 71	1,654,104 55
Discharge Expenses.....	85,489 51	85,074 38	79,851 70
Operating Expenses.....	1,064,248 88	1,019,761 88	962,866 55
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	323,428 13	307,331 82	269,746 70
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS.....	11,714,296 05	10,965,174 24	10,033,152 09

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED
IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1959

	Total Penitentiaries		Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul		Dorchester		Manitoba		British Columbia		Saskatchewan		Collin's Bay		Federal Training Centre	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Average Daily Population.....	5,934.9		1,131.9		1,370.9		710.7		452.2		747.1		664.8		447.5		409.8	
Salaries.....	7,928,837	21	1,388,599	36	1,676,876	39	870,868	99	706,403	73	843,272	48	812,646	04	798,948	32	831,221	90
Retiring Allowances.....	598	85	598	85														
Uniforms.....	111,626	92	13,766	25	27,301	60	13,616	77	10,397	64	12,965	50	9,623	44	9,266	71	14,639	01
Messing.....	120,756	27	22,200	55	25,612	11	15,452	63	12,373	63	11,342	05	11,751	75	11,813	81	10,209	74
Printing, Stationery and Office Equipment.....	25,881	63	4,477	65	5,393	86	5,070	35	770	29	2,065	05	3,305	65	2,817	74	1,981	04
Other Administrative Charges.....	73,607	79	16,752	31	11,533	56	6,749	77	7,007	48	14,409	15	8,413	12	3,813	40	4,929	00
Sub-Total.....	8,261,308	67	1,446,394	97	1,746,717	52	911,758	51	736,952	77	884,054	23	845,740	00	826,659	98	863,030	69
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,979,820	86	380,799	65	461,887	08	232,685	97	148,024	15	261,481	08	225,696	50	140,976	83	128,209	60
Discharge Expenses.....	85,489	51	14,092	93	14,544	92	12,911	97	7,397	70	9,256	11	11,412	80	6,970	95	8,902	13
Operating Expenses.....	1,064,248	88	176,850	13	231,403	08	151,200	48	104,699	55	94,927	41	118,630	54	104,490	52	82,047	17
Maintenance of Fixed Asset.....	323,428	13	85,929	37	66,240	03	31,118	85	25,025	05	36,004	74	30,109	81	30,166	77	18,833	51
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS.....	11,714,206	05	2,104,067	05	2,520,792	63	1,339,675	78	1,022,099	22	1,285,723	57	1,231,589	65	1,109,265	05	1,101,083	10
Per Capita Costs—																		
Per Year.....	1,973	79	1,858	88	1,838	78	1,885	00	2,260	28	1,720	95	1,852	57	2,478	80	2,686	87
Per Day.....	5	41	5	09	5	03	5	16	6	19	4	71	5	08	6	79	7	36
(Previous Year).....	5	66	5	13	5	35	5	71	6	47	4	74	5	48	6	71	8	03

TABLE XIV—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS
FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

	1958-59	1957-58
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	4,756,490 16	2,352,441 39
St-Vincent de Paul.....	2,603,515 78	2,480,783 88
Dorchester.....	1,442,072 85	1,333,824 18
Manitoba.....	1,114,432 28	1,089,648 94
British Columbia.....	1,331,458 33	1,264,073 96
Saskatchewan.....	1,347,259 83	1,310,138 15
Collins Bay.....	1,226,313 84	1,420,889 05
Federal Training Centre.....	1,128,529 79	1,046,682 00
Newfoundland.....	55,498 85	79,791 60
TOTAL.....	15,005,580 71	12,378,273 15

TABLE XV—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES 1958-59

	Medical and Surgical Fees X-Rays, etc.	Eye Specialists' Fees	Optical Supplies	Dental Services and Supplies
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	9,442 61	1,984 50	1,154 95	93 28
St-Vincent de Paul.....	7,144 70	355 00	623 23	1,795 67
Dorchester.....	5,133 17	720 00	472 57	83 47
Manitoba.....	4,057 20	735 00	695 27	102 33
British Columbia.....	3,533 25	703 00	525 25	104 71
Saskatchewan.....	9,597 74	2,216 00	485 78	782 78
Collins Bay.....	2,477 80	302 50	257 25	21 04
Federal Training Centre.....	2,259 65	1,004 00	419 24	87 78
TOTAL.....	43,646 12	8,020 00	4,633 54	3,071 06

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR

Penitentiary	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed	Number of Inmates Discharged	Number of visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations Visiting	Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Welfare Organization
Kingston.....	1,861	772	394	279	John Howard Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs..... National Employment Service..... Children's Aid Society..... Elizabeth Fry Society..... Salvation Army..... Frontenac Legal Aid Society.....	402 36 249 92 255 700 127
St. Vincent de Paul.....	827	600	891	108	Service Social de Hull..... Service Social de St-Jérôme..... <i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation Sociale</i> Catholic Rehabilitation Service..... John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... <i>Service de Readaptation Sociale Inc., Que.</i> National Employment Service.....	10 14 87 32 71 38 21 327
Dorchester.....	1,251	473	350	132	National Employment Service..... John Howard Society, N.S..... Salvation Army..... Children's Aid Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs..... John Howard Society, N.B.....	131 120 160 62
Manitoba.....	796	515	176	99	National Parole Board..... Canadian Welfare Association (Judge Hamilton)..... National Employment Service..... Salvation Army..... Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys..... John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society.....	82 157 75 201

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR—*Concluded*

Penitentiary	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed	Number of Inmates Discharged	Number of visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations Visiting	Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Welfare Organization
British Columbia.....	1,329	1,017	.....	116	John Howard Society Vancouver Island.....	John Howard Society Vancouver Island..... 161
					John Howard Society, B.C.....	John Howard Society, B.C..... 213
					Salvation Army.....	Salvation Army..... 372
					National Employment Service.....	National Employment Service..... 271
Saskatchewan.....	1,312	719	254	133	Department of Veterans Affairs.....	Department of Veterans Affairs..... 19
					John Howard Society of Saskatchewan.....	John Howard Society of Saskatchewan..... 113
					John Howard Society of Alberta.....	John Howard Society of Alberta..... 354
					National Employment Service.....	National Employment Service..... 175
Collin's Bay.....	793	502	298	195	Salvation Army.....	Salvation Army..... 53
					Department of Social Welfare.....	Department of Social Welfare..... 5
					John Howard Society.....	John Howard Society..... 189
					National Employment Service.....	National Employment Service..... 177
Federal Training Centre...	478	221	.....	66	Department of Veterans Affairs.....	Department of Veterans Affairs..... 11
					Salvation Army.....	Salvation Army..... 81
					Children's Aid Society.....	Children's Aid Society..... 16
					Frontenac Legal Aid.....	Frontenac Legal Aid..... 28
Federal Training Centre...	478	221	.....	66	<i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i>	<i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i> 121
					John Howard Society.....	John Howard Society..... 40
					Salvation Army.....	Salvation Army.....
					Catholic Rehabilitation Service.....	Catholic Rehabilitation Service... 60

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

W. F. JOHNSTONE, *Warden*

STATISTICS

The number of inmates on Register here at the close of prison March 31st, 1958, was 1,010 males and 85 females, a total of 1,095.

The number of inmates on Register at the close of prison March 31st, 1959, was 1,126 males and 114 females, a total of 1,240.

Admissions and discharges during the year were as follows:

<i>Received</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
From Gaols.....	707	23	730
By transfer from other Penitentiaries.....	68	48	116
Parole Violators.....	7	0	7
	782	71	853
<i>Discharged</i>			
Expiration of sentence.....	302	30	332
Parole.....	22	8	30
Unconditional Release.....	23	4	27
By Court Order.....	0	0	0
Transfer to other institutions.....	313	0	313
Died.....	3	0	3
Other reasons.....	3	0	3
	666	42	708
<i>Number on Register includes</i>			
Insane—Section 58.....	9	2	11
Section 61.....	7	4	11
Attending Outside Court.....	2	0	2
Temporary Release (without escort).....	4	1	5
Temporary Release (with escort).....	0	0	0
Unlawfully at large.....	1	0	1
At Joyceville Institution.....	48	0	48
	71	7	78
NOTE: Section 660 CCC—Habitual Criminals.....			
Section 661 CCC—Criminal Sexual Psychopaths.....			8
			10

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Protestant Chapel Men's Prison

The past year has been an exceptionally busy one for our Protestant Chaplain, the Reverend F. C. Whittington, what with a large number of admissions and the consequent interviews and increased correspondence.

Services were well attended on Good Friday and Easter Day, all had opportunity to receive their Easter Communion. On May 14th three men were baptized in the Chapel. The water used was from the River Jordan, the gift of a friend of the Reverend Whittington who had recently returned from a visit to the Holy Land. The men were really thrilled about this when it was explained to them that this same water is used for the Baptisms of children of the Royal Family. Following this, on May 22nd, six men were confirmed by the Bishop of Ontario.

On Sunday, June 1st, a service was broadcast from the Chapel over the Trans-Canada Network. This was the first such broadcast in our history and the Chaplain received many letters of appreciation from all parts of Canada.

During May, ten theological students from various colleges attended a short course in penology arranged by our Diocesan Council for Social Service. The course lasted for five days and in the interim it was arranged for the students to be conducted through the prison by the Chaplain. This was greatly appreciated by those who attended.

The Reverend Harry Robinson was our special preacher on Thanksgiving Sunday. The Chapel was beautifully decorated with flowers and vegetables. On October 26th, the Reverend Ottis Davidson preached at the morning service. Remembrance Sunday was observed as usual with due solemnity, the special preacher being Captain, the Reverend J. H. Ford, Chaplain to the R.C.S.C., and on November 30th our guest preacher was Major H. A. Merkinger, Senior Chaplain to Area Headquarters.

In preparation for Christmas, carols were sung by our choir on Sunday, December 14th, assisted by a group of men from the Baptist Church where our popular organist, Mr. Parlane Christie, is also organist. On the Sunday before Christmas the famed choir from St. George's Cathedral paid their seventh consecutive visit when Evensong and Carols were sung. Holy Communion was celebrated on Christmas Day. The Chapel was bright with lights and decorations. The Bishop of Ontario paid us his annual visit on the first Sunday of 1959 and preached both at the Men's Prison and the Prison for Women. The Bishop takes a keen interest in our work here, but owing to his many duties seldom manages more than one Sunday visit a year.

STATISTICS

Recorded interviews.....	706
No. of Chapel services.....	69
No. of communions.....	466
Visiting Clergy.....	8
Baptisms.....	3
Confirmations.....	6

Women's Prison

One young woman was baptized and two confirmed by the Bishop of Ontario on May 22nd. After the service the Supervising Matron, Miss L. Burke, kindly served tea to the Bishop and the candidates.

Services were conducted as usual every Sunday and most Holy Days; all Services were well attended. The Prison for Women is visited regularly by our Chaplain. All newcomers are interviewed shortly after admission and those to be discharged are interviewed prior to release.

On the first Sunday in Lent a lovely new altar frontal was received and dedicated. The Chapel is at all times beautifully cared for.

STATISTICS

Number of Services.....	72
Number of Communions.....	205
Baptisms.....	1
Confirmations.....	2

Joyceville Institution

Our newest prison is visited regularly by the Protestant Chaplain. Services are conducted each Sunday in St. James' Anglican Church, Pittsburgh, through the continued kindness of the Reverend Hope Swayne, rector of Barriefield. The average attendance at these services each Sunday for the past year was ten. During the Mission in Kingston Penitentiary, Warden O. A. Earl arranged for inmates to attend the morning services.

Protestant Mission

The annual preaching Mission was conducted this year by the Reverend Peter Street, Vicar of Carlisle, England, and ran for the week commencing March 1st in both the Men's and Women's Prisons. The Reverend Street was one of the three Missionaries who came from England to conduct the Anglican Mission in Kingston.

The Reverend F. C. Whittington would like to extend his thanks to all staff members of the three prisons for their courtesy and co-operation and to all who assisted in any way at our services during the year, especially Mr. Christie, our organist, Mrs. F. C. Whittington and Mr. George Gerula who played the organ for our services at Joyceville, also to Superintendent T. D. McDonell of the Penitentiary Staff College and his staff for their welcome to our Chaplain when called upon to lecture there and for their kindness in loaning him films on occasions when he was called upon to lecture to organizations and Church groups.

Catholic Chapel Men's Prison

Throughout the year Mass was offered for the men and sermons delivered on all Sundays and Holy Days. All Catholic inmates attended the Church Parade on the first Sunday of each month, the remaining Sundays of the month were voluntary with slightly more than half of the Catholic population in attendance. This attendance is good when one considers that the vast majority of these men have not attended Church for years before coming to prison. At these services, Mr. Brian Brick, our organist and choir director was in attendance and also held a choir practice each Friday. A summary of activities for the year is as follows:

Number of initial interviews.....	332
Number of Requested interviews.....	437
Number of Pre-release interviews.....	103
Number of confessions heard.....	509
Number of Holy Communions distributed.....	550
Number of men given the last Rites of the Church.....	3
Classification Board Meetings attended.....	45
Lectures given at the Penitentiary Staff College.....	4

During the month of September our Catholic Chaplain, Reverend Dr. E. J. Way, attended the 88th Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association held in the City of Detroit, Michigan. During this Convention two institutions were visited, namely, Detroit Correctional Institution for Men and the Detroit Correctional Institution for Women.

Several of the inmates who were granted Pre-release Outings were taken out for an afternoon by the Chaplain. Patients from the penitentiary hospitalized in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, the Kingston General Hospital and the Ongwanada Sanatorium were visited regularly. Many men were escorted to the Bus Terminal on discharge.

Apart from the spiritual work much social work was done by our Chaplain. Almost every day of the year an inmate, an ex-inmate or a relative of an inmate, calls for social work to be done. A long litany of varied works could be itemized: procuring suit-cases, work clothes, jobs, boarding and rooming houses, financial assistance, old age pensions, Children's Aid assistance, etc.

Many new and needed articles were added to the Chapel such as new Altar Linens, a new hand-embroidered Altar Cloth, new soutanes for the Mass Servers, new Altar Cards, and a new Vacuum Cleaner.

Together with the other three Chaplains from the Kingston district our Chaplain attended a luncheon and discussion at the Penitentiary Staff College with Mr. George Street and Mr. Frank Miller of the National Parole Board.

Women's Prison

Throughout the year Mass was offered for the women and sermons delivered on all Sundays and Holy Days. Attendance is obligatory on all Sundays, and voluntary on Holy Days and the Days of the Annual Mission. The number of Confessions and Communions for the year numbered 307. Each catholic girl was interviewed shortly after arrival at the institution, and again before her discharge. These girls are free to talk to the Chaplain at any time. Weekly visits to the institution are made by the Chaplain on Mondays and Saturdays. Those inmates needing financial assistance on discharge were aided. Treats were given the girls at Christmas, Easter and on their annual Field Day. Girls transferred to the local hospitals for treatment were visited and treats presented. Catholic books, newspapers and magazines were taken into the Prison for the girls to read.

Joyceville Institution

Mass was offered and a sermon delivered in this institution each Sunday and Holy Day by Reverend Father E. A. Byrne, a local parish priest. Confessions were heard before Mass. Weekly our Chaplain visits this institution for interviews. Those men wishing to attend the Mission were escorted to Kingston Penitentiary.

Chapel attendance in this institution is voluntary, attendance is not the best since Mass is held in the Officers' Room, a make-shift Chapel. However, in a few months it is hoped the Chapel in the new building will be completed and a full-time Chaplain appointed.

Catholic Mission

The most important event of the year was the Annual Mission of four days, duration preached in the Men's and Women's Prisons by Reverend R. W. Griffin, O.M.I., of Ottawa, during the latter part of Lent. Father Griffin was deeply impressed with the deportment, attention and devotion of the inmates attending the Mission. At the Prison for Women, at all exercises of the Mission, there was almost perfect attendance, including those with exemption from Chapel attendance.

In conclusion Reverend Dr. E. J. Way wishes to thank the staff and all others who co-operated with him in his spiritual program towards the rehabilitation of these men and women.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Our Steward's Department continues to operate efficiently under the supervision of Steward H. N. Milne and his Assistant Stewards coupled with the co-operation of Senior Officers and Custodial Staff. A greater variety of food-stuffs have been provided this past fiscal year and, with the inauguration of a night shift in the Bake Shop, the quality of bread and pastries has vastly improved.

The new Kitchen is under construction and has been progressing very well. We expect to be occupying the building in the near future. The new machinery and equipment ordered should increase the efficiency of the department immeasurably. The very fact that the Kitchen will be concentrated on one floor will be extremely helpful as far as ration control is concerned.

The outside feeding points have been increased over the last year and we are presently feeding approximately 400 inmates in Dormitories and Outside Cell Blocks.

The supply of fresh vegetables, as in past years, has been very good and it may be added here that Farm Instructor J. K. Patterson has been most helpful and co-operative in this regard.

Steward staff meetings are being held periodically and many small local problems are solved in this manner. It has been found that our stock control has been helped by setting up a system of stock control cards which are kept daily and checked monthly.

Sanitation in the Steward's Department is foremost in the minds of the staff who, through constant efforts, maintain a high degree of cleanliness and neatness. The department is inspected daily and the inmates are instructed to keep the various areas as clean as possible at all times.

The trays, cups, bowls, pots and pans are all washed in steel wash tanks, the trays being scrubbed with abrasive pads in hot soapy water and then placed in the dishwasher for a clear water rinse and the application of live steam. The steel cups are soaked in hot soapy water, cleaned with cup brushes, then placed in a solution of H.T.H. disinfectant and left there for a period of time to sterilize; they are then rinsed and placed on perforated trays to air and dry.

The floors in the different areas are scrubbed down daily with soap and water and a solution of soda. The machines are scrubbed when necessary and painted when required. The pasteurizing room is kept in a spotless condition and I am very pleased to report that the bacteria count of our milk is very low even by commercial standards.

Before an inmate is placed to work in the Kitchen he is interviewed by the Steward as to his ability in cooking, etc. The Steward then checks with our institution Hospital to ensure that the inmate has a clean bill of health. The inmate on entering the Kitchen is instructed to keep himself clean and neat at all times. There is a shower stall located in the Kitchen basement and a laundry room where clean clothes are available. There is also a barber shop in the basement and the inmates are required to keep their hair cut to a reasonable length. Before every meal the inmates who are required to serve the food are examined for cleanliness and told what item they will be serving. Smoking is not allowed in the Kitchen at meal time or whenever the inmates are working near food.

Of course the training facilities are limited here, but if an inmate is willing to apply himself and take an interest in his work it is felt that in a few years he would be able to take and hold a job in an outside institution, certainly not as a specialist but in preparing for the future he could get along quite well.

The Officers' Mess is staffed by five inmates and is under the direction of an Assistant Steward. The Mess staff prepare all the food that is consumed in the Mess and there is always an alternative dish for officers who cannot eat certain items. We feed approximately 200 officers daily and it is served in a cafeteria style.

The Matrons' Mess at the Prison for Women is operated under the direction of the Supervising Matron Miss L. Burke. Our Steward's only concern with this department is the supply. Supplies are delivered weekly excepting for perishables which are delivered when required.

The Penitentiary Staff College draws a large supply of their requirements from here. These supplies are delivered three times a week.

Separate accounts are kept for all of the aforementioned departments and along with our own inmate lines, the Prison for Women line, the Joyceville institution mess and line, the bookkeeping is considerable. However it is expected the Joyceville Institution will be self-sustaining in the near future and this will relieve the work load.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The most interesting feature of our School, and the newest, is the School Dormitory known as "F" Dormitory. Those of grades higher than Grade Six are expected to assist the others to improve their grades. Evenings, Monday

through Thursday, Schoolteacher H. B. Patterson and one of his Assistants spend a very profitable two hours there. Progress in several cases has been remarkable and it has been satisfactory in nearly every case.

Classes and procedure of School and Library have altered very little. The difficulties inseparable from conflict of day school with shop operation are still with us. Efforts were made during the year to increase our correlation with Trades Training and results have been encouraging.

During the last quarter of the fiscal year some of the problems associated with Correspondence Courses have been solved and we hope that in the future there will be a smaller percentage of lapses, however, Correspondence Courses remain one of the most useful and practical features of our programme, especially the D.V.A. Courses. It would be a bad blow indeed if these excellent courses were discontinued. We like the Ontario Department of Education Courses too.

With eight Queen's University Courses in effect at the end of the fiscal year we are beholden to the generosity and co-operation of the Extension Department of Queen's University as we have been year after year. We have to thank them also, especially Dr. H. W. Curran and Miss K. Healy, Director and Assistant Director of Extension, for their part in the organization of our Extension Lectures Programme.

A summary of the School Statistics reveals that 25 certificates were issued and that 141 Correspondence Courses of all kinds were in effect, at the end of the fiscal year, most of which were D.V.A. Courses, 18 Courses were from the Province of Ontario Department of Education, 8 were Queen's University Extension Courses, and 4 were from the Nova Scotia Department of Education.

School Statistics

Total School Attendance.....	8,310
Enrolment at end of fiscal year.....	108
D.V.A. Courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	111
O.D.E. Courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	18
Queen's University Courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	8
Nova Scotia Department of Education Courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	4
Total correspondence courses in effect at end of fiscal year.....	141

Certificates issued

Grade 8 certificates.....	4
D.V.A. certificates.....	13
O.D.E. certificates.....	1
Queen's University Certificates.....	8
Total Certificates Issued.....	26

Queen's University Extension Courses

Classical Literature.....	2	Philosophy 7.....	1
English 2.....	2	Mathematics 10.....	1
English 1.....	1	Politics 2.....	1

D.V.A. Courses in effect at end of fiscal year

Automotive Engineering.....	2	Mathematics "C".....	3
Bookkeeping "A".....	9	Mathematics Machine Shop..	4
Business Farming.....	1	Marine Eng. Elementary....	2
Diesel Engineering.....	1	Marine Eng. Prel. 4th Class..	3
English Introductory.....	3	Mechanical Drawing.....	3
English "A".....	3	Mining.....	3
English "B".....	3	Music "A".....	4
English "C".....	1	Music "B".....	2
French Introductory.....	2	Practical Electricity.....	3
Forestry "I".....	1	Senior Matriculation English	2
General Science "A".....	2	Principles of Radio.....	2
General Science "B".....	2	Shorthand "A".....	3
Latin "A".....	3	Soil and Field Crops.....	1
Mathematics Introductory... ..	18	Social Studies "A".....	3
Mathematics "A".....	17	Trees, Fruit and Nut.....	1
Mathematics "B".....	2	Horticulture.....	2

O.D.E. Courses in effect at end of fiscal year

Adult English (only).....	2
Adult Mathematics and English.....	3
Adult Mathematics, Social Studies and English.....	1
Grade 9 Mathematics (only).....	1
Grade 9 Mathematics and Composition.....	1
Grade 9 Literature and Social Studies.....	1
Grade 9 Mathematics, Literature and Composition.....	5
Grade 10 Literature and Composition.....	2
Grade 10 Literature, Composition and Mathematics.....	2

Educational Record of Inmates on Admission

Grade 1 or lower.....	1.4%
Grade 1 to 4.....	4.2%
Grade 5 to 6.....	14.2%
Grade 7 to 8.....	40.0%
High School 1 or 2 years.....	30.0%
High School 3 years.....	6.1%
High School Graduation.....	2.0%
University 1 or more years.....	1.0%
University Graduation.....	0.0%

Evening Classes

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	
Grades 1 to 4.....	16
Grades 5 to 6.....	16
Grades 7 to 8.....	6

Library

Our Library includes 15,655 books exclusive of magazines. 1,673 books were condemned and 1,375 purchased during the year. Total circulation was 57,879. The inmate assistants in both School and Library numbered 27 at the end of the year. Circulation is lower than it was several years ago, due chiefly to competition of radio, television and hobbycraft.

Recataloguing of Library Books in the Dewey Decimal System continued and supplementary catalogues are being prepared. Issue of these and the Library Bulletins may succeed in increasing Library interest and in the improvement of reading tastes.

The following statistics illustrate the work of the Library during the past fiscal year:

Number of books in Library

Fiction.....	6,208
Non-Fiction.....	4,687
School Books.....	4,234
French Fiction and non-fiction.....	526
Total.....	15,655

Books purchased during the fiscal year

Fiction.....	384
Non-fiction.....	669
School books.....	322
Total.....	1,375

Books condemned during the fiscal year

Fiction.....	491
Non-fiction.....	478
School books.....	703
Total.....	1,678

Circulation

Fiction.....	6,374
Non-fiction.....	5,184
Magazines.....	46,321
Total.....	57,859

HOSPITAL

Hygiene and Sanitation

Pest Control—the main Kitchen, Prison for Women, and Hospital kitchens are kept free from infestation by regular visits of a local Pest Control Clinic on a contract basis. It is recommended that these services be extended to cover all other buildings within the institution where infestation occurs.

Dissociation Cell Block—during the latter part of January 1959 the Dissociation Cell Block became unfit for human occupancy on account of excessive humidity resulting from inadequate ventilation. This situation was promptly remedied by installation of a new ventilating system. New flooring and plexiglass windows were also installed.

Institutional Hospital—It is strongly recommended by our Physician that a new hospital building be erected.

Infectious Diseases

There were no major outbreaks of infectious or contagious diseases during the fiscal year.

Routine samples of milk and water continue to be sent to the local Provincial Department of Health Laboratory and the results have been satisfactory.

There is at present one patient confined to the institution tubercular ward, he having been returned from the Ongwanada Sanatorium for disciplinary reasons. Two other inmates are presently confined in the Ongwanada Sanatorium.

The Provincial Travelling Chest Clinic paid its annual visit to the institution in January 1959.

Local Specialist and Hospital Services

With the increase in population in the institutions and the diversity of sickness and disabilities encountered, combined with the policy of providing better medical care to those under our charge, increasing use is being made of local specialists and hospital facilities. Without detracting from our own efforts, these services must be regarded as a necessary and invaluable complement. The general public's awareness of the growing trend in specialization in medicine is also a factor to be considered.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, General R. B. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner Dr. L. P. Gendreau, and the National Parole Service for their co-operation and prompt attention to the authorization for removal of inmates for outside medical treatment.

Psychiatric Service

While this subject will be more fully covered elsewhere in the Annual Report by Dr. G. D. Scott, our Psychiatrist, brief mention should be made of the handicaps of last year which have now been largely overcome by the acquisition of more cells in the North West Cell Block building, making a total of 42 beds for the new Psychiatric Unit. Additional staff have also been appointed.

A series of lectures on Psychiatry has been inaugurated by Dr. G. D. Scott at his local clinic which is available to selected officers of the staff and which promises to be of considerable value in staff training in this important field.

X-Ray Services

The volume, scope and value of the radiological services provided by the institutions X-ray department continues at its high level, however, it is strongly recommended that the remodelling and modernization of our X-ray equipment be given consideration and estimates for this essential work will be included in the main estimates for 1960-61.

Red Cross Blood Transfusion Services

The Canadian Red Cross Society Blood Transfusion Service paid their customary visits to the institution in July and December for the purpose of collecting blood donations. The inmate population responded in gratifying numbers.

Obituary

It is with regret that I have to report the death of three inmates during the past fiscal year. One inmate committed suicide, death being caused by strangulation. One inmate died in the Kingston General Hospital of acute pulmonary oedema. One inmate died in the institution hospital of coronary thrombosis.

Staff

I regret to report that Dr. M. O'Connor resigned from the staff, as Psychiatrist, on October 1st, 1958. We wish him every success in his new endeavour. Dr. G. D. Scott was appointed to replace Dr. O'Connor.

The officer staff of the institution hospital has remained unchanged throughout the year under the supervision of Senior Hospital Officer H. A. J. Field, their co-operation and devotion to duty are commendable.

In addition an inmate orderly staff of ten are assigned to continuous duty in the hospital and perform valuable assistance, at the same time they acquire hospital experience which may be of value to them on release.

Special mention is made of the specialist services provided by Dr. T. F. Rutherford, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist. Dr. C. W. E. Danby, Dermatologist, and Dr. K. F. Edwards, Anaesthetist. Their services continue to be of the highest quality.

I also express my thanks to Dr. W. Amodeo, Dr. H. W. Dunlop, the Senior Officers of the staff and the entire personnel for the co-operation extended at all times throughout the year in the administration of our institutional hospital.

DENTAL CLINIC

All dental work for Kingston Penitentiary, the Prison for Women and Joyceville Institution was carried on at this institution during the fiscal year under the supervision of a part-time dentist and has been kept well in hand. The inmates employed in the dental clinic are interested in this type of work, they are doing an efficient job and contribute greatly to the smooth operation of the dental clinic, the training they receive will be of value to them when they return to society.

Dr. R. P. Millan who had been employed here as part-time dentist for well over twenty years was granted Long Service Leave and Retiring Leave from December 31, 1958, to May 14, 1959. We here who have known Dr. Millan for so long wish him many years of happiness and good health.

Dr. R. M. Werry was employed as part-time dentist in replacement of Dr. Millan, effective on and from January 16, 1959, and is doing an excellent job.

Our dental clinic was moved from its old location in the North West Cell Block to a new location at the North Gate shortly after the New Year.

PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

Dr. Maurice O'Connor, a most liked and respected psychiatrist, left the service in September, his position here was taken over by Dr. George D. Scott who mentions that not only does he find the position offers him a great challenge but that he shall endeavour to emulate his predecessor at understanding and

helping inmates who are in need of psychiatric care and treatment. I have every confidence that Dr. Scott will prove to be a great asset to the Penitentiary Service.

In October we had an unfortunate incident happen in the Toy Shop when certain inmates held a number of our officers hostage for a period of time. The Toy Shop was used for repairing broken toys so that underprivileged children could have some joy at Christmas time. The inmates who were employed in the Toy Shop were the problem type who could not get along in other shops. We regarded this incident as unfortunate.

There was a considerable increase in the number of admissions this year over previous years, 73 in all. There were 473 consultations.

Therapy treatments included the following:

Psychotherapy—This form of therapy is used extensively. Several inmates who are charged under the Criminal Sexual Psychopath Act are seen regularly for this form of treatment in the hope that they can be motivated in the right direction. Now that the National Parole Service requests psychiatric assessment of offenders applying for parole, it is sometimes necessary to have several interviews to discover their true motivation. This is time consuming but very necessary to protect the community.

General Therapy—Lectures have been given to the staff by the Psychiatrist so that they have an understanding of mental and emotional problems, how to observe patients, what to look for in a patient on tranquilizing agents, such as side effects, etc.

Electrostimulative Therapy—This type of therapy is used extensively. Patients who are so tense and feel that they are unable to control themselves are given this treatment. Usually after a few treatments they are relaxed enough to prove no problem at all. 99 such treatments were given.

Electroconvulsive Therapy—We are presently using the Reiter and Offner ECT machines. All patients are started on the Reiter ECT machine, this treatment gives marked success in 64 per cent of cases treated. The Offner apparatus is used on patients who do not respond to the Reiter. We have had marked success with paranoid schizophrenic patients; this type of patient is hard to treat; to have success with this type of patient he has to be kept on treatment otherwise the paranoid symptoms return.

Occupational Therapy—After the incident in the Toy Shop in October this form of occupational therapy was abolished. However, all patients are encouraged to take up personal hobbycraft work. Some inmates are refused permission to work on certain hobbies that require the use of tools that might be considered dangerous but are encouraged to take up something else.

Recreational Therapy—During the winter months the T.V. seems to have a very captive audience here. Ever since T.V. was introduced it has had a very soothing effect on this department. On a monthly average 89% of the patients watch T.V. During the warmer weather patients are encouraged to get out in the sun, play ball, horseshoes, etc.

Electroconvulsive Treatment—This form of treatment can only be described as excellent, in all only 4 patients failed to respond in any way to this type.

Electrostimulative Treatment—This has proven a successful treatment, all participants of this type of therapy got some relief with the exception of two, these two inmates suffered bad headaches and were nauseated so treatment was discontinued.

Sedac Treatment—This treatment has been used very sparingly, it relieved the tension in two inmates but did not prove very successful with the remainder.

Tranquillizers—Many different brands of tranquillizers have been tried, the results have been excellent to poor. It is felt that these should be given under a controlled experiment keeping careful observation by a trained observer. Plans are in the making for just such a scheme.

We are glad to report that there has been little destruction of government property in the Psychiatric Hospital during the fiscal year, two sinks were broken, a few plastic cups and some window panes. With the yearly turnover of mentally disturbed patients we are indeed fortunate so little has been destroyed.

All patients received their annual Chest X-ray during the month of January. Dr. G. D. Scott, our Psychiatrist, wishes to thank all departments for their co-operation.

PRISON FOR WOMEN

SOCIAL WORKER

Direct Service for Inmates and Liaison

In spite of a heavy case load and increased demands on our Social Worker, Mrs. M. E. Batstone, response to requests from the female inmates for interviews receives priority, it has been possible to satisfy inmates in this regard. The distinct need for more individual therapy can be partially met by increased psychological and psychiatric service and by the establishment of group therapy.

The visits of Montreal and Toronto agency staff members to the institution for inmate interviews and staff consultation is a gratifying development.

Visits with inmates' relatives bring excellent results, increased insight into the inmates' problems, better rapport, and more accurate prognosis of the inmates' chances of success on release to families are some of the advantage gained. Our Social Worker would like more time to spend with visiting relatives or more time to talk with staff who have supervised visits. Our Censor and his staff have been very co-operative in drawing attention to correspondence which reveals situations needing the attention of the Social Worker.

Elizabeth Fry Society, Kingston

This year has seen the blossoming out of the pre-release programmes. Nineeen have been authorized by the National Parole Service, planned by Miss Rowan Paterson, of the Elizabeth Fry Society, and carried out by her and other members of the Society. This magnificent contribution to the inmates' readiness for release is greatly appreciated by the inmates and our Social Worker. The Social Worker's part in the project is to prepare reports and make the request, through the Warden, to the National Parole Service, to interpret the programme's value to the inmate, to make the referral to Miss Paterson and to keep in touch with the girl during the programme.

During our Social Worker's absence on leave, Mrs. V. Smethurst, her Clerk-typographer, covered the routine office work and during this time Miss Rowan Paterson very kindly made herself available to give Social Work assistance to those referred to her. Miss Paterson's frequent trips to the prison during this time were gratefully appreciated.

Classification

Initial Classification Reports are completed with recommendations for treatment soon after the inmate's admission, basic information is thus available early, after the follow-up report becomes the important document, incorporating subsequent information gained from inmate contact, community sources, and from staff members.

Accomplishments

Work—The Classification Board at the Prison for Women has been successful in providing additional active work for the inmates during the past year. The establishment of a paint gang was one of the first experiments with very satisfactory results. Recently a cleaning gang was formed, the group is working well. The active work is good for the women involved and, in addition, the sight of their activity has an enlivening effect on other inmates. Recently a regular visitor commented favourably on the signs of increased work activity in the institution.

Weaving—This project pays double dividends. It benefits those engaged in weaving, it provides interest for others in the population. It is surprising that girls can do such fine work after short instruction, and it is believed this project will continue to flourish, its value in the relief of monotony in the work programme warrants that support. Our Social Worker, Mrs. Batstone, spent a considerable amount of her time in the promotion of this project in its early stages.

Clinical Services

Psychiatric—There has been a marked decrease in tensions among the inmates over the past few months, due primarily to attendance at the Women's Prison of Dr. O. Karabanaw, Assistant to our Psychiatrist Dr. G. D. Scott. Much more could be accomplished if his time could be extended; this would result in not only a decrease in upset but an increase in the number of individuals who would gain insight into their problems.

Psychological—Mr. R. Coleman of the Classification Department has conducted a series of group intelligence tests and very effective therapy has been carried on with a number of the inmates. Our Senior Psychologist, M. Gauthier, has provided some Rorschachs and personality appraisals, he plans to provide group Rorschachs for the entire population during the summer.

Group Therapy—The difficulty of providing individual therapy for all who require it makes group work a necessity, striking results can be obtained by this type of therapy.

In concluding her part of the Annual Report our Social Worker, Mrs. M. E. Batstone, says, and I quote in part:—

"My thanks are due to the Warden for his encouragement and support and to the staff of the Prison for Women who have been generous in supplying information. I am grateful also for the privilege of attending the Administration Course. It has resulted in my feeling more secure in the knowledge of how things are accomplished in the Penitentiary Service and better equipped to perform my own job."

"The satisfactions derived from this year's work are many—notably an increased sense of security in my relationship with the inmates and a surer belief that good results can be obtained in the Prison for Women with the staff working together toward its common goal—*rehabilitation*."

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

PRISON FOR WOMEN

School

There are two phases of educational training carried on at the Prison for Women, one dealing with classroom studies generally and the other with correspondence courses. Included in the daily classroom studies are: Budget Typing, General Upgrading Classes, Bookkeeping and Business Practices, English Class for French speaking inmates, and Special Assistance with Correspondence Courses.

Library

Library books and magazines are issued to the inmates during a one hour period each Thursday from 3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. A two week time limit is given on all reading material. Library records indicate that a total of 804 magazines were loaned out during the year and books of all classifications reached a total of 1,003. There is a general uptrend in reading due to the peak population in the Prison for Women. For a five week period during July and August, after the cessation of school classes, extensive library cataloguing and repair was carried on.

Hobbycraft

The more common forms of hobbycraft engaged in by the women inmates are knitted articles, tatting, crocheting, smocking, jewellery making, wood-burning, leathercraft and ceramics.

Hobbycraft articles were presented for display and sale at two exhibitions during the year. In April 1958 there was a five day exhibit at the Kingston Springtime Exhibition, sponsored by the local Kiwanis Club. At the Agricultural Fall Fair held in September we had a five day stand in the Community Centre for the same purpose. The excellent quality of the crafts exhibited received favourable comment from the many visitors who visited the booth to view and purchase.

Recreation

In April and May indoor recreation included Volleyball, Shuffleboard, Table Tennis, Bat-Bak, etc. As in the past with the coming of good weather the ball diamond was put in good shape and three inside league teams organized. Eventually, after all available ballplayers were encouraged to participate, the "Angels" all star team was organized for the purpose of competitive exhibition games with local city teams as well as several from adjacent cities and towns. These games commenced about the middle of May and terminated the latter part of August; of 17 games played during the season the "Angels" won 9, tied 2, and lost 6.

The Sunday evening movies held from October until April 30th, were a source of additional recreation especially for the older women who are not able to participate in more arduous sports.

The Annual Field Day was held on Civic Holiday, the first Monday in August. Virtually the whole population participated in the various races and contests; special treats and prizes were provided. The highlight of this event was the presentation of a softball trophy to the winning league team and also one to the "Angels" all star team.

Our annual Christmas concert was held on December 17th, and an excellent variety programme presented for the enjoyment of Staff and visitors. This annual event requires many long hours of practice but is generally considered well worth the work involved. The programme consisted of a one-act play, skits, recitations, tap dance routines, ballet, etc., with the closing number being a very lovely portrayal of the Nativity Scene.

Gardens

A very fine portion of land is prepared each spring for individual garden plots for the women. During the past year it was divided into 60 plots and seeds and plants allocated to the women. The interest shown in this type of hobby is very manifest and I am certain that in itself it is a splendid form of therapy. Flower seedlings are obtained from our greenhouse and the girls as well as growing vegetables for their own enjoyment have very beautiful flower borders and plots.

Elizabeth Fry Society

The Thursday evening programme instituted by this Society in June of 1955 continues to function under the direction of interested members. In this past year the last Thursday of the month is devoted to entertainment for the women inmates. This has been in the form of an orchestra, bingo games, whist and bridge tournaments or late T.V. On other evenings the members of this Society have given instruction in various types of crafts such as woodburning, copper tooling, belt making, etc.

Many thanks are due to this Society for obtaining an excellent Art Instructor, Lieut. J. Johnson, whose wife is a member of the Society. A group of five girls have become very interested and very skillful in artistry, the art class is held every Thursday evening from 7.00 P.M. to 8.30 P.M.

SUMMARY

The appointment of Dr. G. D. Scott as Psychiatrist and the facilities of his Institute of Psychotherapy placed at our disposal has helped the staff considerably in handling the disturbed inmates under our care. The general health of the population has been very good. Dr. W. Amodeo and Dr. W. H. Dunlop have taken care of all medical and surgical cases as they arose.

Our religious needs have been well cared for by our two Chaplains, the Reverend F. C. Whittington and Father E. J. Way, as well as Brigadier W. Mercer of the Salvation Army. There was a Mission held in both the Protestant and Catholic Chapels in March, attendance was good.

Our Supervising Matron Miss L. Burke extends her thanks and appreciation to all the members of her staff at the Prison for Women as well as to all other officers in departments she has had occasion to be associated with. Without their co-operation and support it would not have been possible to have brought the year to an end with as much success as has been accomplished.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Throughout the year and especially through a rather severe winter our Engineer's Department has continued the maintenance of our Power Plant, electrical, plumbing, heating and water needs.

Authorized work effecting this department which has been completed and giving satisfaction is as follows:

- (a) Reconstruction of Building C-3.
- (b) Wiring of Blacksmith Shop.
- (c) Installation of toilets in Psychiatric Hospital.
- (d) Renewal of lights, Prison for Women.
- (e) Ventilation in basement, Prison for Women.
- (f) Alterations to Blacksmith Shop.
- (g) New Scale House Construction.
- (h) Alterations to Building C-9.
- (i) Reconditioning of Wall Towers.
- (j) Renovation of second floor Shop C-4.
- (k) Ventilation for Toy Shop Bldg. C-7.
- (l) Ventilation Cell Block, Prison for Women.
- (m) Sewer for New Kitchen.
- (n) Installation of Heating, Bldg. C-9.
- (o) Renovation of Heating System in Protestant Chapel.
- (p) Alterations to Building F-20.
- (q) Steam Service Line to Building A-1.
- (r) Re-Calibration Baily Boiler Meters.
- (s) Re-Wiring Cell Block Ranges G & H.
- (t) Hot Water Supply in Hospital.
- (u) Construction—outside entrances to Towers.
- (v) Renovation 3rd floor, Building A-1.

- (w) Ventilation of Service Duct, Prison for Women.
- (x) Installation of Shower Facilities in "D" Dormitory.
- (y) Heating system, Prison for Women.
- (z) Repairs to electric dumb waiter, Bldg. C-23.
- (a1) Water Service East Wing Cell Block.
- (a2) Ren. Water Mains Ducts Servicing Bldg. B-3.
- (a3) Repairs to Piggery Boiler.
- (a4) Replacement, Kitchen Sink—Engineer's Residence.
- (a5) Alterations to Dental Clinic, Bldg. A-2.

Inmates employed in the Engineer's Department proper as of March 31, 1959, numbered 42 employed as follows:

Boiler Room Operating.....	1
Boiler Room Repairs.....	3
Boiler Room Ashes.....	11
Office Clerks.....	3
Cleaners.....	2
Electricians.....	9
Plumbers.....	11
Sewers and Drains.....	1
Sanitary Buckets to Towers.....	1
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	42

FARMING OPERATIONS

Weather conditions were very unfavourable in the early part of spring, some seeding was done around the middle of April, then wet cold rains set in and made it very late for a greater part of our seeding.

Our hay crop was not heavy but of good quality, two silos were filled with clover silage and one with corn.

The grain crop was good but weather conditions were bad for harvesting.

Our vegetable crop of tomatoes, cabbage and beans was good, sufficient of other vegetables were grown to meet the Steward's requirements.

The Holstein herd is in good condition. Our milk supply has been kept well up throughout the year. A number of our cattle were shown at the Kingston Fall Fair and the Ottawa Winter Championship Show; we received a fair share of prizes at each.

Our piggery continues to be kept neat, clean and free from disease, approximately 30 hogs were slaughtered each month.

The Cannery was kept busy most of the year, our bean and tomato pack were well above other years. Apple Jelly was tried with good results. Cabbage was made into Sauer Kraut and also canned for Spring use when cabbage is not available.

CONSTRUCTION

All construction work and general maintenance is carried out under the general supervision of Chief Trade Instructor H. S. Frayn and his assistant S. W. Steward. They have an office staff comprised of four inmates, two typists, one file clerk and one draftsman.

Under the supervision of the Chief Trade Instructor (Construction) are the following departments: Blacksmith & Machine Shop, Carpenters Construction, Masons, Motor Transport or Garage, the Sheet Metal or Tin Shop, the Paint Shop Construction, the Quarry and the general construction labour gang known as Excavation Gang.

These departments have a labour force of 197 inmates, supervised by thirteen Instructors and seven Custodial officers. The actual production records indicate that the above departments have processed during the year, materials to actual value of \$70,805.87, and an estimated commercial value of \$201,401.81.

For the Chief Trade Instructor's (Construction) departments this has been an interesting and challenging year. We were faced with the task of planning, not only for construction and maintenance requirements, but also for a large volume of industrial work in our Machine Shop and our Sheet Metal Shop. Our general progress on all fronts has been most gratifying. This has only been brought about by the co-operation and effort put forth by some very capable and energetic Instructors and the general co-operation of all the Senior Executive and Administrative Officers.

Blacksmith and Machine Shop

This department has had one of its busiest years. Since the fire in 1954 all new construction and almost all renovation has been carried out in concrete and steel.

This shop is supervised by two Instructors who, by common agreement, divide the work as may be most expedient. In the face of the increasing maintenance requirements due to the age of the prison and the 1954 fire we have been able to meet our own construction requirements and a large volume of construction and industrial requirements for the new Joyceville Institution.

The average number of inmates assigned to this department, 24.

Carpenter Shop (Construction)

The Carpenter Construction Department is carried on with a personnel of three Instructors and an average of thirty inmates. Most of the work of this department concerns itself with the construction and maintenance and requirements in related fields, in Kingston Penitentiary, Penitentiary Staff College, and considerable requirements for the Joyceville Institution, such as doors, sash, shelving, stairs, etc.

The work of this department is divided. The general operation of the shop and the control ledgers are under the supervision of Instructor J. Salsbury. The major construction project work is normally under the supervision of Instructor R. Batchelor. The general casual maintenance, and all maintenance to the tenements, farm buildings and the Prison for Women is carried out under the supervision of Instructor E. Hector. All three Instructors are first class mechanics in their respective fields. They can estimate their requirements, plan and carry out any assignment given to them.

Masons Department

The work of the Masons Department is carried out under the supervision of three Instructors. Normally this department has assigned to it a complement of approximately thirty-five inmates and one Custodial Officer.

The chief function of the Department is the construction of all new masonry work and the maintenance of all interior and exterior work on the buildings and and boundary walls. The largest project was the building of the new Kitchen on which the masonry work is 95 per cent completed.

This year has been most difficult for our Masons Department. The cold weather came in early November and remained frigid until March. Very little could be economically carried on outside and much delay was experienced with the construction work on the new Kitchen.

The Department is staffed with very competent Instructors who are experienced in all aspects of their trade. They can carry on with a minimum of supervision, they need larger quarters and have the ability and in the "off season cold weather" the time to carry on Vocational Training. They have no space to set-up such a course, but if space can be found this additional work can be undertaken.

Motor Transport or Garage

The Garage is not only a motor repair shop but also acts as a transport department responsible for conveying materials coming into and going out of the prison.

The department is staffed with one Instructor, one Guard Supervisor and an average of twenty-one inmates. They service Institutional assets: 11 trucks, 3 cars, 6 tractors, 3 air compressors, 5 gasoline operated mixers, lawn mowers, etc. They also service requirements for Joyceville Institution and the Penitentiary Staff College. During the year they completed servicing of 528 Customs vehicles for a value of \$1,239.79.

The area is much too small to carry on efficiently the volume of work which could be undertaken. After the fire, provision was made for minimum maintenance only, many of our trucks must be left in the open as we have no room to house them. The department is doing as well as can be expected with the limited working space and personnel.

Tin Shop (Construction)

The Sheet Metal or Tin Shop is carried on in the same area as houses our Paint Construction Department. One inmate clerk keeps both ledgers and looks after the billing of both departments. This shop has but one Instructor who has the responsibility for both Construction and Industrial requirements.

We have done a large volume of work for the Defence Research, both in the way of manufacture and repairs; also, a lot of repair work on transfer cases for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. This together with the sheet metal requirements, garbage cans, bake pans, pails, etc., for Kingston Penitentiary, Joyceville Institution, the Penitentiary Staff College and a large volume of customs requirements has made a heavy shop schedule alone. Added to this has been the responsibility for the laying and repairing of all built up roofs and the maintenance of all metal roofs in the institution.

The average number of inmates employed in this department, 14.

Paint Shop (Construction)

The Construction Paint Shop is staffed with two Instructors, one Custodial Officer and a complement of some eighteen inmates. This department has the responsibility for the painting and all decorative maintenance in the Main Prison the Prison for Women, ten Tenements, all Farm buildings, and a considerable volume of work at the Penitentiary Staff College.

The department has had a busy and successful year. This has been due, in a great measure, to the unstinting efforts of Instructor W. Boucher who has taken personal responsibility for all estimating for and charging out of all materials handled by the department, he also has planned and directed the whole work programme for the year.

Quarry

Our Quarry has been operated at only partial capacity during the past fiscal year; however, we were able to provide requirements for the City of Kingston as well as requirements for the Joyceville Institution. The Penitentiary Staff College and Collin's Bay Penitentiary were also furnished with considerable stone as and when same was requested.

Our Instructor-Quarryman, Mr. P. Foley, had been in poor health for several years and went on sick leave in November (1958) and then went on retirement leave. We wish him well, a return to good health and many years of happiness in this life. Since his retirement we have carried on with various custodial officers acting as Quarry Instructor.

INDUSTRIAL

The Canvas Working Department was kept busy throughout the fiscal year, approximately 85% of the total production carried out in this Department was for the Post Office Department. During the year such articles as were manufactured included: letter pouches, parcel post bags, newspaper bags. Repairs were made to such Post Office articles as repairs to old mail bags, mail boxes of all types and sundry other repairs. In addition other types of work were carried out for the Board of Grain Commission, Geological Survey of Canada, Chief Electoral Officer, Royal Canadian Mounted Police Department, Department of National Defence, Boy Scouts, Staff and other Penitentiaries.

The Industrial Carpenter Shop has had its first full year under Instructor L. D. Bramley. During the year this Department has completed industrial orders for Staff Custom, outside Custom, Inter-Penitentiary and institutional work. The production totals for the year were: Officers' Custom Work—\$2,357.48, outside Custom work—\$10,360.93, Penitentiary work—\$4,962.63.

The Industrial Paint Shop too has had its first full year under the supervision of Instructor A. A. Routledge. This Department has handled work for Officers' Custom Work, Kingston Penitentiary and other Institutional Work. Most of the work handled in this department was of the Custom variety, the final process of same was handled by the Carpenters Industrial Department.

The Printing Department continues to operate efficiently under the supervision of Instructor L. D. Cook. As in past years this department has been engaged in processing printing requirements for the Penitentiary Service, outside Custom Orders for the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, and the Department of National Defence.

The Shoe Shop Department has been engaged mainly in footwear repair work for inmates and officers' uniform boots and shoes. Some of the articles manufactured by this department included: 1,075 pairs of inmates' prison cell slippers, 321 discharge belts and 56 Indian belts for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Indian Affairs Branch.

The Tailoring Department under the able supervision of Instructor H. Limbert and Instructor D. Hunter has been engaged in the manufacturing of items of clothing under the Inter-Penitentiary Textile Manufacturing programme. This work included Officers' Uniform, Penitentiary Staff College type and Clerical Clothing, Discharge suits (of all types), Discharge Overcoats and Topcoats and Inmates' Prison Galatea Shirts.

It is pleasing to report that all the orders received to cover the 1958-59 requirements were satisfactorily completed. A total of sixty-two Indian Constable, Chief, Headman and Councillor's Uniforms were manufactured for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Indian Affairs Branch, and accessories which included Boots, Hats, Shirts, Scarves, Ties, Socks and Badges. The usual amount of Officers' Custom work was carried out in the Tailoring Department, such articles as suits, topcoats, overcoats, trousers, etc., were manufactured, as well as a little repair work.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

The past year has seen so many changes in the staff of our Classification Department (retirements, promotions, additions) that it has forced all the members of this department to adapt continuously to new situations and work at full output all the time. Indeed with our record high intake of inmate admissions it can be truthfully said that our Classification Department have kept up and produced results over and above what might be expected. At the same time it was a rewarding year which has left every member of that department satisfied with the feat he has accomplished.

The main event of the year was, of course, Mr. W. F. Carabine's transfer from Senior Classification Officer to the National Parole Service Department in Ottawa after eight years of devoted service here. In Mr. Carabine we lost an experienced employee whose concern was the constant improvement of our Classification Department, and our present orientation is based on what Mr. Carabine started. The past year also saw the departure of Mr. J. Csank, Psychologist, to take up a position as Senior Psychologist with the Research Department of Veterans' Affairs at Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue Hospital in Montreal, Quebec. Mr. Csank had been employed here since November 1956. To him, among many other contributions, we owe the construction of the Group Rorschach test, a projective test built for our own purposes and our main psychological tool which allows us to reach the unconscious of every inmate in a fast and effective manner. Our best wishes go with these two valuable workers in their new functions.

The past year also saw the appointment of Mr. M. Gauthier as Senior Psychologist; Mr. Gauthier took over as head of the Classification Department upon Mr. Carabine's departure. Other changes and promotions in the Classification Department were, Mr. J. P. Sullivan promoted from Classification Assistant to Classification Officer Grade 1, Mr. J. D. Clark, previously Senior Clerk Stenographer P.A. 4, to Classification Assistant, Mr. W. J. Glenn was appointed Senior Clerk Stenographer P.A. 5 in replacement of Mr. M. I. Held who is now performing the same function at Joyceville Institution; Mr. A. J. H. Gagne is now our Senior Clerk Stenographer P.A. 4.

Since November 3, 1958, a new practice has been initiated in the Classification Department. Every newcomer inmate is now group tested upon arrival in the Institution, a Revised Beta (I.Q. test) and a Group Rorschach test (a Projective Test) are administered to every inmate. These two tests furnish a good idea of the intellectual and personality resources of an individual and allows the members of our Treatment Team to size up the inner motivations behind the criminal activities in a much easier and objective fashion. Both tests are interpreted by the Psychologists, which necessitates an automatic conference between interviewers and Psychologists. We are most satisfied with the good effects of such a practice.

The Initial Reports have been considerably improved, a comparison of last year's reports and those of to-day will show a striking difference and this for the better. It is now easier to determine what kind of treatment should be given in every case. This way a similar attention is given to every inmate without discrimination. As a result of the new practice, more referrals are made to the Psychiatrist and more conferences and case discussions are initiated. This has contributed in the formation of even closer relationships between Classification Staff and Psychologists and Psychiatrist.

Group Therapy is now well established within our Institution. Three groups were formed and the success obtained was surprising. The inmates, members of these groups, responded very well and they are now showing their appreciation by encouraging other inmates to engage in this type of treatment. With the addition of new personnel it is hoped to double and even triple the number of groups during 1959-60.

The knowledge of our Psychologists has also been placed at the disposal of our Personnel Office, not only for the administration and interpretation of tests but also for the improvement of the technique of selection of new applicants for Penitentiary officers. The first step of our Psychologists in this direction was to make a research in order to find out the main qualities that a good officer must possess to be able to perform an efficient job in the execution of his duties. Conclusions were drawn from a study made on selected officers (custodial officers) of this institution; the results obtained are most important especially in the selection of new applicants. Furthermore this department is

presently working on a form which could be used by the members of the Personnel Board in the selection of employees. The purpose of such a form would be to obtain an objective and adequate appraisal of the applicant and thus avoid by the same token a biased judgment. A tentative form was tried out during the selection of new applicants in March 1959, a few minor changes were suggested and we are presently working on these. This appraisal form though tentative, represents an outstanding improvement as far as selection of personnel is concerned in the opinion of the members of the Personnel Selection Board.

The Aurora Group of Alcoholics Anonymous continues to function very satisfactorily. Support of "outside" A.A. members has been constant. Furthermore, in order to interest as many alcoholic inmates as possible in the Aurora Group, an inmate member of the group was appointed on a full-time basis during the last year. This position was created (with a new appointment being made every three months) in November 1958 and already the results are very rewarding. The role of the inmate appointed for three months is to get in touch with the newcomer inmates who are alcoholics, talk to them about their common problems, explain the A.A. group to them and invite them to the meetings. The group passed from 14 members to 68 within three months. As these new members had no knowledge of the basic rules of the A.A. programme, the formation of three classes was necessitated, these classes were held during the week (once a week) in the Board Room of the Classification Department and lasted 1½ hours each. They were initiated in the middle of February and were concluded at the end of March, each group had six sessions of discussions concerning the A.A. matters and the integration of the 12 steps of the A.A. programme. In this way the participants have acquired a better knowledge of the programme and are now more eager to participate in the activities of the Aurora Group.

The past year has been an exceptional one for the Classification Department as far as quality of work and production are concerned. Many innovations have also taken place and were well received; we are especially pleased that our philosophy is better understood and supported by higher authorities. The several additions to our Classification Staff, the constant support of the Senior Officers of this Institution, these are facts that we interpret as a recognition of our work.

The members of our Classification Department express their sincere appreciation to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his staff at Head Office, to the members of the staff of this institution, and all others who have co-operated and contributed to their efforts. I feel all members of our Classification Department are to be commended for the fine work they have done and are doing.

During the whole of the fiscal year the John Howard Society of Ontario continued to play a very important role in the rehabilitation programme at Kingston Penitentiary. There have been more inmates interviewed by this Society in this period than in other years and more actual planning in respect to the Gradual Release cases. The latter type of release now involves the local representative of the John Howard Society considerably, and without careful, competent handling of these cases the programme could not be successful. I wish to thank A.M. Kirkpatrick, Executive Director of the John Howard Society, his colleagues in Toronto and elsewhere, and Mr. W. F. McCable, Executive Secretary of the John Howard Society here in Kingston, for the excellent liaison that has continued between our Classification Department and the Society.

Consistent with the day to day needs of the National Employment Service our Classification Department has co-operated in regard to interview arrangements, handling of Unemployment Insurance Books and supplying necessary information through pre-release reports. This programme has worked out to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned during the last twelve months, the various representatives of the National Employment Service office in Kingston have been most co-operative at all times, endeavouring to obtain employment "on the street" for discharges wherever possible.

As in the past the Chaplains, Father E. J. Way, Catholic Chaplain, the Reverend F. C. Whittington, Protestant Chaplain, Brigadier W. Mercer of the Salvation Army, and Rabbi J. Bassan, Jewish Chaplain, have been most co-operative with our Classification Department and completely at the disposal of the outside Agencies in respect to the inmate population whenever counselling between "padre" and "representative" became practical.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

All newly appointed officers were given one to two weeks orientation training under the direction of our In-Service Training Officer, Keeper F. C. Pitt.

The practice of the Officers' Personnel Board in referring custodial officers, in need of specific training, to the In-Service Training Officer has proven to be of considerable assistance not only to the officers themselves but to the general administration.

A staff rifle and revolver competition, similar to that organized last year, was held in October. The general improvement in marksmanship and the enthusiasm of the participants emphasized the value of team competition.

During the fiscal year twenty-seven officers attended training courses at the Penitentiary Staff College. The value of such courses for our staff members has proved most beneficial.

Two courses of one week's duration were organized for the In-Service Training of officers newly appointed to the staff at the new Joyceville Institution.

Unfortunately other staff commitments did not permit the organizing of Basic Training Classes during the winter months, as has been the practice in past years, however, it is anticipated that with the opening of the new Joyceville Institution our inmate population will be reduced to the point where this valuable phase of officer training will be continued in future.

RECREATION

Night exercise was permitted during the summer months, as in the past year, commencing with day-light saving time and ending on the return to Eastern Standard Time. This privilege was not abused and no incidents against security or discipline were reported; as in the previous year this night exercise did not curtail daily exercise periods and the extra time in the fresh air was beneficial to all concerned.

Additional television sets were purchased from donations to the Inmate Welfare Fund, one placed in "F" Dormitory and one placed in "G" Dormitory, these additions make a total of eleven television sets in operation in privileged areas. Television has proved its value as a form of entertainment and has helped ease tensions, thereby being an aid to good order and discipline.

The Recreation Building was in use the year round and gave additional space during the summer months for weekend activities. The stage was improved by the purchase of ceiling teasers and a valance, by the erection and decoration of a permanent backdrop.

Open air summer activities commenced with softball in April, six teams were formed into a prison league. These six teams playing three games each weekend, and all star team the "Saints" was selected and played a visiting team each weekend and holiday during the season. In addition to the organized softball, scrub ball was played extensively during the day and night exercise periods. In September a soccer league of four teams was formed, play was continuous throughout the season and proved popular for all concerned. Touch football was introduced this season commencing in November; this sport was received with enthusiasm and continued for the remainder of the season. Weight lifting, horse-shoe pitching and handball were also popular throughout the year.

Movie shows were run on a twelve month basis for the first time this year, the running of the movies was introduced on a trial basis to provide entertainment for any of the inmate population not interested in spectator sports. Its success and popularity recommends itself to be continued as long as the prison count remains at a high level. Movies were shown at the following places each weekend: the Recreation Building, Hospital, Prison for Women, and in February they were also shown in the Psychiatric Hospital. Four concerts were held during the year, in April and December they were put on by local groups. Miss Katie Murtaugh brought two groups of professional artists from Toronto in November and March, these concerts were well received and provided a change of pace from regular weekend activities.

Boxing training classes commenced in October with an A.M. class and a P.M. class, this continued throughout the winter months with an average of thirty men per class at all times. The highlights of this programme were two excellent cards of boxing held in December and February. The bouts were also seen by staff members and their friends together with several local and visiting dignitaries.

Volleyball was played on a trial basis in the Recreation Building this past winter. Its popularity recommends its introduction during the summer season out of doors.

HOBBY-CRAFT

Hobbycraft activities have increased and are still the most popular of cellular pastimes. Displays were entered at the Kingston Springtime Exhibition and the Kingston Fall Fair. Our Recreational Supervisor and Clerk to the C.V.O. at Collin's Bay Penitentiary attended a John Howard Society Annual Dinner at Toronto on May 5th, 1958, displaying hobbycraft and vocational training exhibits.

Number of Inmates registered in hobbycraft.....	410
Sales of hobbycraft.....	\$18,794.24
Parcels shipped, approximate value.....	\$35,000.00

CONCLUSION

I extend my thanks and appreciation to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his staff at Head Office for the excellent co-operation and understanding extended to myself and the other senior and junior officials of this institution throughout the fiscal year.

I thank the Senior Officers and Staff generally of this institution, the Supervising Matron at the Prison for Women and her staff, the Wardens and staffs at both Collin's Bay Penitentiary and the Joyceville Institution, and the staff at the Penitentiary Staff College for their co-operation and support throughout the year.

I also thank the staff in the Warden's Office for their loyalty and support in dealing with a heavy burden of administrative matters and for their co-operation and helpfulness to all other departments.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

G. LEBEL, *Warden*

There were 1,371 inmates in custody on March 31, 1958. During the year 963 were received and 892 discharged, leaving a population on register, March 31, 1959, of 1,442. The details of inmates received and discharged are as follows:

Received:

From common jails.....	897
By transfer:	
from Federal Training Centre.....	38
from Kingston Penitentiary.....	10
from Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	3
from Dorchester Penitentiary.....	1
As Ticket-of-Leave Violators.....	14
Grand total of inmates received.....	963

Discharged:

By expiry of sentence.....	224
By ticket of leave.....	112
By unconditional release.....	157
By transfer, mostly to the Federal Training Centre, the balance to Kingston, Collin's Bay and Dorchester.....	383
By death.....	7
Other reason (liberation on deportation).....	9
Grand total of inmates discharged.....	892

As on March 31, 1959, there were over 200 inmates eligible for transfer to the Penitentiary, an unprecedented situation, whose admission had to be postponed for lack of cell accommodation. At the time of writing this report, the situation has been remedied by opening up new temporary quarters. The granting of the Amnesty (June 23) was of real assistance.

The total of 1,442 on our register, includes 50 inmates kept at Valleyfield Camp. This Camp was opened in the month of February 1959, with a view of accepting inmates who have served most of their sentence. Its actual capacity is 100.

MOVEMENT OF STAFF

Officers on strength, April 1, 1958.....	402
Appointed.....	66
Transferred from Federal Training Centre.....	8
Total.....	476
Resigned.....	13
Deceased.....	4
Superannuated.....	4
Retired to promote efficiency.....	1
Transferred to Federal Training Centre.....	1
Officers on strength, March 31, 1959.....	453

THE OFFICERS SUPERANNUATED WERE

Messrs. St. Gelais, G. J. (Hospital Officer).....	7-10-58
Labelle, J. N. (Tinsmith Instructor).....	14-11-58
Beauchamp, P. (Assistant Engineer).....	1-1-59
Archambault, P. E. (Guard Grade 1).....	23-1-59

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The reputation of our Steward has been maintained throughout the year, despite our enormous population and a large number of feeding places. A total of almost 1,500,000 meals were served to inmates and over 72,000 to officers.

Our staff having increased, it will be necessary to purchase additional chairs and tables to accommodate the 250 officers who take their meals during noon hour. The actual mess was originally built to accommodate about 150 officers.

There are 90 inmates working in the kitchen altogether and several have benefited from the facilities extended for training in the pastry business, bread baking, cooking, etc.

Special attention has been given to keeping the kitchen as clean as possible. It is constantly cleaned, brushed, scrubbed and washed every day. Special attention is also given to the maintenance of equipment as well as the painting, washing and cleaning of the walls and ceilings.

A grand total of over \$3,700.00 of small-wares have been purchased, the main items being pots, stock, aluminum of various sizes (about \$800.00), steam kettles (\$370.00), dough troughs 6' (\$253.00), aluminum trays, mugs for inmates' transfers (\$440.00), etc.

Processed Meats and Farm Produce.

A large variety of farm vegetables have been processed to pickles, piccalilli, etc. for a total of \$940.00. The cost value of processed meats from fresh beef or pork is over \$20,000.00. Our Steward has purchased from our farm department meats, vegetables and milk amounting to over \$46,000.00, the main items being pork (\$21,600.00), eggs (\$6,600.00), vegetables (\$1,900.00), beef (\$1,500.00), milk (\$7,800.00), canned goods (\$5,700.00).

Over 90 tons of bread were manufactured for the Federal Training Centre.

In view of our unusually large population, which has continued to increase, thus necessitating the employment of additional guards, our actual kitchen is by far too small and it is gratifying to know that another penitentiary (the New Quebec Institution) is now under progress. This will give some relief to our Steward, as and when this new project is completed.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Farm operations have continued with fairly good success in spite of adverse weather conditions. Seeding operations were impaired by constant rains and cool weather. Unsatisfactory weather was also met with in the Fall, retarding the process of harvesting both cereals and vegetables. Nevertheless, the production as a whole was rather satisfactory and a table is given hereunder for purpose of comparison:

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Potatoes.....lbs.	313,135	169,585	360,441	220,086
Beets.....lbs.	37,125	39,211	38,545	22,270
Carrots.....lbs.	37,470	76,425	80,760	49,715
Onions.....lbs.	12,585	26,115	30,365	27,250
Tomatoes.....lbs.	110,715	23,900	110,720	35,555
Cabbage.....lbs.	29,416	21,729	38,110	45,215
Other vegetables.....lbs.	131,067	57,851	102,159	117,214
	671,513	414,816	761,100	517,305
<i>Grain Crops</i>				
Barley.....bushels	200	1,000	775	.....
Oats.....bushels	4,800	6,400	9,100	6,000
	5,000	7,400	9,875	6,000

<i>Feed Vegetables and Straw</i>	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Hay..... tons	300	400	375	375
Fodder green..... tons	110	110	180	125
Corn ensilage..... tons	.....	100	.....	60
Straw..... tons	180	225	265	270
	590	835	820	830

Domestic Soap

The manufacture of domestic soap is being carried out at the piggery with usual satisfactory results. A total quantity of nearly 8,000 pounds of brown soap was made during the year, constituting a saving of about \$500.00, offering also an efficient method of disposing of the entrails and offals of the slaughtered animals without having to go through the chemical process.

Greenhouse and Flowers

Our greenhouse has been a valuable asset, enabling the farm to produce large quantities of flowers required for our ornamental grounds, both at the Federal Training Centre and St. Vincent de Paul. Large quantities of vegetables are also seeded therein.

Piggery

The swine production of the piggery department reached a total of 168,670 pounds, which is an increase compared with the previous years. The sale of pork to the kitchen amounted to over \$21,000.00 and when compared with the wholesale outside prices, it represents a net saving of about \$32,000.00 for the penitentiary.

Cannery Plant

The cannery was kept quite busy during the Summer season extending from June to about November or December in the Fall. The total quantity of various vegetables and fruits canned is over 24,000 gallons being estimated at the penitentiary value at a little over \$15,000.00, thus creating a profit of over \$5,000.00 for the institution.

Granary

The installation of a granary in our piggery and its operation with proper and powerful equipment has been a very previous asset to the farm department. The farm statistics show that over 11,000 bags of 100 pounds each of balanced rations were turned out during the year, realizing a net profit of over \$14,000.00 for the institution.

Poultry House

The quantity of eggs delivered to the kitchen is over 21,950 dozen, an increase of about 3,000, compared with the previous year. The value of eggs sold to our kitchen department when compared with outside wholesale prices constitutes an economy of over \$4,600.00 for the penitentiary.

Dairy Cattle

The quantity of milk delivered to the kitchen during the year is over 35,000 gallons; several heads of cattle were slaughtered during the year and delivered to the Steward's department for a value of \$1,500.00 (penitentiary price). In addition to that, 4 bull calves and 7 heifers were sold to outside farmers for the sum of about \$1,200.00. The sale of milk and beef to the Steward represents a difference of \$18,000.00 between penitentiary price and outside wholesale prevailing prices, which is considered quite an economy for the penitentiary budget.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

Large quantities of French and English magazines are circulated amongst the inmates. Books and magazines are varied in kind, containing fiction, non fiction and technical as well. The Librarian has noted a slight decrease in the reading of fictional matter, in view of the fact that quite a large number of our inmates are sleeping in dormitories where they read their own newspapers or listen to the radio or looking at the television.

Pen-O-Rama

The inmates' penal press continues to operate an average of about 3,400 bilingual copies mostly every two months. About 1,600 copies are given to inmates, the balance being made up of complimentary copies which are sent to other penitentiaries or the Department of Justice, Ottawa or sold by outside concerns.

The Librarian also operates the Gestetner printing machine and performs considerable printing work for the institution, namely school, hospital, Inmates' Committee and administration; also, the printing of Crossroads, "L'Ambassadeur" which are two Alcoholics Anonymous revues; this also applies to the French "Sacred Heart League".

CHANGE ROOM AND LAUNDRY

Besides operating the laundry equipment for the institution, the change room also manufactures large quantities of woollen socks, towel-rollers, bed sheets, pillow-slips and clothing labels. The annual estimation or cost of the material used in this manufacture is around \$11,000.00.

The quantity of laundry washed during the year is over 250 tons (dry weight). It also operates quite a number of clothing equipment through the dry cleaning process.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Under the general supervision of the Plant Engineer, service lines on the penitentiary reserve, as well as in Government tenements were maintained in good order. Supervision of the Engineer was also extended to the maintenance of passengers cars, farm tractors and construction machinery.

Service lines were also extended in the construction of the most important projects this year, namely Industrial Building C-19; conversion of the old library into a recreational hall.

STATISTICS

Expenditure for power: \$25,500.00 (round figures), including Federal Training Centre from which almost \$6,500.00 were recuperated.

The quantity of imperial gallons of water produced during the year is 177,450,000. The best consumers (customers) would be the Federal Training Centre first with 32,000,000; Laval College with 5,000,000; Convent with almost 2,000,000 and the Town of St. Vincent de Paul, a little over 600,000. The cost of material used for the treatment of water is a little over \$6,000.00, from which we have received \$1,200.00 from customers and also over \$3,000.00 from the Federal Training Centre.

Pounds of steam produced at the boiler room: 260,000,000; cost of operation: \$13,000.00; cost of coal: \$159,000.00. There was a total amount of \$41,300.00 recovered from the Federal Training Centre, so that the total cost of consumption in our penitentiary is \$130,300.00.

The operating expenses for farm tractors, trucks and other vehicles: \$7,000.00 and the maintenance on same is about \$10,000.00.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The operations of the industrial department changed hands this year. Mr. LeCorre, in being promoted to Chief Supervisor, Valleyfield Camp, was replaced by Carpenter Instructor St. Cyr, J.H.J.P.

According to statistics submitted by this department, several shops of the penitentiary have been kept quite busy during the past fiscal year:

(a) Institutional work.....	\$ 44,500.00
(b) Penitentiary services.....	46,000.00
(c) Staff (material and revenue).....	3,800.00
(d) Other Government departments:	
Material.....	\$51,500.00
Revenue.....	93,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 238,800.00

By order of amount of material and revenue concerned, various industrial shops may be listed as follows:

Canvas department.....	\$ 60,000.00
Carpenter and paint shops.....	37,000.00
Tailor Shop.....	40,000.00
Shoe shop.....	33,000.00
Blacksmith, machinist and welding department.....	20,000.00
Sheet metal department.....	18,000.00
Bookbinding department.....	11,000.00
Furniture repair department.....	10,000.00
Filing cabinet repair department.....	6,000.00
Brooms and brushes.....	5,000.00
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	\$ 240,000.00

Construction and Maintenance

The main projects completed this year are:

- The conversion of the old building B-12 (keepers' hall) into a psychiatric centre. This has been deeply appreciated by the medical department who were badly in need of additional space.
- The second most important project was the conversion of the old library, which was heretofore the Roman Catholic Chapel into a new recreational hall, which provides a good theatre hall for occasional shows. It is also used almost weekly whenever inmates have moving pictures. It provides for 700 seats which are fastened five together by means of bolted hard wood sticks.
- The conversion of the old fire station (building C-13) into a new shop for the hobby department. This room serves also as a waiting room for inmates paraded to the administration building.
- The decoration, painting, cleaning and repair to the pews of the Roman Catholic chapel was a long time felt need which has added to the beauty of this church.
- Important repairs were also extended to some tenements of the reserve; also to the quarry, piggery and warehouse building.

Amongst the projects not completed at March 31, 1959, I might mention the construction of the proposed dormitory B-17; also, the conversion of building C-21 which was heretofore intended for the manufacture of cement blocks. This building has been converted into a dormitory, where 50 inmates are now being sheltered.

The maintenance shop has provided services for necessary repairs to buildings, furnishings, tools, machinery and equipment, etc. to all departments of the institution, including the tenements of the reserve and the amount of material used for those various repairs is over \$6,000.00.

The quarry, stone shed and the manufacture of cement blocks have also been supervised by the Chief Trade Instructor (C). Their respective production is as follows:

- (a) Quarry: 10,800 tons.
- (b) Stone shed: nearly 3,000 cubic feet.
- (c) Young masons (blocks and bricks): material amounting to \$1,100.00. About 12,000 blocks of various sizes and 12,000 cement bricks were produced.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

The main event at the hospital department this year was the separation of the psychiatric department, which is now using its own and independent quarters in building B-12, which has been renovated for that particular purpose. They now function under two different and autonomous departments.

The doctor reports that the general health of inmates has been maintained at a high level during the year. We had a small epidemic of influenza at the end of March 1959, but there were no serious consequences.

For a population of about 1,400 inmates, the average daily attendance of the morning parade is over 100. There were 669 patients hospitalized during the year for a total of 7,100 days. Fourteen inmates received major injuries during the year requiring either surgery or other medical attention. There were besides 65 surgical operations performed during the year, 20 of which considered minor. Out of those 65 operations, 19 were performed on inmates from Federal Training Centre.

The eye specialist has given 272 consultations during the year and there were about 190 other consultations such as dermatologist, neurologist, orthopaedist, chest specialist, etc.

The dental department also functioned quite satisfactorily. Over 3,000 inmates were attended to during that year and 1,460 dental prothesis were made or repaired. Our dental laboratory has manufactured 1,215 sets of various sizes and shades.

Canadian Red Cross Society collected blood on two occasions this year and each time, the results were quite satisfactory; almost 1,000 bottles collected at each clinic.

The Montreal Antituberculosis League has also X-rayed our population, both inmates and officers in August 1958 with apparently good results. There were 3 inmates who were discovered having the characteristics of tuberculosis and and were given proper medical treatment.

Sick leave amongst the staff is always high, amounting to 2,963 days, 707 of which were considered as accident leave. Amongst officers suffering injuries, 75 were sustained on duty and 25 cases outside duty.

In view of our constantly growing population, our hospital facilities should be increased.

PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The most important event was the opening of the new psychiatric hospital in November 1958. It is provided with a certain number of cells and sufficient office space to combine both psychological and psychiatric services.

A research meeting conducted by Doctor Cormier with a McGill University team in March 1959 at the Federal Training Centre has aroused a great interest amongst penologists, psychologists and all social activities connected therewith.

The following statistics will give an outline of the psychological and psychiatric services extended to inmates during the year, in comparison with the year 1956-57:

<i>Psychological Services</i>	1956-57	1958-59
Psychological evaluations.....	210	105
Counselling and therapeutic interviews.....	635	1,327
Number of inmates interviewed.....	481	350
<i>Psychiatric Out-Patient Department:</i>		
Out-patient psychiatric interviews.....	126	462
Number of inmates interviewed.....	69	181
<i>Psychiatric In-Patient Department:</i>		
Patients hospitalized.....	37	47
Patients re-hospitalized.....	8	17
Hospitalization days.....	2,948	3,755
Interviews with in-patients.....	161	86
Electro-shock treatments.....	—	138

The above statistics will demonstrate beyond doubt the necessity for a psychiatric centre in our institution. A therapeutic programme in a penitentiary is a strict necessity.

INMATES' WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Hobby Department

A large percentage of inmates, over 550, indulge in hobby work as part of therapeutic and entertainment leisure programme.

The estimated value of hobbies given to parents is about \$17,000.00, whereas the sales of said hobbies to outside visitors or other inmates amounted to about \$11,000.00. The total value of tools and material purchased during the year for inmates' hobbies is \$16,000.00.

Sports

During the Summer months, soft ball is the most important sport, followed by volley ball, boxing, wrestling, horseshoes, etc., whereas in the Winter, hockey is about the only sport available.

Additional entertainment is provided by weekly moving pictures and outside shows given four or five times a year, namely around Christmas, Easter, first of July and Labour Day.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND MORAL WELFARE

Protestant Chapel: (Reverend S. L. Pollard, Protestant Chaplain).

Religious services were conducted regularly on Sundays and other religious holidays of obligation. Holy Communion was celebrated twice a month. The Salvation Army continued to hold chapel services once a month; choir practice being held every week.

Special broadcast was made on the radio (C.B.C.), Christmas day 1958. The annual mission was conducted by Reverend Canon Gilbert Oliver from February 9 to 15 inclusive. The final Holy Communion service was optional and was attended by nearly two thirds of the protestant congregation.

Bible correspondence courses (from the Salvation Army and the Anglican General Board of Religious Education) have become increasingly popular, creating a large demand for religious books or the Bible.

The Protestant Chaplain is also liaison officer for the English-speaking A.A. groups, welfare outside societies, relatives of inmates, etc.

Regular interviews are granted by the Chaplain at his office, who also consults the Psychologists whenever he deems it necessary.

Jewish Synagogue: (Rabbi Solomon Frank).

Rabbi Frank looks after the spiritual welfare of five Jewish inmates. He has words of appreciation for their co-operation, spiritually speaking and makes a favourable statement on their attitude towards the authorities. Services are held regularly by Rabbi Frank and also prior to the Sabbath and festive occasions.

Roman Catholic Chapel: (Reverend R. Preville, Catholic Chaplain).

The regular religious activities were continued: two masses every Sunday and religious holidays, special mass being celebrated with Holy Communion every First Friday of the month.

Confessions are being held regularly every week and on other special occasions such as Easter and Christmas and annual mission which was conducted this year by Reverend Father Rolland Boyle, Jesuit congregation. About 900 inmates followed the mission, with about 700 receiving Holy Communion at the close of the mission.

The Sacred Heart League continues to reap success with 425 active members. A special bulletin entitled "L'EMISSAIRE" printed in 450 copies is distributed once a month.

Interviews are granted regularly on week-days in the office of the Chaplain and numerous contacts are being made with special welfare organizations and families of inmates.

ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS

Special attention has been given by my Executive Secretary for the past two or three years in improving the ornamental grounds around the penitentiary buildings. We are now proud of our beautiful lawn and flower beds which decorate all avenues, streets and entrances to the penitentiary. This work was made possible by organizing special crews on Sundays and other holidays when the prison was closed. The Executive Secretary is to be commended for his interest in this matter.

CONCLUSION

I have again come to the conclusion of another fiscal year, which is the twentieth since my appointment as Warden on March 11, 1939.

The abnormal intake of the last few years has taxed our facilities to the full. In fact by the end of March 1959, there were over 200 inmates waiting for their transfer to the Penitentiary, in the provincial jails. This situation created many difficult problems, all of which were satisfactorily met.

The new Quebec Institution should be continued with all speed and negotiations should be started now for the construction of another institution of a similar size to be built in the vicinity of St. Vincent de Paul and perhaps on our actual grounds. This institution should, in my mind, be designated as the Quebec Reception Centre of Federal Inmates. From that new institution and after proper classification, inmates would be directed to either the main institution, Federal Training Centre, Valleyfield Camp or the New Quebec Institution.

The Classification Department should be increased. This is considered an absolute necessity and one of the most important parts of our rehabilitation programme. No success can be achieved along this line without adequate staff.

I wish to thank the head office for their kind and constant co-operation throughout the year; it has been quite instrumental in the discharge of my duties.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

D. M. McLEAN, *Warden*

The inmate population as of March 31, 1959 totalled seven hundred and twenty-five (725) including six (6) "on command" in Provincial Hospitals, and three (3) on Temporary Ticket of Leave—an increase of forty-seven (47) over the previous year.

Inmates received during the year totalled three hundred and ninety-seven (397), including two (2) transferred from other Penitentiaries and three (3) Ticket-of-Leave violators. Three hundred and fifty (350) inmates were discharged from the Penitentiary as follows:

By Expiry of Sentence.....	226
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	91
By Unconditional Release.....	20
By Transfer.....	7
Died.....	2
Other Reasons.....	4
	<hr/> 350

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Chief Trade Instructor's Department

There has been a decided increase in new construction and that, coupled with the finishing of previous undertakings, has kept our work gangs very busy; it has also proven very useful for on-the-job training of inmates in the various fields of trades, so that all branches were kept busy during the winter months, especially in the new Exercise Hall which is progressing favorably towards conclusion, and we intend to amplify our program as the season advances.

The Industrial shops have been working very well, and some increase in production was noted, excepting our Carpenter shop which could have done more had we been given more furniture repairs; however, a thorough re-organization of the Carpenter shop is essential to carry out cabinet work to advantage; we are progressing towards that end and we should have an effective plan to present in the near future.

Considerable ingenuity is needed to provide worthwhile occupation for the large prison population at this time; however, our varied construction and maintenance program is most helpful in this regard.

The following is a summary of projects completed during the year:

Construction:

Coal Handling Equipment and Silo in Power Plant, Building C-6
Single Frame Garages H-15, H-22, H-34
Construction of Double Garage, H-46 and H-47
Construction of Double Garage, H-48 and H-49
Construction of Double Garage, H-50 and H-51

Alterations and Additions:

Toilet facilities, 3rd floor Administration Building, A-1
Screening for Windows East Side, Building A-2
Alteration Cells One Landing N.W. Cell Block, Building B-2
Construction Storeroom in Changeroom, Building C-5
Alterations Red Barn, Building F-14
Horse Stable facilities in Building F-15
Alterations to Dairy Barn, Building F-40
Renovation Double Frame Tenements, H-19, H-20
Doors for Double Garages, Buildings H-44 and H-45

General maintenance work included:

Re-painting Warden's Office Building A-1
 Re-painting Basement North Side Building A-1
 Glass Replacement North Wing, Building B-2
 Painting Walls & Ceilings South Wing, Building B-4
 Painting Basement of Kitchen, Building B-3
 Painting 1 Complete Landing, Building B-6
 Touch-up and Painting of 1 Complete Landing, New Cell Block, Building B-7
 Interior Painting Shop Dome, Building C-1
 Interior Painting Engineer's Department, Building C-5
 Complete Repainting Job, Garage, Building C-5
 Painting Windows and Doors, Building F-14
 Window Screens, Poultry Laying House, Building F-49
 Partial Decoration, Tenement H-2
 Interior Renovation, Tenement H-7
 Interior Decoration, Tenements H-11 and H-16
 Interior Painting, Tenements H-19 and H-20

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Boiler Room and Power Plant

Steam, water, and electric power were supplied as required. The N.B. Electric Power Commission moved its power bank to a site outside the East Wall and the Electrical Department installed a larger cable to our switchboard.

The new coal silo and silo handling equipment installation was completed and put into operation during the summer.

Three Inmate Firemen passed their Provincial Fourth Class License during the year.

Electrical Department

In addition to carrying out necessary maintenance on electrical lines and equipment, telephone and radio equipment, a number of alterations were carried out. These included: installation of additional lighting in West Wing for Personnel Office, electric domestic water heaters in several tenements, a new power line in Vocational Building and an additional power line to Tinshop. An electric motor, switches, and power line installed to operate Coal Handling Equipment in Boiler Room. Temporary lines and lights installed in new Recreational Building (B-8) as well as considerable conduit work for the permanent electrical system. New Rotary Dryer was installed in Change Room as well as additional lighting installation in Roman Catholic Chapel.

Plumbing and Heating

Maintenance and repairs were carried out as required. A larger hot water line was installed to Change Room. Several steam and water lines were run to various construction projects.

Fire Department

Fire drills and lectures were held. All fire hose tested and fire extinguishers checked and recharged as necessary.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The 1958 farming season was about average. The weather, generally, was cold and dry. Crops requiring a great deal of moisture and heat were below average.

Field Crop

This year our crops showed a marked improvement over last year. The grain quality was good, and there was little or no lodging in the straw. The legumes wintered well, and over three hundred (300) tons of ensilage was har-

vested. Hay, on the second year cutting, was very light, but there was more than sufficient hay to winter the stock. There was a bumper crop of turnips and carrots. The surplus carrots were sold to Officers and some fed to the livestock.

Dairy Cattle

The dairy herd had a very good year with an average of 13,400 pounds of milk, 515 pounds of fat in 308 days. Ten heifers were sold to the New Brunswick Provincial Hospital, and ten bull calves were sold to local farmers.

Hogs

During the year, Kitchen requirements were met in full. Health and sanitation was very good. The Provincial Department of Health visited the piggery once or twice a month, and reports were satisfactory. The piggery herd will be kept to a minimum until the new piggery is completed.

Poultry

The poultry flock had a very good year. Mortality was low, and production was up over last year. Should the necessity arise to increase the flock, more poultry buildings will be required, as the present facilities are already over-taxed.

General

The Farm Instructor arranged for the showing of films to the Dairy Gang on the best methods of machine handling and milking. This was the first attempt at this type of inmate training, and after noting the interest created, it is planned to continue this training medium.

KITCHEN

Inmate Training

Inmates are given every opportunity to learn the cooking trade. The men come into the kitchen and are put to work as cleaners or dishwashers and if they keep themselves clean and take an interest in their work, they are selected as cook's helpers in the bakery or on the ranges, and if they apply themselves, often acquire sound basic knowledge of the work.

Sanitation

The kitchen is kept as clean as possible. The floors are scrubbed down with soapy water and brooms each day and then washed with hot water. The refrigerators are scrubbed and scalded at least once a week. The meat blocks are cleaned and scalded each day. The bakery is washed daily and all machines and equipment cleaned. The garbage is removed from kitchen after each meal, and taken to piggery once a day from the garbage room, after which the floor and concrete slab at back door are washed down with hot water.

Personal Hygiene

Inmates working in the Kitchen are constantly watched as to their cleanliness and habits. The chart on "Personal Hygiene" is posted at entrance to the lavatory, and the attention of all inmates is drawn to it. We have our own clothing room and shower room, and inmates can bath and change white clothing as often as they like within reason. Careful watch is kept on finger nails, acne, etc.

Preventive Maintenance

Our preventive maintenance programme is carried out as follows: An Assistant Engineer makes the rounds of the kitchen each week on Wednesday and checks all machines, oiling and greasing same according to maintenance chart

of each machine. For repairs required on other days, we have a sheet with all equipment listed and numbered, and when Steward or Assistant Steward on his daily rounds, finds any machine which, in his opinion, is not working properly, we immediately send two sheets to Plant Engineer indicating which piece of equipment we wish checked. He then gets in touch with whichever department the servicing of the machine comes under, and when the equipment is repaired or adjusted, he returns the sheets to the Engineer who retains one, sending the other to the Kitchen. In this way, a record of all repairs is in both the Steward's and Engineer's Office.

Administration Generally

The assistant Stewards have access to all correspondence related to operation of Kitchen and we are aware of their responsibility in seeing to preparation of meals, sanitation and cleanliness of inmates. The Officers on duty are made responsible for some part of the Kitchen. They are rotated so as to become familiar with all the work. The instruction sheets concerning men working in bakery, on pots, to the butchers, to cleaners, dishwashers and personal hygiene are placed where all inmates can see them. New refrigerators and a vegetable preparation room is nearing completion in part of the former storeroom. When finished, all stores, except flour, will be in basement of main kitchen.

A total of forty-four (44) inmates have been employed in the Steward's Department during the year. A total of 777,501 meals were served to inmates during the year, and 45,004 duty meals were served in the Officer's Mess. The preparation and quality of food served has always been excellent.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

School

The average daily attendance at school for the year was twenty-seven (27).

Number of days school held (a.m.).....	237
Enrolment for the year (average).....	37

During the months of July and August 1958 School Classes were held in the mornings for the first time. This was made possible by the temporary addition to the Teaching Staff of Mr. C. A. Pincombe from Moneton. Usually during the warm weather or summer months, the inmates preferred to have a holiday from classes. However, enough interest was shown so that we were able to conduct a class each morning, Monday to Friday inclusive.

The following correspondence courses are being supplied by the Department of Veterans Affairs:

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>
Bookkeeping "A".....	2	German.....	1
Bookkeeping "B".....	2	Introductory General Science.....	1
Elementary Navigation.....	2	Introductory Mathematics....	9
English "B".....	1	Introductory Social Studies....	1
Forestry I.....	1	Mathematics "A".....	3
Forestry II.....	1	Mathematics "B".....	1
General Science "C".....	1		
Total: 26			

Veteran Students

8 with 1 course.....	8
2 with 2 courses.....	4
	<hr/>
	12

Non-Veteran Students

6 with 1 course.....	6
4 with 2 courses.....	8
	<hr/>
	14

The following courses are supplied by the Department of Education, Province of Nova Scotia:

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>
Architectural Drafting I.....	2	Mechanical Drafting I.....	1
Architectural Drafting II.....	2	Mechanical Drafting II.....	1
Automotive Mechanics I.....	1	Show Card Writing.....	3
Engine Operators IV Class....	1	Algebra Grade XI.....	1
House Painting and Decorating	1	Geometry Grade XII.....	1
Total: 14			

New books were purchased during the year from the Nova Scotia School Book Bureau, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Library

The following reading material was circulated during the year:

Fiction books—English.....	52,150
French.....	4,688
Magazines—English.....	115,595
French.....	6,744
Educational and Vocational Books.....	3,135
Private subscriptions received and issued.....	1,308
Pocket novels received and issued.....	950

The issue to each inmate consists of four (4) magazines and two (2) novels per week, or if novels are not wanted, then a magazine is issued instead, so that the regular issue consists of six issues per week. These are selected from a list supplied to the library by each inmate.

There is also an issue of books both Fiction and Non-Fiction to inmates on request, and these are chosen from a catalogue which is supplied on request. The normal loan period of these is for one week, but this may be extended on request.

Trade and hobby books are also catalogued and issued to inmates on request. The normal loan of Trade Books is for one month, but this may be extended on request.

Educational books are on loan for a period of six months if necessary, with the privilege of renewal.

A regular issue of books and magazines was made on all holidays.

New books were purchased and added to the various catalogues during the year.

During the year, we received 194 novels from The John Howard Society of Nova Scotia, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and 13 from other sources. These books were of great value to us as they were in excellent condition.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL

During the year, the R.C. Chaplain administered to over four hundred (400) inmates.

Regular religious services were held on Sundays and Feasts of Obligation. These services consisted of celebration of Holy Mass, distribution of Holy Communion, reading and explaining of the Gospel, singing of hymns by the choir. On Saturdays, an average of twenty-five (25) confessions were heard and an equal number of Communion were distributed on Sunday at Mass.

In the latter part of April, the annual mission took place. It was very ably preached by Reverend Father Angus MacDonald of Rexton, New Brunswick. About three hundred (300) inmates attended. At the end of the mission over one hundred (100) confessions were heard and an equal number of Communion

distributed. An average of ten (10) interviews were held daily, for the purpose of classification and reclassification: of solving personal spiritual problems, and also family difficulties.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain was in contact by correspondence with relatives of quite a few inmates. These contacts proved beneficial for the most part.

Visits to hospital, shops and dissociation were made. A few nightly visits were also made to break the news to some inmates who had lost some of their loved ones, or to bring spiritual solace to some gravely ill.

An average of forty (40) inmates faithfully attended religion classes every Tuesday. These classes consisted of teaching of scripture and doctrine, and forty (40) minutes of group discussion and counselling. The Chaplain deems that many efficacious results have come out of these classes. When the ball season opened in the spring, these classes were suspended and resumed at the close of the ball-playing period.

A few days before Christmas, some inmates very beautifully decorated the Chapel. The Choir prepared a number of inspiring Christmas carols. About one hundred (100) confessions were heard Christmas Eve, and as many Communions were distributed at Holy Mass on Christmas Day.

Every Friday during Lent, about ninety (90) inmates came to the Way of the Cross. On Good Friday morning, about three hundred (300) attended the Way of the Cross services. For the Easter celebration, eighty (80) inmates attended confession and received Holy Communion.

Apart from his work in the spiritual realm, the R.C. Chaplain regularly sat at the Classification Board meeting every other Thursday.

Inmate conduct in Chapel during the year has been exceptionally good.

The R.C. Chaplain rejoices at the thought that quite soon now all irreverent amusements for inmates will be held in the new recreational hall, and the Chapel will be used exclusively for religious activities. It is hoped that when the new recreation hall is opened, the Chapel will be thoroughly cleaned and repainted so as to make it a befitting place for religious service, and be revered as such by the inmates.

PROTESTANT CHAPEL

In the Chapel, the year began with Easter (April 6) and closed with Easter (March 29). Attendances in both instances, as at the Good Fridays preceding, were good. In the latter Easter services, the Salvation Army was present, together with the choir of the Reformed Baptist Church, Moncton, New Brunswick, a small choir but of excellent quality. At Holy Communion, the same day, thirty-five (35) inmates attended, as against twenty-one (21) the previous year. In addition, Easter Communion was given at the hospital.

The Annual Mission held in April was conducted by Reverend Doctor J. J. Alexander of St. George's Church of England, Moncton. Having had previous experience in this connection in this Institution on several occasions, Dr. Alexander readily gained the interest of the inmates, and held same throughout the five (5) days of the Mission, which culminated in the Holy Communion of the last afternoon when twenty-eight (28) attended.

In June, on their conference Sunday, representatives of the United Church of Canada, in session at Sackville, New Brunswick, attended the Chapel service and participated with their conference quartet. Other special visits to Chapel services included the Gideons on two occasions and the Salvation Army on their National Prison Sunday in April, during the Christmas Season, and at Easter. On Christmas Sunday, the choir of St. John's United Church, Moncton, after the manner of many years past, was with us again.

One marriage was solemnized in the Penitentiary by the Chaplain, and an inmate funeral was conducted with outside burial in nearby Sackville. At the time of this report, another death has occurred in the congregation and arrangements are being made for service in the Chapel and burial in the Penitentiary cemetery.

The Chapel was used on four (4) occasions for shows on the stage for inmates. On two of these occasions, the Chapel had to be used very extensively for the preparations as the concerts were from inmate talent.

During the past season, the Chapel has been used, as well, for a public speaking course, which is given in connection with classes held each Wednesday afternoon.

Alcoholics Anonymous, sponsored by the Protestant Chaplain, has had an excellent year and in January completed ten (10) years in the institution. The anniversary meeting held in the Officers' Mess was highly successful. Outside members and Penitentiary officials worked together with the inmate group on this occasion.

During his monthly visits to the Penitentiary, Mr. John Arnott of the John Howard Society of Nova Scotia, meets all newcomers since his previous visit, in a meeting in the Chapel.

It is encouraging to be told that with the coming of the autumn, stage shows, recently held in the Chapel, will be held in the new recreation hall still under construction. The Chapel very definitely shows the marks of this secular usage, especially the pews and the walls, floors and woodwork of the chancel. These should receive immediate attention when the shows are finally moved outside.

The organist, with us the past few seasons, left in the fall to attend college in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and we have been unable to obtain a replacement. In the meantime, we are fortunate to have a good inmate organist, who has helped us out and given excellent service.

Correspondence courses in bible study, tried before with doubtful success, have caught the imagination of the inmates. Three sources, including the Salvation Army, have provided these to a total of forty-four (44) inmates. The Chaplain meets weekly with inmates taking the courses to assist them and to direct in Bible study. Other inmates are encouraged to attend.

It has been noted the use of the Chapel Library has fallen off sharply, although it has not been possible to determine any cause for this. On the other hand, personal interviews have taken a very marked rise, and the volume of letters written for inmates continues high.

Some special mention should be made of the Salvation Army's activities. In addition to conducting a service each month, and the special occasions already noted, they established a near-record number of personal interviews, three hundred and fifty-eight (358). This is only eight (8) short of the record set three years ago, in spite of the fact that the average fell to ten (10) monthly from June to November, when the Chaplain was absent and referrals were scarce.

A record one hundred and sixty (160) inmates were interviewed by the Salvation Army; of these, sixty-two (62), or 39 per cent were Roman Catholics. Of the three hundred and fifty (350) interviews held, ninety-eight (98) or 30 per cent were with Roman Catholic personnel.

Some credit for the foregoing increases may be ascribed to the Army's Christmas Cheer programme in operation for the past three years. One aspect of the social service work done by the Army is mentioned, only as it is indicative. During the year some twenty-six (26) requests for clothing as "work clothes" for discharged inmates were filled; once again, there were only seven active months involved.

Early in March, the Chaplain spoke to the Canterbury Club at Sackville Church of England, a group made up mostly of Mount Allison University students. In consequence, a request was made by some eight male students preparing for social service work to visit the Penitentiary, and they are expected on 7 April.

The kind assistance of Reverend Doctor J. J. Alexander of St. George's Church, Moncton, is acknowledged for coming here Christmas and Easter to hold Holy Communion (Anglican) for a former member of his congregation who made the request. Dr. Alexander is one of some twenty-two (22) clergymen who have visited the Penitentiary during the year.

HOSPITAL

General Health

The general health of the inmate population was relatively good during the year. A total of two hundred and thirty-five (235) inmates were admitted to the Penitentiary Hospital. An approximate average of two hundred and seventy-five (275) treatments were carried out daily to inmates on sick parade, dispensary calls and night nurse's rounds.

There were two (2) deaths among the inmate population during the year, one due to carcinoma of lung and the other, congestive heart failure.

Nineteen (19) inmates were admitted for Mental Observation during the year. Eleven (11) inmates were transferred to Mental Institutions. The addition of a part-time Psychiatrist, Doctor R.R. Prosser, to the Penitentiary Staff, has greatly helped in dealing with the large element of neurotic and psychotic inmates.

Tuberculosis and Hygiene

One (1) inmate was treated in the Penitentiary Hospital for T.B. during the year. He is at present waiting for a Pulmonary Resection. All former T.B. patients, and those suspected, were checked periodically at the Moncton T.B. Hospital. Two hundred and twenty-six (226) X-rays were carried out at the Penitentiary Hospital on Officers and inmates.

Sanitation and Hygiene

A periodic check of milk and water was carried out during the year by the Department of Health. Serology examinations were carried out on all incoming inmates and eight (8) cases were found positive. These cases all received appropriate treatment.

Dental

Doctor J. S. Baxter, our part-time Dentist, processed two hundred and nine (209) prosthetic cases, including repairs. He sees on an average of forty-five (45) inmates during the week. He has maintained good dental hygiene among the inmates and has rendered most efficient service.

Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic

Two (2) clinics were held at the Penitentiary Hospital and a total of eight hundred and twelve (812) inmates donated blood.

Officers

The number of Officer sick days was one thousand two hundred and ninety-six and one-half (1,296½). There was one (1) death among the staff; this was Senior Clerk C. L. Gillespie, who died from coronary thrombosis.

INMATES' PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATION

The sports programme continued to flourish under the direction of the Physical Training Instructor. Inmates had the opportunity to participate in boxing, softball, soccer, volley ball, tennis, weight lifting and body building, horse shoes, croquet and hand ball. During the winter months, the inmates enjoyed ice skating, hockey and card tournaments. The highlight of the year was a Field Day held on 1 September, with inmates participating in a number of track and field events. Prizes were presented to the winners.

Recreation

The general recreation pattern for inmates has been maintained during the year. General interest and satisfaction is evident and the various activities have been well patronized. The present population appears to be more "sports minded" than usual and the general good health can, I think, be related to this. Some minor accidents have resulted from participation in sports but no serious injury or undesirable situations (grudge fights) have developed, indicating, apparently, a good attitude within the groups concerned.

Entertainment

Movies and "live" concerts as noted below have been provided during the winter months on Sundays and holidays. A movie has also been made available to take care of interruptions in our recreational programme due to inclement weather.

There were four (4) variety shows put on, using the Protestant Chapel (movies are shown in the Roman Catholic Chapel). Two (2) were solely by inmate talent and were made up of skits, dialogues, musical numbers (vocal and instrumental) and step dancing. One (1) was provided by the Miramichi Sanatorium Group, this being their second appearance here, and the other by a group of entertainers from Amherst, Nova Scotia, known as the Cumberland Cavalcade of Talent, who appeared in conjunction with an inmate group.

All of these groups were well received and enjoyed by the inmate population. The local inmate group exhibited a great deal of talent and those responsible for developing the shows, very good organizational ability.

Hobbycraft

Hobbycraft continued to be of great importance in the overall pattern of cellular activities for the inmates. The quantity of finished products increased and the quality improved as the inmates gained more experience at the various hobbies. Two hundred and eighty-one (281) inmates were engaged in this activity, with total sales of goods produced amounting to \$11,769.74.

Training of Officers

Officer training consisted of the regular Orientation Training for newly joined Officers, consisting of five (5) days lectures by the In-Service Training Officer, assisted by the Executive Staff, with practical on-the-job experience under supervision.

This five-day induction course consisted of lectures by the Warden on Duties of the Prison Officer, and Probation Period; Deputy Warden—Training and Treatment; Chief Keeper—Security, Generally; Chief Vocational Officer—The Vocational Program; Classification Officer—The Fundamentals of Classification; Personnel Officer—Efficiency Reports, Accident Reports; Plant Engineer—Fire Protection; In-Service Training Officer—Officers Hand Book, Penitentiary Act, and Duties Generally.

New Officers were given extensive instruction on the locking system of both the Main Prison and B-7 before assuming locking duties alone. Also, during the five-day period, effort was made to visit as many departments and posts as possible to give the new recruit a general aspect of the institution and acquaint him with his future responsibilities.

On 19 January of this year, the first of five "In-Service Training Courses" was started, with six custodial Officers taking part. These courses were of three-day duration and consisted of lectures by the Warden on Introduction, Man Management, Morale and Development of Character; Deputy Warden—Legal Authority, Penitentiary Act; Classification Officer—Psychology as applied to Prison Work; Plant Engineer—Fire Fighting; Personnel Officer—Remuneration, Remission and Ticket-of-Leave; Clerk to the Deputy Warden—Writing Reports (Accident, Offence, Sick and Completion of Grading Forms), Gas and Small Arms Training; In-Service Training Officer acted as co-ordinator and lectured on Prison Officer, Standing Orders and Duties Generally. As class number five was composed of three Instructors and three Guard Supervisors, the Accountant and Storekeeper lectured on Accounting, and Requisitions.

The Small Arms Training and Annual Classification Shoot was carried out during the year under the direction of the Clerk to the Deputy Warden. It is again recommended that a range be provided locally where service ammunition can be used.

Penitentiary Officers' Training Course

Fifteen (15) Officers attended a regular custodial course at Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, Ontario, as well as eight (8) attending administrative and trades conferences at the same place, a total of twenty-three (23) for the year.

Specialist Staff

During the past year, a Psychiatrist and a Psychologist were added to the staff and their services were fully utilized. There would appear to be a great deal of training of existing staff to implement the recommendations of these specially trained professional men, and sometimes our physical plant was taxed to implement their recommendations. However, the staff cooperated very well, and within the existing limitations, attempted to implement the treatment recommended.

ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

Number of Interviews.....	1,251
Number of Inmates Interviewed.....	473
Number of Visits by Welfare Org.....	132

<i>Name of Welfare Organization Visiting</i>	<i>Number of Interviews by Each Organization</i>	<i>Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Organization</i>
National Employment Office.....	486	131
John Howard Society (N.S.).....	229	120
John Howard Society (N.B.).....	178	62
Salvation Army.....	358	160

We have received the usual splendid co-operation from the John Howard Society, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, National Employment Service, Moncton, and other agencies interested in the welfare of inmate personnel. The efforts of the various organizations in obtaining employment for inmates released has been most encouraging.

Mr. C. A. White, National Employment Officer, Moncton, who also represents The John Howard Society of New Brunswick, visits the Penitentiary weekly and sees any inmates who request an interview in respect to employment and any problems they may wish to discuss.

Mr. John Arnott, The John Howard Society of Nova Scotia, is also performing a splendid service and his efforts on behalf of inmates is untiring. He visits the Institution approximately once monthly.

Mr. A. D. Muggah, Branch Secretary, The John Howard Society, Sydney, Nova Scotia, visited the Institution on three or four occasions last year in the interest of inmates, particularly those from the Cape Breton area.

Brigadier George Kirbyson of the Salvation Army, who replaced Brigadier A. W. Martin, is carrying on untiringly the work of his predecessor.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In the year under review, vocational training has made very substantial gains by the provision of a wider choice of trade training opportunities. These gains were particularly apparent in the field of "control" or "on-the-job" training which is becoming increasingly more important in the general scheme of inmate rehabilitation.

The four full-time training courses of Bricklaying, Carpentry, Plumbing and Upholstering have been very active with some one hundred and twenty-four (124) inmates enrolled for training during the year. This enrollment consisted of thirty-seven (37) graduates, three (3) released before graduation, forty (40) removed from classes for various reasons, and forty-four (44) in classes at the close of the year's activities.

The vocational carpenters and bricklayers, in practical application of the trade theory, were employed extensively in the erection of the Recreation Hall, School-Library building, a very large project in the prison yard. We are concerned over the lack of suitable trade training projects for the Vocational upholstery class, and it is hoped that other Government Departments can be encouraged to make use of this source of furniture repair and replacement.

The Vocational Training Course in shoe repair (Control) is in its second year, and is well established. There are twelve (12) trainees in this class. During the year, ten (10) trainees, with a wide knowledge of the shoe-making trade, were graduated.

A part-time course in Commercial training is now well underway. The trainees in this class receive instruction in typewriting, bookkeeping, shorthand, business English, arithmetic and other related office and clerical procedures. There are seven very active trainees in this class, and this course gives every indication of filling a training need.

We have, during the past few months, set up control training classes in sheet metal, machine shop and welding. The trainees in these groups are showing considerable promise and are learning some very useful trade skills. There are fifteen (15) trainees in these trades, six (6) machinists, six (6) sheet metal workers and three (3) welders. A similar course in plastering is planned for the early summer.

The need for some measure of training in the Barbering trade is receiving attention here and we are hopeful of, in the next year, providing expert part-time training in this field.

There is a large percentage of youthful first offenders at this institution who have not taken advantage of the opportunity to better their rehabilitative chances by taking some form of training. The lack of interest in self-improvement and a dislike for classroom work is almost a pattern of behaviour, rather

than the exception, with these lads. We are planning to set up a type of General Shop Course which would be of an orientation nature on the one hand and a preparation for Vocational training on the other. The educational level of these lads is often too low for effective preparation in trade training and this course will give special attention to this need. We hope, by this method, to encourage more of these unfortunate boys to channel their efforts to more constructive activities.

A wide variety of trade training films, related to the training provided here, have been shown and are supplemented by socially significant films depicting community responsibility, human relationships and other facets of acceptable social conduct. We feel that attitude training must go hand in hand with the teaching of the skills and knowledges of a craft.

Certificates of attainment have been presented to Graduates of our trade training courses. We have presented, to date, some twenty-five (25) such certificates to successful trainees in ceremonies suited to this very important occasion in their lives.

We are mindful and give thanks to the aftercare people who, during these trying times, are doing a fine job in job-placement and providing social guidance for these lads.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

The statistical summary which appears later in this report reflects the volume of work carried on in the department during the fiscal period under review. Quarterly reports submitted during the year covered the various activities in a fairly detailed and comprehensive manner and indicate that services were maintained at a record peak.

Another very substantial increase is seen again this year in the number of interviews, reports, correspondence and meetings. Without the fine team work and co-operation both of the members of this department and the staff generally, these accomplishments would not have been possible.

We were fortunate in obtaining the services of a Psychologist and the part-time services of a Psychiatrist during the second half of the year. The efficiency of the Classification process has been significantly increased by the contributions of these professional personnel. A well organized system of referrals has been set up and close liaison is maintained at all times.

Group Counselling has been further experimented with during the year and at the present time five groups comprising approximately sixty (60) inmates meet once weekly on an organized basis. Our experience would indicate that non-professional employees can successfully fulfill the role of Group Counsellor with some training. A further expansion of the programme should anticipate enlisting active participation from all ranks. Some progress has already been made in this direction. It is believed that Group Counselling can achieve important results, not only in changing the attitudes and outlook of inmates, but also in developing within the staff a keener appreciation and an improved understanding of the problems of the offender, all of which is deemed expedient for proper execution of treatment programme.

The National Employment Service inaugurated a system during the past six months designed to give still greater assistance to inmates in the matter of arranging employment. In addition to the weekly visit of the local National Employment Service Representative, a schedule has been set up whereby the Special Placement Officers of five major Maritime cities, including Moncton, Saint John, Fredericton, Halifax and Sydney, make semi-annual visits to the institution and interview inmates from their respective areas. The new system

offers advantages over the former which necessitates using the medium of correspondence for referrals, and opportunities were lacking for personal contact with the Special Placement Officers prior to release.

The response of the R.C.M.P. to our request for confidential reports on those offenders whose cases were handled by the Force and who were subsequently sentenced to penitentiary terms is gratifying, and typical of the usual fine co-operation extended on each and every occasion when assistance is requested.

Two gradual release programmes were completed with long term inmates during the year. In one case, it was possible to find temporary employment in the community as part of the programme. This gradual reorientation to society has proven immensely beneficial in terms of accelerating the inmates social adjustment when he is finally released.

Several professors from Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick have visited the institution during the year and have demonstrated interest in our programme. Dr. George Thomson conducted a course in Public Speaking for a class of inmates during the winter months. Professor Saunders of the Music Department arranged an enjoyable band concert. Professor Ian Campbell has spent one to two days a week interviewing inmates as part of a research programme. He will spend the whole of his summer on this project under a grant from the Canada Council.

The Classification Officer participated in all In-Service Training Courses during the year. These sessions were enjoyable as well as informative. Keen interest was reflected in discussions. Test results were satisfactory in the majority of cases and outstanding in some instances.

Numerous visits by Representatives of After-Care Agencies, Parole Service and National Employment Service are recorded. Excellent co-operation and close liaison exists with all workers. Efforts to maintain and develop the "team" approach continues and the distance separating many of use is the only handicap.

In outside activities, the Classification Officer addressed the Amherst Kinsmen Club, the Moncton Association of Personnel Officers, and participated in a Radio Forum over CKCW, Moncton. Public knowledge and support of penal policies is of paramount importance, and it is thought that the press is a potentially promising medium which might be more extensively exploited in attaining these objectives.

Several members of this department have been active again this year in attending lectures at Mount Allison University, in subjects designed to promote efficiency in their work. One has also followed the course in Office Management sponsored by the Civil Service Commission.

Our appreciation and thanks are extended to all Officers, to workers in other stages of the correctional process, and to interested citizens, whose efforts have assisted greatly in the development of the classification programme.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Interviews

Newcomers.....	393
Reclassification Boards.....	366
Classification Boards.....	387
Pre-Release.....	276
Discharges.....	352
Other (Counselling, Work, Personal, etc.).....	1,694
Officers.....	251
Outside Visitors.....	59
Applicants.....	7
	<hr/> 3,785

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—*Concluded**Reports*

Classification Board Reports & Summaries.....	379	
Reclassification Boards.....	297	
Special Reports (Parole).....	318	
Initial Interview Reports.....	371	
Discharge Reports.....	318	
Pre-Release Reports.....	276	
Institutional Reports (John Howard Society, National Employment Service).....	273	
Work Assignment Board (Minutes).....	52	
Classification Board (Minutes).....	30	
Reports to Psychiatrist (Referral Lists).....	13	
Gradual Release Procedure (Special Reports).....	2	
Other Reports.....	12	
		<hr/> 2,344

Correspondence

Including letters of inquiry, Inter-departmental and Outside Letters of Introduction given to inmates, etc.....	3,109
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Psychological Tests

Revised Beta, Kent Scale, WAIS, Rorschach, T.A.T., Draw-a- person, Kuder Preference Record and M.M.P.I.....	1,120
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Meetings

Classification Board.....	28	
Reclassification Board.....	27	
Grading Committee.....	4	
Beacon Advisory Board.....	12	
Beacon Committee.....	22	
Work Assignment Board.....	53	
Group Orientation (Newcomers).....	56	
Staff Selection Committee.....	9	
Group Counselling Sessions.....	81	
In-Service Training Lectures.....	10	
Alcoholic Anonymous (Relieving Sponsor).....	2	
Applicant Examining Committee.....	3	
		<hr/> 307

GENERAL

During the fiscal year 1958-59, the population continued to increase and maintained a level well over the seven hundred (700) mark, reaching, at one period an all-time high of seven hundred and forty-nine (749), including eight (8) On Command. This increased population brought problems in providing suitable celling accommodation. It is hoped that construction of a satellite institution will reduce the over-crowding and allow for more effective application of the general programme.

During the early fall of 1958, an experiment was conducted in evening exercise, which proved successful enough to justify its continuance during the summer of 1959. Evening exercise was conducted four nights each week, Monday to Thursday, inclusive, with one-half of the population being permitted out on alternate evenings.

On 9 February 1959, two inmates detailed for early morning duty in the kitchen forced the backdoor of this Department and gained access to the yard. They escaped by scaling the wall in the vicinity of No. 1 Tower. When it was

discovered the inmates were missing, search parties were sent out and officers detailed to cover the various roads surrounding the Penitentiary. Several officers found tracks and followed them to a point approximately ten miles from the prison, where the escapees were flushed from a thicket. They were subsequently apprehended by Guard Grade 1 E. A. McDonald and a R.C.M.P. constable. It was a fine demonstration of teamwork and the officers concerned in trailing the inmates were commended by the Commissioner for their action. The escape occurred during one of the coldest mornings of the winter and when the inmates were returned to the prison, they were found to be suffering with frostbitten hands and ears.

Under the direction of C.V.O. R. K. Allaby, Vocational and Control Training has been expanded and it is anticipated this will continue.

In the last Report, it was noted the basement of the new Auditorium had been excavated during the previous summer and the Fan Room completed. The construction of this building has been expedited to the point where we believe it will be ready for use during the coming winter and it will fill a longfelt need.

It should be noted considerable maintenance work will be required at this institution to bring buildings and tenements up to a fair state of repair. This should take some precedence over new construction.

Group Counselling has been expanded under the direction of Classification Officer Hazen Smith, assisted by other staff officers. Every noon hour, Monday to Friday, is taken up with this form of therapy. A total of around sixty (60) inmates participate.

Two long term inmates were released on a gradual basis during the year. A short period of employment was arranged for one in the Library at Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick. Inmates released in this manner appear to benefit from the gradual exposure to free society and probably, as a result, make a more satisfactory adjustment when they finally leave prison. However, when temporary employment is not available during this period it is difficult to arrange for constructive use of the inmate's spare time, especially in this area during the winter months.

On Sunday, January 25th, 1959, Senior Clerk C. L. Gillespie passed away suddenly from a heart attack. His passing was a great loss to the administration as he was a valued officer.

The general behaviour of inmates throughout the year has been good. Boxing has been added to the recreational programme. This has been found to create another diversion which permits of considerable spectator interest.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing thanks to the representatives of outside agencies for the interest and diligence shown in the course of their work at this institution. Also, my appreciation to the Faculty of Mount Allison University for the assistance which was so willingly given. To the Commissioner and his staff at Headquarters, I extend thanks for their co-operation and guidance and in conclusion, may I record my sincere appreciation to the staff at Dorchester Penitentiary for their loyal and staunch support during the year.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

C. E. DESROSIERS, *Warden*

STATISTICS

Movement of the inmate population at this institution during the fiscal year 1958-59 was as follows:

On Register, April 1, 1958.....416

Received:

From Gaols.....	199	
By transfer.....	40	
Parole Violators.....	1	240
		<hr/> 656

Discharged:

By expiry of sentence.....	149	
By parole.....	17	
By unconditional release.....	6	
By transfer.....	9	
Died.....	1	
Deported.....	1	183
		<hr/>

On Register, March 31, 1959..... 473

Of the number transferred, seven were female prisoners transferred to the Women's Prison at Kingston.

There are twelve inmates serving sentence under Section 660 C.C.C. as Habitual Criminals. There is one inmate in Hospital for Mental Diseases under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act and six inmates under Section 61.

The increase in population during the year is attributable equally to a transfer received from another penitentiary and to the increase in receptions from the local courts.

PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM

A very worthwhile pre-release program for carefully selected inmates who have been incarcerated for long periods has been instituted and, to date, has proven to be beneficial and of great value to the men released. Following a lengthy discussion of the pre-release mechanism at our Classification Board our Psychiatrist, Doctor G. M. Stephens, had this to say: "Those of us who have had professional experience with the severe re-adjustments and anxieties suffered by many released prisoners of war should appreciate the added stresses to be faced by the sudden release of a penitentiary inmate".

At another meeting there was a fairly general agreement on the advantages of pre-release orientation experiences, but there were also fairly definite views about the proper and most efficient methods of providing these experiences. Out of this discussion a good program has been developed by a carefully coordinated and cooperative effort by the Deputy Warden and Classification Officer. A slate of staff officers was drawn up to take care of this special and important assignment and it might be said at the outset that these officers have provided excellent contributions, have shown unusual insight and sympathy and, in a nutshell, have been especially helpful towards the services of the pre-release program.

After a few outings with some of the men, an escorting officer made the following observation:

"To see the reaction is sufficient to convince anyone that tossing a man out on the street, after spending years behind bars, is the next thing to cruelty because the sudden change is enough to put fear into any man. This I do believe will do a great deal towards putting a man back on his feet to stay and, while I did not quite agree with the idea when I first heard of it, I am now very definitely convinced that this could mean success for a man so treated. I am also convinced that the men I took out benefitted a great deal from these visits to town and they were better fitted for their release. Each time out had a releasing effect that gave them added confidence. I am grateful to have had a part in this redemption program".

According to reports received from the inmates who were released under this scheme, all realize and appreciate the fact that a very special effort has been made to pave the way for their rehabilitation and they were grateful for everything that was done for them. Here are some extracts from what the inmates have said themselves:

"I would like to stress once again how helpful that day and a half in Winnipeg was prior to my official release. Even though it was comparatively short it still acted as a shock absorber to prepare me for things to come. I enjoyed every minute of the outing, for even the few hours out before my release have given me an opportunity to adjust myself to some of the problems with which I will be confronted upon my release tomorrow morning. It made me realize that freedom is a most prized possession and that the fine things of life, so simple in themselves, are a part of that freedom and worth obtaining".

"I will be discharged for good tomorrow. It seems to me that the main points of tension have receded and joined the minor ones that make up the general pressure which will have to gradually wear off".

"Going into town helped me a lot. I was very nervous the first time. It was not so bad on the next trip. I think its a wonderful thing for the boys with a long time in."

There can be no doubt that, to the sincere inmate really desirous of his own reformation and rehabilitation, the system of gradual release is beneficial. While it is true that the inmates thus far released from Manitoba Penitentiary under this plan were considered deserving of special treatment, it is nevertheless obvious from their positive reactions to the new experience, that it has been an additional spur⁷ and encouragement to their efforts.

It is the opinion here that the pre-release program should be continued and, in the face of its continued success, experience might direct its expansion and elaboration.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

In this department counselling continues to take up an increasing amount of time and it is felt that this is a very important phase of the work. The policy of leading the inmate to find his own solution to his problem is being maintained. Each inmate is encouraged and helped to adjust and prepare himself for better citizenship. Many problem cases requiring special attention have been referred to the Psychiatrist and Psychologist for advice and counselling.

Newcomers receive proper instruction and information as to the rules and regulations and the advantages this institution offers in academic and vocational training.

The Classification Board has met each month during the past year and the members of the Board continue to show a keen interest in discussing treatment and classification policy relating to the program of the institution.

The Work Board has met twice each month to consider and act upon requests by inmates for change of employment. The number of applications for a change of work remained fairly constant and approximately nine or ten applications were considered at each session. Inmates were interviewed and quite frequently advantage was taken of this to counsel them concerning work habits, use of abilities, etc. Applications by inmates for vocational training were also carefully considered and aptitude tests given by the Psychologist.

The Salvation Army and John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society representatives are continuing their invaluable services to inmates by counselling, finding employment for them, handling domestic problems and assisting with rehabilitation problems after the inmate is released. The value of their work cannot be over-estimated. Without their assistance it would be almost impossible to implement our policy of rehabilitation of the inmates.

During the year representatives of the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society visited the penitentiary on 42 occasions and conducted 293 interviews with 201 inmates. The National Employment Service visited the penitentiary on 12 occasions and interviewed 157 inmates. The Salvation Army visited the penitentiary on 19 occasions and conducted 251 interviews with 75 inmates. The Regional Representative of the National Parole Board visited the institution on 26 occasions and conducted 95 interviews with 82 inmates.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

There was an increase of 50 inmates in the average daily population of the penitentiary and a corresponding increase in the number of patients treated in the hospital. The total number of inmates treated was 4,627 as compared with 3,963 last year and the average daily has risen to 12.67 as compared with 10.8. The number of inmates detained in hospital this year was 131 as compared with 109 last year. The average number of days per patient fell from 16.68 to 13.54 this year. Most of the illness is minor and of short duration.

Blood tests are done on all inmates admitted. Venereal infection is absent except for two old cases.

The Red Cross Blood Clinic visited the penitentiary on three occasions and obtained 718 donations, which is a slight increase over last year and represents about 56 per cent of the population.

Eighteen operations were performed in the hospital. These ranged from minor operations on cysts to operations for haemorrhoids, a hernia and appendectomy in addition to orthopedic surgery such as repairing a crippled hand and operating for the cuse of congenital wry neck.

The eye, ear, nose and throat specialist visited the institution on seven occasions and examined 154 inmates. The heart specialist visited on three occasions and examined 22 inmates.

Sickness among the officers was somewhat greater this year than last. There were about 20 more officers off-duty because of illness. The total time lost by officers was greater for this reason. One officer was sick 101 days because of heart trouble and two others lost 51 days each because of operations. This does much to raise the daily average illness per officer.

In general the health of the officers and inmates has been quite satisfactory.

DENTAL

The Dentist made 53 visits to the penitentiary during which 1,120 inmates were examined for various reasons. Extractions were made when necessary.

Eighty-two fillings were done; 50 complete dentures and 28 partial dentures were made for the inmates.

The dentures are made up at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and the Dentist is of the opinion that the time lapse between commencement of the work and completion of the dentures is far too long.

PSYCHIATRIC

The activities in the Psychiatric Department were as follow:

Initial psychiatric examinations of newcomers.....	67
Psychiatric re-examinations.....	351
Lectures to officers.....	10 hours

Additional and time consuming services included (a) frequent discussions with penitentiary officers about individual inmates' psychiatric problems; (b) conferences and submission of recommendations re policy and plans for improved medical and psychiatric care of inmates; (c) attendance at Classification Board meetings and; (d) some supervision of psychological and other professional services.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Service to inmates

This included individual psychotherapy and counselling, group therapy and occasional examinations for ticket-of-leave. Counselling covered rehabilitation plans, self-study, vocational planning and placement and personal problems of the inmates.

During the year, group therapy was expanded to three noon-hour groups (previously two) and one small afternoon group. Emphasis in group therapy was on general semantics, training in objective thinking and discussions of a broad selection of personal problems involving most of the inmate participants. On the whole, keen interest was shown and a high attendance recorded throughout the year.

Other activities

These included personnel selection, examinations for a wide variety of positions, pre-release tours with inmates, Classification Board meetings and departmental liaison generally, office maintenance and supervision, training of a new clerk-stenographer, scheduling of patients for the Psychiatrist and his assistant, Doctor A. Cera.

Developments in the Department

During the year partial furnishing of the office was achieved with filing cabinets and other necessities. As already mentioned, group therapy was expanded both in number of sessions weekly and in number of inmates participating on a voluntary basis.

A very serious handicap to all departmental operations was occasioned by the resignations in turn of two Senior Clerk-Stenographers. As a result the department had stenographic service for about three months out of the last six months of the year.

A heavy dependency on office assistance in keeping appointments, making reports, scheduling psychiatric patients, etc., made it almost impossible under the circumstances to carry on satisfactorily in this department.

Statistics

	<i>1st Quarter Apr. 1 to June 30/58</i>	<i>2nd Quarter July 1 to Sept. 30/58</i>	<i>3rd Quarter Oct. 1 to Dec. 31/58</i>	<i>4th Quarter Jan. 1 to Mar. 31/59</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tests to inmates.....	262	60	67	45	434
Number of inmates tested.....	85	28	30	20	163
Interviews with inmates.....	43	31	46	44	164
Number inmates interviewed...	31	26	27	30	114
Tests to applicants.....	72	201	132	72	477
Number applicants tested.....	18	51	26	13	108

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

School was conducted five mornings each week and during the year with the exception of July and August when classes were restricted to Friday mornings. Two special classes in First Aid and Human Relations were held on twenty Saturday afternoon during the fall and winter terms.

On Mondays and Wednesdays from 8.30 a.m. to 11.20 a.m. classes met under the direction of the Schoolteacher. This class consisted of two groups, one made up of those at the illiterate and semi-illiterate level and the other group had an educational status of from grade four to grade seven. The attendance in this class averaged twenty-one students. The illiterate group made worthwhile progress in their effort to reach literacy. The other group spent the major portion of their time on arithmetic, English and social studies.

Tuesday and Thursday mornings were reserved for those students at Senior Public and Junior High School levels. Under the direction of the Assistant Schoolteacher this group was instructed in Arithmetic, English and social studies. The daily attendance of this group averaged seventeen.

Friday mornings were reserved for examinations and special classes.

A class in French was organized early in January and meets each Friday morning. A French-speaking inmate is instructing the group of fourteen interested inmates and with encouraging results.

Commencing on January 6th, 1959, the Assistant Schoolteacher has been giving special instruction to the Motor Mechanic class from 1.30 to 3.00 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays in arithmetic and elementary science. The work reviewed the fundamentals and rules in arithmetic with emphasis on accuracy and methods of solving problems up to the grade seven level. In elementary science a study of magnetism and electricity was carried out. Some problems involving electrical formulas were also covered.

Similar classes were conducted on Mondays and Wednesdays from 3.00 to 3.45 p.m. for the Brick School class with particular emphasis on the rules of elementary arithmetic, i.e. measures of length, area and cubic objects.

Extra mural courses continue to play a prominent role in the educational program. Fifty-five inmates are making use of the extra mural facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Thirty-eight D.V.A. courses were completed during the past fiscal year.

Three inmates are well advanced in their effort to complete academic courses obtained through the facilities of the Department of Education, Province of Manitoba. One has completed Grade ten and two are taking Grade nine.

We are also indebted to the Correspondence Branch of the British Columbia Department of Education for making their courses available to inmate students of this institution. Courses in Science, Electronics, Spanish, French, Social Studies, Art and Typing were obtained.

One inmate obtained, and is progressing favourably with, a course in French and Mathematics from the Institute Neron of Quebec, P.Q.

Sixteen inmates participated in a St. John Ambulance Course in First Aid. The course commenced on Saturday, 11 Oct. 1958 and was completed with the final examination on 16 Nov. 1958. The results were excellent with a class average mark of 98 out of a possible 120.

A feature of the year was the second Dale Carnegie Course in Human Relations. This course commenced on 6 Dec. 1958 and terminated with a graduation banquet on 21 March 1959. Classes were held on Saturday afternoons. Twenty-two men out of a class of twenty-three received certificates. The one man who did not complete the course was released on parole before the final examinations.

Once again we are deeply indebted to Mr. A. Gray, Dale Carnegie Sponsor, Professor J. Nesbit and Mr. I. Granger for making this opportunity available to the inmates. Judging from the atmosphere that was evident during the banquet while the graduates gave their little talks and from the comments of the visiting guests, one can only conclude that such projects as this are deserving of our fullest support. They offer sufficient encouragement to warrant the continuation and expansion of this type of group therapy.

LIBRARY AND BOOKBINDERY

<i>General Library</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>On stock 31 Mar./59</i>
Fiction.....	27,040	2,605
Non-Fiction.....	6,760	1,027
Technical-vocational.....	220	
School Texts.....	600	
No. of days books issued.....	156	
<i>Magazine Section</i>		
Total number of institutional magazines bound.....		2,411
Total number of days on which magazines were issued.....		156
Total number of magazines issued daily.....		364
Total number of magazines received by inmate subscriptions....		544
Total number of newspapers received and distributed.....		21,910

Forty-nine different institutional magazines were available for the inmate population. There were 70 subscriptions for daily newspapers and 21 subscriptions for weekly newspapers as of March 31, 1959.

Bookbinding Department

Number of library books rebound.....	981
Number of books rebound for officers—custom work.....	25
Number of books repaired.....	768
Number of magazines rebound.....	2,411
Number of book catalogues made.....	60
Number of magazine catalogues made.....	160
Number of scribblers made.....	350

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Roman Catholic Chapel

Regular services have been held in the Roman Catholic Chapel on each Sunday morning throughout the year. Services have also been held in the Chapel on holy days of obligation, viz.: Christmas, New Year, Epiphany, Ascension Thursday, All Saints' Day, The Immaculate Conception and on Good Friday. Services were held daily between five and six o'clock in the afternoon during the annual Mission. On the days before Christmas and Easter the inmates attend chapel in large numbers for the purpose of confessions.

Father H. J. Bedford, S.J., reports the behaviour of the inmates in chapel as good. Some improvement could be expected by active participation in the prayers of the Mass and in the reception of the Sacraments. This is probably due to the fact that the majority of the inmates have had little or no religious instruction and a very small percentage of them ever go to church outside of prison. A series of instructions on the significance and importance of the Sacrifice of the Mass is being commenced and, in fact, some of the inmates have taken correspondence courses on the subject. As for the reception of the Sacraments, there has been some improvement lately. About fourteen inmates receive Communion on Sundays. At Christmas and Easter and during the Annual Mission, this number is greatly increased.

The Catholic Chapel is without a choir at the present time due to the fact that a suitable organist cannot be found. This is regrettable because music does enhance the beauty of the service.

A large number of interviews are held in the Chaplain's office throughout the week. During these interviews every effort is made to awaken in the inmate some interest in the main purpose of life, that is, the saving of his soul. Some will not listen, others listen but will do nothing, others pay careful attention and endeavour to reorganize their lives.

Each Monday during the noon-hour the group known as the League of the Sacred Heart meets in the chapel for an hour or more of special religious instruction. The interest shown by the men on these occasions is encouraging.

During the past year many visiting clergy have come out to the penitentiary. Some are Very Reverend Z. Baczowski, Parish Priest at Dauphin, Manitoba, and Dean of the Dauphin Deanery; Father Mulholland, Secretary of the Catholic Correctional Chaplains' Association of Manitoba; Father S. Monaghan, Principal of St. Paul's College High School, Winnipeg; Father Vincent Jensen, Dean of St. Paul's College on the campus. Father Bernard Belanger came out to interview inmates of Indian origin.

Every second Tuesday of the month the Franciscan Tertiaries interested in prison work meet at the Franciscan Monastery in Winnipeg and, under the guidance of Father Bedford, undertake prison welfare work. They visit the homes of inmates and endeavour to promote better relationship between the prisoner and his family. Lately a transportation committee has been formed. This committee provides free transportation to and from the penitentiary for people in Winnipeg who want to visit, but have no way of getting out.

At the request of His Grace, the Archbishop of Winnipeg, Father Bedford called a meeting of Catholic priests in Manitoba who are doing prison chaplaincy work and formed the Catholic Correctional Chaplains' Association of Manitoba, of which Father Bedford is President. The meetings are held in St. Paul's College, Winnipeg, and one of the purposes of the Association is to coordinate and study methods of prison chaplaincy work in the Province. This group will coordinate its work with that of the Franciscan Tertiaries.

Protestant Chapel:

Reverend Doctor G. W. McNeill has reported that religious services have been held on each Sunday during the past year. Special services, with special music, were held on Christmas, New Year, Good Friday and Easter Sunday.

As has been the custom through the years, the Salvation Army has taken charge of the service on the first Sunday of each month.

Brigadier A. McInnes of the Salvation Army was transferred to Burwash, Ontario. His work here is now being carried on by Major A. Rawlins who visited the penitentiary on January 4, 1959, accompanied by The Salvation Army Winnipeg Citadel Band. The Band played for the service and then took over the Citizens' Forum Hour. As is usual, the Citadel Band was well received by the inmate body.

Attendance and behaviour at Chapel Services have been excellent. There are some two hundred and twenty odd men of the various Protestant denominations and five Hebrews so, with from eighty-seven to one hundred and thirty-five inmates attending service each Sunday, the Protestant Chaplain feels that he has a higher percentage of attendance than in the average Church in the City of Winnipeg.

The annual Preaching Mission was held during the week of March 1st to 8th, 1959. Reverend Donald Pratt of Chalmers United Church, Winnipeg, was the guest preacher. Interest in the Mission was well maintained throughout the week and Reverend Pratt was both surprized and impressed by the worshipful atmosphere and response of the inmates. Doctor McNeill is of the opinion that this last Mission was a great success and he is hopeful of securing Reverend Pratt's services for the next Mission.

The Protestant choir has been active throughout the year and has made real progress. They have been studying sight reading and part singing and are now able to sing ordinary music on sight. The choir members have shown great interest in the Choir work and there is no trouble getting members to attend practice twice weekly during the noon-hour.

Citizen's Forum has had a very active year. It was discontinued during the summer months and reopened with the return to Standard Time. We offer our thanks for the interest and effort of Professor Nesbit of the University of Manitoba who was able to provide a speaker on some special subject each Sunday. Subjects ranged from Russia, Sudan, Africa, Guatamala, Mexico, our own north country. Citizen's Forum was well attended and had one of its best years.

The A.A. groups have held meetings every Wednesday at noon and every second and last Sunday of each month. Visitors are permitted to attend the Sunday afternoon meetings and we are indebted to the Winnipeg A.A. groups for their continued interest and support. The devotion and loyalty has contributed greatly to the success of our A.A. group. Attendance has been approximately 75 at the English Group and 25 at the French group.

We find that members of the A.A. group who have been released are, for the most part, making good. The Winnipeg A.A. groups have shown real interest in rehabilitating ex-inmate A.A.'s. This has, no doubt, proved to be the turning point for some of our inmates.

The A.A. anniversary was held on the first Sunday in July. We were most fortunate in having guests from various points in Canada as well as a contingent from Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota.

There are five inmates who have listed themselves as Hebrew and we were fortunate in securing the services of Rabbi Berkholt and Mr. Tubberman of Sharry Zadoek Synagogue, Winnipeg, for a Passover service. They also supplied food for the Jewish inmates during the Passover week.

The Protestant Chaplain again calls attention to the need for a new Protestant Chapel. For some years he has carried on in a Chapel that is used for concerts, movies, band practices, orchestra practices and all group functions requiring a large hall. It is quite difficult to develop a worshipful attitude in this atmosphere on Sundays.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

During the fiscal year under report Instructor Machinist W. A. Grundy, Instructor Mason F. G. Instance and Instructor Motor Mechanic (Vocational) A. H. Lariviere attended Vocational Training Instructor's Course at P.O.T.C. No. 73 at Kingston, Ontario.

The new Automotive Building, C-15, was opened during December 1958 and a course in Auto Repair work commenced on January 9, 1959. Ten inmates attended the course which was under the direction of Instructor Lariviere.

Statistics:

(a) number of trainees enrolled for training.....	26
(b) number of trainees dropped from training for cause.....	6
(c) number released before graduation.....	2
(d) number of trainees who graduated.....	0
(e) total of b), c) and d).....	8
(f) number of trainees remaining on courses.....	18

Two inmates completed course in 3rd Class Steam Engineering courses and passed Provincial examinations qualifying them as Stationary Engineers in this Province. A third inmate was released prior to completion of the course. It is understood that he is preparing to write for his certificate in Ontario.

One inmate passed his Electrician's examination and was also granted a "B" class certified operator's license qualifying him to operate 35 millimetre movie and cinemascope projectors.

RECREATION

Sports activities during the past year operated on a similar pattern to previous years; every effort being made to cater to the various interests and capabilities of groups of individuals wherever practical.

The two major sports are fastball during the Summer and hockey during the Winter. Tennis and curling have attracted many enthusiasts during the past year and there is little doubt but what the number of participants would double if facilities and equipment were available.

The softball season opened early in May with twelve teams participating and equally divided into four leagues. Two games were played during each evening exercise period and four on Saturdays and holidays. Sundays were reserved for the Allstars -vs- the Visitors games.

The "Giants" (Allstars) held their own against some very strong competition in the "Winnipeg Senior Men's Fastball League". Of the fourteen games played they won 6, lost 6 and tied 2. In all, some 250 games were played here during the baseball season.

House League hockey was confined to one league of four teams this year as only Saturday afternoons and holidays were available for games. Sunday afternoons the ice was used for the Allstars -vs- Visitors games. During the 75 or 80 minutes available on Sunday mornings, a two team scrub league series took place between the "Kids"-vs- the "Old Men" (over 40 group). This competition provided some very interesting hockey games and much spectator interest.

Ten games were played by the "allstars" against visiting teams. Of these the Allstars won 5, lost 4 and tied 1.

On September 21, 1958, the rugby football season opened with four teams participating. A total of 25 games were played with the "Tiger-cats" winning both the league and the playoffs. A football banquet was held in January during which a trophy was presented by Warden C. E. DesRosiers to the winners.

Two boxing cards were staged during the year, one on November 11th and the other on March 30th. Both cards provided some excellent fights and the fitness of the contestants was a tribute to the diligence with which they had prepared themselves.

Basketball has never been one of the strongest sports here but our team displayed much improved skill and finesse against the seven teams with whom they competed this year. Of seven games they won 2, lost 4 and tied 1.

Curling came into its own here this winter with two sheets of ice to play on and sufficient rocks to play with. These were loaned to us by the Stony Mountain Curling Club and a number of individuals. Most games must necessarily

be limited to five or six ends, as time permits. Sixteen rinks were engaged in round-robin tournaments and a four event bonspiel was played.

The 8th Annual Field Day was held on July 1st. After light rains during the previous night, the day was clear and very warm and the field in excellent shape.

The twenty-eight events included everything in track and field except the pole vault. There was a large number of entries and the competition was very keen. For inmates, less energetic or not so young, a bingo game was held during the afternoon and prizes were donated. A generous supply of food, soft drinks, cigarettes, cigars and confections were on hand for the occasion through the generosity of many Winnipeg businessmen who contributed.

ENTERTAINMENT

On August 24th the two top teams of the Manitoba Women's Softball League, the C.W.A.C. Blues -vs- The Tigerettes, played an exhibition game here. This was the first time ladies had been invited into the institution for any type of entertainment and the event was very much appreciated.

A novel entertainment was introduced on December 7th when the "Allouettes", a community square dance club, gave an exhibition of their art in the prison dome.

Special entertainment was provided on November 23rd by Len Andre and Party (variety show); on December 17th by Don Carlos and The Zeniths; on January 14th by Paul Grosney and Orchestra and on April 12th by Jack Meek and no. 4 Canadian Legion Concert party. A very successful concert was staged by the inmates on December 2nd. The inmate band did a very fine job at this concert in spite of some lack of experience.

HOBBYCRAFT

A general increase in our three most popular handicrafts, Petit Point, Leather and Copper Tooling, has given us our best year in hobbycraft. There are 327 hobby participants. Petit Point still exceeds the others with 144 inmates taking part; Leathercraft 83; Copper tooling 63; Woodwork 25; Shirtmaking 5 and Art and Painting 7.

There was a slight drop in sales from \$10,692.00 last year to \$10,480.00 this year. However, hobbycraft mailed or picked up on visits by relatives amounted to \$5,076.00 as compared with \$4,337.00 last year.

While there is still difficulty in finding outlets for hobbycraft articles, we have been assisted greatly by "Hobbycraft Corner" on C.B.C. T.V. Our P.T.I. was interviewed on this program and several items of hobbycraft displayed to the public. This service is greatly appreciated by the inmates.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The work in this department is increasing steadily, both from the point of view of construction projects and vocational and control training. With more construction under consideration some positive thought has been given to the expansion of this department from the aspects of personnel and accommodation.

Shop production has been maintained at a fairly high level, but it is felt that some expansion and increased production should be anticipated.

Accommodation is becoming at a premium and, as the present stores accommodation is not satisfactory, construction of a new stores building is being considered.

Some of the major projects that have been completed, or are nearing completion, during the past fiscal year are:

- Partition in Laundry, Bldg. C-3
- Painting exterior Houses 26-40-61
- Painting interior House 58
- Painting officers' reading room, Bldg. A-1
- Painting Warden's office, Bldg. A-1
- Painting Officers' washrooms, Bldg. A-1
- Painting General Officer, Bldg. A-1
- Painting Halls, rooms & stairways, Bldg. A-1
- Painting Poultry Laying House, Bldg. F-29
- Painting Classification Office, Bldg. B-4
- Painting East Wing Bldg. B-3
- Painting Blacksmith Shop, Bldg. C-2
- Painting Storekeeper's office, Bldg. A-1
- Construction Duct under Bldg. B-6
- Warden's Residence, House 28
- Repairs to Roof, Bldg. C-10
- Construction, Duct to Slaughter House.
- Fluorescent Lighting, Accountants and General Offices Bldg. A-1
- Steward's Office Bldg. B-6
- Tinshop Bldg. C-9
- Paintshop Bldg. C-10
- Construction, Automotive Bldg. C-15

Major items of shop production are:

Blacksmith shop:

Handrail.....	Sets	13
Hitches.....		7
Stands.....		11
Tubes, drinking.....		3,600
Wheelbarrows, R.T.....		6

Bookbindery:

Magazines, rebound.....	2,411
Books, rebound.....	981

Canvas Working Department

As is usual in this department a large number of small items were manufactured but the repair of mail bags is outstanding in that 127,891 bags were repaired during the year and a revenue of \$38,367.30 was realized.

Carpenter Shop

In addition to institutional and custom work, large quantities of furniture are being repaired for the Department of Public Works.

Mason Department

Patio and cement building blocks were the main shop production in this department.

Garage Department

This department is responsible for the care and maintenance of all cars, trucks and internal combustion engines at this penitentiary. It is desirable that some expansion be made in the vocational training field and custom work.

Paint Department

This department has a large program of painting within the institution proper and the staff-houses. There is also a large amount of shop work being done in the finishing of furniture for the Department of Public Works.

Shoe Department

	pairs
Uniform Boots and Shoes manufactured.....	385
Inmate Boots and Shoes manufactured.....	457
Inmate slippers manufactured.....	283
Inmate discharge shoes manufactured.....	179

Tailor Department

Officers' summer pants manufactured.....	183
Officers' winter pants manufactured.....	358
Officers' winter tunics manufactured.....	165
Officers' greatcoats manufactured.....	19
Inmate mattresses manufactured.....	40
Inmate pillows manufactured.....	83
Inmate sheets manufactured.....	413
Inmate pillow slips manufactured.....	732
Inmate discharge suits manufactured.....	192
Inmate overcoats manufactured.....	123

Tinsmith Department

In this department a large number of small items are produced for institutional use, custom and for other government departments.

Plant Engineer's Department

During the early part of the last fiscal year this department was under the direction and supervision of Plant Engineer E. V. Graham. He, however, submitted his resignation at the end of September as he intended to further his education in Engineering at the University of Manitoba. He was replaced on December 1st, 1958 by Plant Engineer H. H. Stevens who had been an Assistant Engineer here some years ago.

The Electrical Department has had a very active year. One of the Instructors had a prolonged illness but is now back on the job and well on the way to complete recovery. Projects completed during the year, insofar as this department is concerned, were the New Garage, Renovation of Houses 26 and 28. Fluorescent lighting was installed in the Accounting and General Offices; the Kitchen office and the new Tinshop. Some electrical work was done in the new Paint and Electrical shops. A new transformer bank of three transformers was installed east of the Horse Barn for added power. General maintenance has been carried out on all buildings, service lines, etc.

The Plumbing Department has had a busy year on projects and regular maintenance. Work has been completed in the New Garage and in Houses 26 and 28; the renovation of plumbing in some cells; installation of new showers in the Hospital and Officers' Mess and service lines to the Tinshop. Service line to the New Slaughter House has been commenced.

Assistant Engineers and Guard Firemen have carried on most efficiently in the boiler room, sometimes under trying circumstances due to stoker and boiler breakdowns. During the past summer some of the personnel in this department have been utilized to make repairs to steam service lines, check firefighting equipment, chimney sweeping and other related work. A general clean-up and equipment paint-up campaign was carried on during the year.

We have had a very good year insofar as fires are concerned. Outside of several small flash fires in the kitchen oil stoves and one minor fire in the Carpenter Shop, there have been no major fires. Fire drill is held monthly with a

lecture being given quarterly. All new officers are gradually instructed in fire protection and the locations of fire hydrants and equipment.

Projects completed by this department during the fiscal year are:

	%
Renovation, House 26.....	100
Construction, New Garage, C-15.....	100
Service Lines, New Garage, C-15.....	100
Fluorescent lighting, Accountants, General Office, Paint Shop, Steward's office.....	100
New Slaughter House—Electrical.....	5
Plumbing.....	15
Heating.....	5
Service Lines.....	25

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The Steward reports that the inmates appear to be quite satisfied with their meals; that complaints are few and, on the whole, can be considered minor in importance.

Some increase in the cost of meals was incurred, in part, by the insufficient supply of garden vegetables last fall for pickling.

By virtue of strict vigilance on the part of the Steward and Assistant Stewards sanitation and hygiene have been maintained at a reasonably high level.

Training of inmates in the culinary art is somewhat limited due to the small number who are interested in learning.

A total of 497,751 meals were served to the inmate population and 39,163 meals were served to the officers. The total bread production was 187,583 lbs., and bun production 23,000 lbs. The processing of meat is an important item in the economy of the Kitchen.

There has been some infestation in the Kitchen this year but steps were taken to disinfect and the problem seems to have been overcome.

The Steward attended Administrative Course, (P.O.T.C. No. 76) at Kingston during January 1959 and found the course most interesting and informative. During his absence the work was carried on quite satisfactorily by the Assistant Stewards but under some stress and strain due to prolonged illnesses among them.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Weather and Seeding

The weather in April was warm, temperatures reaching 85 degrees. Three and one-half inches of snow fell on the 28th of April with temperatures dropping to 8 degrees. The snowfall helped to restore some soil moisture and check soil drifting. Sowing of the garden and cereal crops began early. Wheat was sown on April 5th.

Cool weather prevailed during the month of May. The latter part of May was warmer, the temperature reaching 75 degrees. Soil drifting was common and the light showers at the end of the month did little to alleviate the dry soil condition. Garden growth was very slow as was the germination of some of the cereal crops due to the drought. Clean-up of the grounds, fencing, as well as completion of seeding were the major jobs performed during the month.

Pastures were slow in growth necessitating the feeding of hay to the dairy milk cows on pasture. The beef cattle were kept in their shelter until June.

Four light frosts occurred in June causing considerable damage to garden plants and ornamental plants. About two inches of rain fell during the month. Sweet clover was cut for silage. The first cutting of alfalfa was very light.

Three inches of rain fell on July 4th which helped all crops and pastures. Temperatures reached 94 degrees and averaged 83 degrees during the month. Fifty-seven tons of Brome and Alfalfa hay were put up—a very poor hay yield due to Spring drought conditions.

August was generally hot with temperatures averaging 80 degrees. Few scattered showers fell showing little effect on the crops. Oat green feed was put up to supplement the mediocre hay crop. Swathing of grain commenced on August 12th and combining on August 14th. The wheat crop yielded 28 bus. per acre, barley 28 and oats 45. This was much better than was expected and the grain was of good quality.

September was generally warm with temperatures averaging 70 degrees. The first light frost occurred on September 25th. The completion of grain harvest was early due to ideal harvesting conditions. Combining was completed on the 10th of September. Corn silage making was started on September 5th and completed on the 17th. One hundred and forty-three tons of corn silage was put up and stored in the earth-pit silo. Oats sown in July for greenfeed were also cut and stored in September. Pastures were poor early in the month, necessitating the feeding of corn and hay to the cattle in pasture.

Frequent light frosts occurred during October, temperatures averaging 58 degrees. The potato crop was picked by the seventh. Beets, carrots, cabbage and turnips were stored by the 27th. Livestock was brought in from pastures during the latter part of the month. A new school boundary fence was built adjoining the dairy pasture.

Grain, corn and hay

The grain and corn crop was quite good in spite of drought conditions during May and June. However, the three inches of rain that fell in the beginning of July saved the crops from failure. Wheat and barley yielded 28 bushels per acre and oats 45 bushels. The hay crop was very poor as were the pastures generally, due to the spring drought. Two sowings of oats were made for greenfeed to supplement the short hay supply. The corn crop was not very tall but yielded 143 tons of silage from 35 acres.

Vegetables

The vegetable crop was poor with the exception of potatoes, carrots, celery, lettuce, peas and beets. The tomato crop was quite large but failed to ripen. The heavy snowfall and blizzards in April had destroyed part of the greenhouse causing vast damage to early vegetable seedlings. The four late frosts in June did considerable damage to vegetable plants in the garden and, together with the general drought conditions, was responsible for the generally poor garden production. Potato production was fair, though the crop had considerable blight.

Dairy Cattle

The dairy cows were tested for Bangs disease and two good milk producing cows that reacted positive were culled from the herd and sold to the packers. Five dairy cows were culled from the herd and slaughtered for prison consumption. These were replaced by heifers. One cow died from a Mammary Hemorrhage. Three bull calves and one two-year old bull were sold to local farmers. The cow, M.P.F. Sovereign Patsy was graded "excellent". The cow M.P.F. Korndyke Dora won Star Brood Cow recognition.

Beef Cattle

The beef cattle herd was considerably reduced as compared with other years, due to food shortage.

Hogs

Some shortage of hogs has been experienced due, in part, to the increased demand by the Steward's Department. The hog population has been built up now and we do not anticipate any further difficulties in keeping the Steward supplied.

Poultry

Considerable loss due to blow-outs occurred in the pullets last fall. Cannibalism was checked in the flock by use of the electric de-beaker. Egg production per bird averaged 214 eggs. The cold winter had curtailed egg production but with the aid of anti-biotics the birds were brought back into normal production. Heat and improved ventilation in the poultry houses, scheduled for installation next year, should boost egg production.

Horses

One aged horse was disposed of by sale to a local mink rancher. Of the four remaining horses two should be disposed of in the coming year due to their heavy condition. The Farm Instructor is of the opinion that the horses should be replaced by the acquisition of an extra tractor next year. Major items of farm production were:

Beef.....	16,825 lbs.
Carrots.....	20,720 lbs.
Eggs.....	12,618 doz.
Grain.....	463,258 lbs.
Milk.....	265,481 lbs.
Pork.....	50,213 lbs.
Potatoes.....	241,300 lbs.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Twenty-seven officers entered the service during the past fiscal year; sixteen custodial and the remainder clerical or instructional. Fifteen officers retired or resigned; two were dismissed. I regret to report that Mr. O. E. Olson passed away. He had been our Tailor Instructor from 1946 until the time of his death.

All officers, on entering the service at this institution, are given a two week induction course consisting of (1) orientation, (2) fringe benefits, (3) leaves, (4) responsibilities and Standing Orders, (5) contraband, (6) use of force and (7) post duties.

Twelve custodial officers were given a six day basic training course consisting of ten periods on administration; eleven periods by the treatment team at this institution and aftercare agencies; nineteen periods of custodial instruction concerning arms and gas training, escort duties, management, penitentiary regulations and Act, Standing Orders and discipline.

During the year fourteen officers attended the regular P.O.T.C. courses at Kingston. Two officers attended the Administration Course and two attended the Special Course on Laundrying and Tailoring methods.

For the purpose of promotion in the service a Guard, Grade II examination was held in October. Ten officers who had previously never taken part in the Keeper's examinations, which have been held on several occasions, sat for this Guard, Grade II examination.

The annual target shoot was very successful, 105 officers participating. Competition was very keen. With a possible score of fifty in the rifle competition, one officer registered a 49, four registered 48 and five registered 47. In the revolver competition three officers tied for first place with 46 points out of a possible 50.

Manitoba Penitentiary Officers Recreational Club held a staff dance on March 8, 1959. Approximately one hundred officers and their wives attended. It is the opinion here that such activities bring the staff into closer harmony and understanding.

The undermentioned officers retired on superannuation during the year:

Storekeeper J. C. Brown
Keeper C. Ellison
Guard J. H. Linklater
Guard-Herdsman J. B. Walker
Assistant Engineer J. Coghill
Assistant Engineer H. R. Newton
Instructor Painter J. C. Shanks
Guard J. T. Stephen

Some of these officers have spent up to forty years in the Service. We wish them all a long and happy retirement.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to the Staff of Manitoba Penitentiary for their loyal cooperation during the past year. I particularly wish to thank the members of the Warden's Office Staff for the efficient manner in which they have handled the ever-increasing duties of their various offices.

I extend to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his staff my appreciation and thanks for the guidance and cooperation received.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

F. C. B. CUMMINS, *Warden*

The past year is noteworthy at this Penitentiary for the inception of William Head Installation, our "Satellite" to the main prison, located on Vancouver Island. In November, 1958, as a result of overcrowding, it was of dire necessity that we explore the possibilities of obtaining additional accommodation to take care of the heavy influx of inmates. About this time, the Correctional Planning Committee arrived from Ottawa with a view to assessing available accommodation in the area. We visited the Quarantine Station at William Head, and negotiations were undertaken with the Department of National Health and Welfare, and the Department of Public Works, to take over part of the station for Penitentiary purposes, with some small alterations recommended to existing buildings. Thus the "Satellite" station of the Penitentiary was launched. The Warden and our technical staff subsequently made an inspection of buildings and installations to determine what requirements were necessary to put the accommodation into suitable condition for housing a selected group of inmates from the overcrowded population of the Penitentiary.

Note was made of required furnishings, equipment, and transport, together with the structural changes that would be necessary. Fortunately, these were not extensive. This assessment was made with the utmost rapidity and the first draft of three inmates was posted to William Head on January 9, 1959, and by the end of the month the total population amounted to 55.

At this time our efforts were directed mainly to renovation and clean up, construction of roads, and the erection of a boundary fence, in order to provide a measure of security. The staff in the initial stages consisted of 16. This work provided much needed and useful employment, and was welcomed as a means of relieving our badly overcrowded prison, whose population at that time was averaging 756. By the end of February the staff at William Head was 25 with 72

inmates. At the end of the fiscal year the inmate population had risen to 89 with a staff of 28.

The rapidity by which this "Satellite" was placed into operation taxed our resources to the utmost and placed a heavy strain on the staff and facilities at the main prison, but the situation was met with cheerfulness and resolution of purpose, and existing obstacles were overcome.

The beginning of March saw the commencement of the first class in "Effective Speaking and Human Relations" at William Head. The class consisted of 37 inmates under the direction of one instructor from the Dale Carnegie Institute of Victoria.

In spite of one draft of 30 inmates transferred to Manitoba Penitentiary in June of 1958, the population at the end of the fiscal year showed a marked increase of 90 over that of 1957-58.

During the past year, a total of 432 inmates were received and 342 discharged. 207 were released upon expiration of sentence; 45 by Ticket-of-Leave, 29 by Unconditional Release, 3 by Court Order, 2 died, 1 by deportation to the United States, and 55 by transfer of which 24 were female prisoners transferred to the Female Prison at Kingston Penitentiary.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Generally the health of the inmate population has been maintained at a high level, with an apparent growth in all phases of treatment and care. Admissions have been heavy, resulting in a corresponding increase in demands made upon the Hospital Department for medical care.

Daily Sick Parades averaged 115, with medications being dispensed and minor ailments received the required attention. Hospital Officers attended to the needs of an average of 45 inmates daily throughout the year, with a total of 626 inmates receiving special examination and surgery. Physiotherapy was administered to 2,530 inmates, and 539 inmates received X-ray investigations and 2,707 received laboratory investigations.

Dental records disclose a total of 834 referrals to the Penitentiary Dentist for treatment, extractions, and fillings. 100 full dentures were manufactured at the Dental Laboratory at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. They also manufactured 21 partial plates and repaired 33 plates.

A total of 21 inmates were removed to Shaughnessy Hospital for examinations and treatment, and returned the same day, while 12 were hospitalized for a total of 251 hospital days.

A total of 138 inmates requiring treatment for eye, ear, nose and throat ailments were referred to the visiting specialist, Dr. A. W. Bowles, and received the necessary treatment.

The transfusion service of the Canadian Red Cross Society visited the prison on two occasions, July and December, when a total of 731 pints were given by the inmate population.

The Chest X-ray unit of the Division of Tuberculosis Control, Provincial Board of Health, visited the prison on February 16 and 17, when a total of 856 chest plates were taken of Officers and inmates.

As a result of an In-Service training program of Hospital Officers in treatment techniques, fewer inmates were removed to outside hospital for diagnostic, therapeutic, or prophylactic purposes. No inmates were removed to the Chest Clinic for plates and only two inmates received diagnostic X-rays at Shaughnessy Hospital.

Instruction in First-Aid was enlarged upon in consultation with Mr. R. Clark, Regional Supervisor, St. Johns Ambulance Association, and plans were

made to commence a training plan for Industrial First Aid within the Institution. These classes were ably conducted by Hospital Officer W. L. Pritchard, comprised of those inmates who were capable of absorbing this high degree of training.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

The Penitentiary Psychiatrist reports increased activity in his Department. Expanded quarters were provided during the year, but due to the overcrowded conditions, it was necessary to use a portion of the new quarters as a schoolroom, as the regular schoolroom was converted to a dormitory. Individual interviews numbered 835, while with the inclusion of group therapy, the total reached 1,344. 83 group therapy sessions were held, and individual counselling took place with 123 inmates. Request and referral interviews numbered 379. It was found essential for the Psychiatrist's Assistant to conduct 449 preliminary interviews.

Four group therapy classes have been operating on a weekly basis for 35 inmates, but it is hoped to double the participation in the near future. Inmates are carefully selected for group participation on a voluntary basis.

During the year there were six committals to the Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale, B.C., involving five inmates. As at March 31, 1959, there were four inmates remaining at the Provincial Mental Hospital. Our relationship with the Authorities there has remained excellent.

The Psychiatrist held one in-service training course for junior Officers last autumn and winter. The discussions were found to be successful and favourably received.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

The Penitentiary Psychologist reports great activity, and the opening of new quarters has permitted closer liaison with the Psychiatric Department. Psychometric tests were carried out by the Department of Psychology with Newcomers and inmates referred by the Psychiatrist and other Departments. Vocational Testing was done for the selection of inmates for Vocational Training, and reports submitted concerning allocation of inmates for the open installation at William Head.

Lectures on psychology were given to the In-Service Training courses. There were 216 reports presented to the Classification Board, 318 Initial interviews and 283 clinical consultations. The Psychologist attended 46 Classification Board meetings and submitted 46 reports on applications for parole.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

Protestant Chapel

The Reverend D. J. Gillies, Protestant Chaplain, reports that there is considerable interest shown by the inmates at Chapel services with slightly over 50 per cent of the total Protestant population attending regularly. Bible classes have been held quite regularly with the average inmate attendance fairly constant with 20 to 25 attending. Visiting clergymen conducted these classes on several occasions, and the kind cooperation of the outside clergy is appreciated.

The Annual Mission was held during the week of February 23 to February 28 with Reverend Godwin of St. Stephen's Anglican Church conducting. Total attendance at the Mission meetings was about 500. A religious film was shown each month with gratifying results.

Broadcasts of our service were recorded on local radio station CKNW twice during the year, in August and January, on the Morning Devotion period, with the participation of the inmate choir. The number of telephone messages and

letters received by the Chaplain from listeners in appreciation of the program was very gratifying.

Alcoholics Anonymous meetings are held weekly, with the two Chaplains and the Classification Officer conducting the Group every third week alternately. It is felt that great benefit is derived from these meetings by inmates who have a drinking problem. Every second Saturday, members of outside A.A. Groups visit the Penitentiary group. The Penitentiary A.A. Group publish a periodical entitled "Pen Pages". Religious publications are distributed in large numbers to the inmates. Outside bands and choirs visited the Institution on 23 occasions.

It has been gratifying to have the constant cooperation of Brigadier Nynerod of the Salvation Army and his staff. Special tribute is also due to the Reverend Canon F. Plaskett, whose interest in the spiritual welfare of the inmates is unceasing.

Catholic Chapel

The Reverend Father M. J. Barry reports a year of continued activity in his department. Chapel attendance averages 80 of an inmate population of 262 Roman Catholics. Among the special religious services, the Mission was conducted during Lent by Father John Hennessy, S. J., with gratifying results. The respect and reverence shown by the inmates at religious services is gratifying. Confessions are heard before Mass and at such other times as may be requested and Holy Communion given during Mass. Three choirs from outside the prison visited the Chapel and rendered edifying High Masses. The inmate choir, under the direction of Mr. Grocock, organist, renders hymns each Sunday.

Interviews are held with inmates on admission to the Institution, and reports given to the Classification Board, of which the Chaplain is an active member. It is noted that the Alcoholics Anonymous group continues to function enthusiastically and is of valuable assistance to inmates with an alcoholic problem.

Professional and amateur entertainers through the R.C. Chaplain have arranged for "Live" shows and donate their talents free of charge. Their generosity is appreciated.

Bishop James Hill of Victoria has kindly made arrangements for Reverend Father William O'Brien to take care of the spiritual needs of Roman Catholic inmates at the William Head Installation. Father Barry has visited the Installation on two occasions and reports that the Catholic Chaplaincy there is in very capable and zealous hands.

The R.C. Chaplain gratefully acknowledges the assistance granted by the Warden and staff of the Penitentiary in his work during the past year.

SCHOOL, LIBRARY AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

At the end of the fiscal year there were 3,523 fiction, 1,117 non-fiction, and 607 reference books on hand in the Library. 128 school books and dictionaries were purchased during the year. 314 books were condemned by the Survey Board as beyond repair. In the magazine section, 225 subscriptions purchased by public funds are in circulation. This amounts to 4,296 magazines issued during the year. Also available are 189 private subscriptions returned to the library by the original subscriber. 82 private subscriptions to daily newspapers are being received as at March 31, 1959.

During the year 47,708 books and 216,782 magazines were issued. In addition 46,890 magazines, daily and weekly newspapers were issued to those who had subscribed to them. Each inmate may receive a library book issue four days of each week and a magazine issue six days of each week. All issues amount to a monthly average of 25,948. School text and study books are issued only upon the request of inmates studying.

Through the Office of the Chief Trade Instructor, 36 technical books and 30 trade magazines were purchased during the year for use in various Shops, while 145 books were obtained on loan from the Provincial Public Library, Victoria, B.C., for inmates studying topics in special fields.

The bookbinding Department bound or repaired 2,023 books and 4,426 magazines during the fiscal year, including 280 volumes for Government Departments, 14,750 envelopes for the Institutional magazine "Transition" and 100 X-ray envelopes. The shortage of space precludes any expansion in production.

In the visual education program for school classes, 34 motion picture films were shown to those in attendance at school classes. During the first quarter of the year, school classes were held during the forenoon with an average daily attendance of approximately 20. In September the classes were commenced on a full time basis.

Elementary and high school correspondence courses continued to be obtained from the British Columbia Department of Education and the Department of Veterans Affairs. Extramural University courses are obtained from Queens University. At the end of the fiscal year there were 150 students on register for 205 courses. During the year, 194 courses were commenced, 55 completed, 53 left incomplete due to discharge, and 69 cancelled due to lack of interest and application. During the year 129 new students were enrolled for courses, 25 students completed their courses, 41 were discharged after completing courses, and the courses of 52 students were cancelled.

Mr. J. Moloney was appointed Librarian effective August 25, 1958. The addition of this member of the staff made it possible to hold school classes on a full time basis. His assistance to the School and Library Department has been invaluable.

The special lecture program arranged through the Department of Extension of the University of British Columbia consisted of four lectures delivered by members of the University staff. The average attendance, which was on a voluntary basis, was 279 inmates for each lecture. We are indebted to the Extension Department and members of the University staff for their cooperation in this respect.

An eighth class in Effective Speaking and Human Relations conducted by Warwick C. Angus of the Dale Carnegie Institute was started on January 9, 1959, with an enrolment of 35 inmates. It is expected 24 will graduate at the Commencement Ceremonies and banquet to be held April 25, 1959. Mr. Angus has been conducting these classes at the B.C. Penitentiary for the past seven years. After Session 6 this year, Mr. Angus was called away to Europe and the class was conducted by Mr. Jack Scott of the Dale Carnegie Institute at Vancouver. The changes which develop in the majority of the inmates who graduate from these courses is indicative of the help it is to them. The Fraser Heights Dale Carnegie Club, comprised of 35 graduates of the Dale Carnegie Courses, has continued to meet on alternate Saturdays.

The program of cellular activities has continued its phenomenal expansion. 468 inmates were on register on March 31, 1959, for hobbycraft activity. The inmate Hobby Committee again entered a display at the Pacific National Exhibition held at Vancouver in August 1958, and were awarded a silver cup for the best club entry. The value of hobbycraft handled during the year amounted to \$23,197.

During the year, a new Bell and Howell 16 m.m. "Film-sound" projector was obtained for the School and Library Department, replacing a unit beyond repair.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

The Classification Officer, B. K. Stevenson, reports another year of extreme activity, the admission of 432 inmates resulting in a heavy volume of counselling. The addition to the staff of another Classification Assistant was of some help, but the case load is still much higher than recommended in the Fauteux Report. Classification Board meetings totalled 52; work board meetings 51; Vocational Training 2; and Grading Board 4. Initial reports were forwarded on 312 inmates, pre-release reports 7, special reports 146 and administrative reports 154. A total of 1,173 interviews were held which included 423 initial, 233 prior to discharge, 18 follow-up, and 201 for the Parole Board; also 246 in connection with personal problems of inmates, and 64 therapy interviews.

Good public relations continued to be maintained with the various social and welfare organizations who contribute to the inmates' welfare.

A group therapy and counselling group were commenced under the direction of Classification Assistant G. Reith in December 1958. The only criteria of selection was the participant's willingness to attend. Eight inmates from the Vocational School and Commercial Department were accepted. The group met weekly on a one and a half hour basis. The members were cooperative and obviously speak of the benefits derived to other inmates, as the applications have increased to the extent that five more groups could be started, not only with newcomers, but also with long term inmates and offenders who are considered "prisonwise".

Employment problems faced by inmates on discharge have received the serious consideration of the National Employment Service, Special Placement Section. They held 271 interviews with inmates during the year. The John Howard Society of British Columbia held 268 interviews; John Howard Society of Vancouver Island 237, and the Salvation Army 531. It is becoming clear that employment in the majority of cases is the crux of the successful rehabilitation of released inmates.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT

All the Departments under the supervision of the Chief Trade Instructor were provided with plentiful work during the year, the majority of industrial shops having increased their production of goods, but the overcrowding and lack of space in Industrial Shops continue to make it impossible to expand. The Carpenter Shop was very busy in the production of combination wardrobe tables, cell chairs, and other items of furniture for the William Head Installation, and the effort put forth by the Carpenter Instructor was commendable. The Canvas Shop had a record year in mail bag repairs, which affected the time available for work in the Upholstery Shop. The Blacksmith Shop has been kept busy mainly on Institutional maintenance work and revenue work for Officers. In conjunction with the Machine Shop, we have been very successful in the manufacture of security steel sash for the new Warehouse Building A-9. The Machine Shop has also completed all aluminum spinning articles requested by the Service. Several inmates have shown an interest in aluminum spinning.

With the retirement of Instructor-Painter A. W. Ivens last November, the Paint Shop has been in charge of a custodial Officer who has shown aptitude and enthusiasm in this work.

The construction and maintenance program was retarded for a time as a number of Instructors and well-trained working inmates were sent to William Head Installation to prepare the buildings for occupancy.

Numerous projects were completed during the fiscal year. The restuccoing of the north wall; placement of concrete coping on both north and east sides; replacing battlements and the restuccoing of the east wall which is now nearing

completion. The driveway to the back entrance of the Warden's residence was relaid, greatly improving the condition and appearance of the grounds of this house. The North Wing walls, building B-2, were replastered to a height of ten feet on both the east and west walls. This was necessary due to the removal of the old heavy steam heating coils and hangers when the new blast heating system was installed. The appearance of these passages has been considerably improved.

The conversion of the pig runs is 57% complete. The perimeter and dividing concrete walls and two large pen floors have been poured. The oil storage building is nearing completion, and new Warehouse Building A-9 is about 35% completed. Work on the warehouse building was retarded due to frost and rain during the winter months.

Alterations have been completed to the third floor, south wing, of Building B-4 and the Psychologist and Psychiatrist are occupying the offices provided for them. They are both pleased with the new accommodation available to them, but due to overcrowding the schoolroom on this floor was taken over as a dormitory, and the large rooms intended for group therapy, lecture, or projection rooms are at present used as school rooms. When the overcrowding is eased, these rooms will be used by the Psychiatrist for the purpose intended.

Industrial production of the various Shops reached the sum of \$108,957.90. Maintenance charges in the Shops was \$3,453.12 and Construction Charges \$9,934.83 making an all-inclusive total of production of \$122,345.85.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF VOCATIONAL OFFICER

Vocational Training courses are being conducted in the following trades:

Motor Mechanics
Diesel Mechanics
Drafting

Carpentry
Sheet Metal
Commercial

Due to lack of space, no new Vocational courses have been organized during the fiscal year, although efforts were made to ascertain what accommodation might be available for a welding course. It was felt however, that there was insufficient space to accommodate enough trainees to warrant the costs involved of employing an instructor, purchasing supplies, etc., and plans for the welding course have been abandoned for the time being.

With the exception of the Drafting course, all Vocational courses showed progress during the year. The drafting course was retarded due to the lack of an instructor, but it is expected an instructor will be appointed in the near future.

The students for Vocational Training courses are selected after the applicants have undertaken psychomatic tests administered by the Penitentiary Psychologist. Due to the large number of applications for Vocational Training, it has been found that only about 20 per cent of the inmates can be accommodated in the various courses.

The Special Placement Section of the National Employment Service in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, have assisted in every possible way to place our ex-trainees. Unfortunately, many of the inmates do not follow up with office interviews after their release. Efforts are being made to impress more forcefully upon them, the value of the services available to them.

The Director of Apprenticeship was visited by the Chief Vocational Officer on several occasions and various matters pertaining to training, training materials and courses, were discussed. The Apprenticeship Board has been very cooperative with us.

Control Training is also in full operation. Courses are being conducted in the Class Engineering; electrical house wiring; electronics; uphostering; shoe

repairing; machine shop practices; drafting, and First Aid. Drafting courses are being given both under Control and Vocational Training. It is again desired to make special mention of the admirable work performed by the Plant Engineer and his staff, where every year Fourth Class Engineers have received their Certificates of Competency from the Province of British Columbia, enabling them to qualify for gainful employment upon their discharge. In the past year, seven inmates have received their Fourth Class Certificates. A house-wiring course was introduced during the year under the direction of Electrician Instructor J. Bennett. Thirteen inmates have enrolled for this course. The frame work for a four-room house, 12' x 12' has been erected in the Shop for each inmate to wire as a training project. Instructor Bennett is also conducting a course in electronics, but this is largely a cellular activity, with practical experiments conducted in the Shop to demonstrate various principles. There were 13 inmates on this course at the close of the fiscal year 1957-58 and six enrolled during the current fiscal year.

Twenty inmates were enrolled in the St. John Ambulance First Aid course conducted by Senior Hospital Officer W. L. Pritchard. 17 trainees were awarded Certificates, two received vouchers, and one received the medallion. Dr. D. C. MacDonald presided at the examinations. Unfortunately only one class could be conducted during the year due to the pressure of work, and other factors, which precluded the instructor from holding the second class. The regional supervisor of the St. John Ambulance Association visited this Institution to evaluate the facilities and personnel with a view to commencing training in Industrial First Aid.

He expressed satisfaction and recommended to the Planning Committee that a program be approved for certification of trainees in Industrial First Aid.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

The Plant Engineer reports that his Department's operations during the fiscal year resulted in total charges of \$77,858 or a reduction of \$17,085 from the previous year. A large part of this reduction in expenditure was the saving brought about by the use of a lower grade of fuel oil. While the consumption of fuel oil for the year was slightly higher than that of the previous year, the cost was \$8,619 lower than the fiscal year ending March 31, 1958, in spite of generally rising costs. We are producing more steam for less fuel dollars than was the case nine years ago.

All boilers were examined by the Provincial Boiler Inspection Department and were certified as being in good condition.

Control training has been given emphasis in all branches of the Plant Engineer's Department. Seven inmates obtained a Fourth Class stationary engineer's certificate. Instruction in plumbing and pipe fitting has been in the form of on-the-job Control Training, and courses were conducted in house wiring and electronics under the supervision of the Electrician Instructor J. L. Bennett. Both the electrical courses are popular with the inmates, and there is quite a long waiting list of inmates who could not be accommodated. We hope in the near future to have the Provincial Electrical Inspector give inmates a written examination in wiring with a view to granting them a Class 'C' certificate which qualifies the holder to instal house wiring for a 100 am. service. It is understood the Electrical Inspector's Department will waive the \$10.00 examination fee in the case of inmate's examinations, the only charge being \$2.50 for the issuance of the Certificate.

All machinery throughout the Institution has been regularly inspected and serviced, as well as electric motors. Monthly fire drills and lectures have been given and documentary films on fire protection and fire fighting shown to Officers attending In-Service training classes.

The engineer's Department has been very busy during the latter part of the fiscal year assisting to establish the new Installation at William Head. The wiring in the "First Class" building required renewal as it was very old and in dangerous condition.

In the "Second Class" building which is used as a dormitory for inmates, the heating system which consisted of a coal fired low pressure steam boiler, was converted to automatic, thermostatically controlled oil fired operation, which eliminated the necessity and expense of having a fireman in constant attendance. The plumbing in this building required considerable repairs.

A building that was originally provided for cooking rice, was converted into the Laundry Building. It was rewired and laundry machinery was received in late March 1959.

An automatic switchboard was installed by the Engineer's staff at William Head and functions well, no trouble having been experienced. Secondary electrical and telephone lines were strung on poles salvaged from the beaches.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

There is a constant emphasis on cleanliness and sanitation in the Steward's Department. A close watch is kept to make sure that every inmate employed in the kitchen showers twice weekly, and they are permitted to shower as often as they wish. All kitchen help receives two complete changes of clothes a week and spare clothing is kept in the kitchen to take care of inmates requiring more than their regular change of clothing. The kitchen floors are washed twice daily; the steam tables and serving area being done after each meal. The basement area is thoroughly cleaned daily. Garbage is removed twice daily to the swill room and dry garbage going to the incinerator and the wet garbage to the piggery.

Every encouragement is given to the inmates to learn any of the three trades available, viz., cooking, baking, and the butcher trade. Books are placed in the various Departments throughout the kitchen to which an inmate may refer, and the Steward and Assistant Stewards are always available and willing to give assistance to inmates desirous of acquiring knowledge and skill in their chosen trade.

During the year an average of 36 inmates were employed in the kitchen, and 8 in the Officers' Mess. 1,185 gallons of processed vegetables were produced from 11,238 pounds of the raw product, while 40,619 pounds of meat products having a value of \$7,210.98 were processed.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Due to the drought conditions which prevailed last summer, the raspberry and gooseberry crop was down. However, the condition of the bushes is good, and it is hoped the crop will be more favorable in the coming year. The dry summer also adversely affected the apple crop.

The Steward's Department was provided with all requirements in prime and heavy pork. The pork was produced at a cost of 11.1 cents per pound and sold to the Steward at 14 cents per pound. Egg production totalled 9,578 dozen which were produced at a cost of 38.47 cents per dozen, and sold to the Steward at a cost of 30 cents per dozen. The average size of the flock for the year was 669.

The potato crop was satisfactory considering the dry weather, but the quality was not very good as there is not sufficient ground available to properly rotate the crops.

The greenhouse was used to grow flower plants for the ornamental grounds, and tomato plants for the farm. A new storehouse is under construction alongside the greenhouse which may affect the plants due to the shade it will create.

It is hoped repairs will shortly be made to the woodwork construction of the greenhouse, as it is becoming rotted and almost beyond repair. The ornamental grounds were difficult to maintain this year due to a very dry season. The lawns were dried out due to by-law restrictions laid down by the City of New Westminster, but the flower beds were kept in good condition by heavy watering.

RECREATION

The recreation program covers a wide field of activities, and embraces such sports as softball, touch football, soccer, basketball, volleyball, tennis, table tennis, horse shoes, weight lifting, boxing, and bridge. Approximately 80 per cent of the population engage in one or more of these activities. The most important of these sports are softball, soccer and boxing. The Penitentiary "Seals" played 12 outside games this year with 25 men comprising the team. The inside league program consisted of three leagues of which 'A' league had 5 teams; 'B' league 6 teams; and 'C' league 8 teams. About 377 men participated in softball games.

In soccer, the Penitentiary "Penguins" also made a good showing. They competed in the Lower Mainland Soccer Association League of 12 teams and made a creditable showing against strong opposition.

Boxing played an important part in the recreational activities of the inmate population. Six boxing cards were held within the Institution. The training and matching of the contestants is carried out by the Inmate Boxing Committee, under the supervision of the Recreation Supervisor.

The inmate entertainment group continues to develop an inmate orchestra, and provided concerts at the Christmas and New Year holiday season, which were well received. It is satisfying to observe the progress some musicians are able to make. Television of the World Series Baseball games and the Grey Cup Football game were presented at this Penitentiary.

STAFF TRAINING

Two In-Service training courses, one of three weeks duration and one of two weeks duration, were conducted during the fall at which 13 comparatively junior Officers attended. The staff members who gave lectures at these courses showed enthusiasm and ability and this was reflected in the high marks attained by the majority of the Officers in attendance. This training was in addition to the normal ten-day orientation training which new Officers undergo.

Two Senior Officers attended Penitentiary administration Course 76 at the Staff College at Kingston, and two Officers attended Laundry and Tailor Instructor's Course P.O.T.C. 72. Six custodial Officers, one Assistant Storekeeper, one Classification Assistant, two bookkeepers, one mason instructor, and one Assistant Schoolteacher, a total of 13 Officers, attended P.O.T.C. courses 71, 74, 75 and 77. All Officers who attended these courses were unanimous in their appreciation of the benefits derived.

The Warden and five senior Officers attended the Interdepartmental (C.S.C.) training program on April 15, 1958, at the Federal Building, New Westminster, B.C. All Officers expressed their gratitude for the opportunity of attending the training program. Two Management training films were shown at this session. Keeper H. Popp, designated as Safety Officer for the Penitentiary, attended at the University of British Columbia from June 23 to June 27, 1958, for an Accident Prevention Course. The Warden and three senior Officers, Chief Trade Instructor W. W. Anderson, Plant Engineer G. D. Foster, and Keeper H. Popp, attended at the University of British Columbia on March 21, 1959, for a course in Human Relations, Communication, Leadership and Accident Prevention, sponsored by the British Columbia Safety Council.

The Staff Training Division of the Civil Service Commission held a one-day "Institute" on "Interviewing the Public" in the Federal Building, New Westminster, on March 3, 1959. Accountant R. W. Thompson, Senior Clerk J. P. Bultitude, and Storekeeper W. J. McCutcheon attended this gathering. The "Institute" was informative and well worth the time and effort expended.

On April 19 and 20, 1958, thirteen Penitentiary Officers attended at the Blair Rifle Range in North Vancouver where they had the opportunity to fire our .303 SMLE rifle which they had not had the opportunity of doing before. The goodwill and hospitality of the Westminster Regiment in this connection is appreciated.

WILLIAM HEAD INSTALLATION

In November 1958, William Head Quarantine Station, situated on Vancouver Island, was found to consist of many unused permanent type buildings, and with a view to coping with the severe over-crowding at the British Columbia Penitentiary, the Correctional Planning Committee, together with the Warden, conceived the idea of establishing an "open prison" there. Overtures were made to the Department of National Health and Welfare and rapid strides were made to obtain housing for inmates.

In December arrangements were made for the alteration of the Quarantine Buildings at William Head in preparation for occupancy of staff and inmates selected for transfer from the B.C. Penitentiary. William Head Installation is situated on a peninsula on the southern tip of Vancouver Island, bounded on the North by the waters of Parry Bay, on the south by Pedder Bay, and on the East by the Straits of Juan de Fuca. The only road serving the peninsula is to the West and which turns almost immediately North and then East. A number of officers skilled in the building trades, under the direction of Plant Engineer G. D. Foster, hastened the renovation of essential buildings to permit occupancy by the first group of three inmates on January 9, 1959. Mr. John Grant, former Principal Keeper at the B.C. Penitentiary, was appointed Chief Supervisor effective January 1, 1959.

For the first four days, the inmates were housed in the Administration Building with the Officers, during which time they assisted in the preparation of the dormitory which they occupied on January 13, 1959. On January 15, the officers, who had been temporarily accommodated in the Administration Building, moved to their permanent quarters in the "First Class" building. The Officers' Dining Room was opened in this building on January 26, after the required installations had been made in the kitchen.

As at March 31, 1959, there were 89 inmates housed and employed at the William Head Installation with a staff of 28. At the date of writing the count of inmates at William Head is 94, but on several occasions during May this count has been up to 100. The staff strength has steadily increased until at the time of writing it is 33.

There are two prominent beneficial aspects at the William Head open type Installation. Firstly, it is possible to employ inmates for a full 8-hour working day on helpful, constructive employment. Secondly, it does not resemble a prison in the accepted sense in that there are no walls, bars, barriers, or security fences.

The general health of the inmates has been excellent. The hospital, located on the second floor of the Dormitory Building, was opened on January 16 and is equipped with three beds, although there is sufficient space for six beds. In addition, there is a surgery room and office.

Dr. A. L. Pedlow, Penitentiary Physician, has made many visits to William Head and has been most cooperative in arranging for medical and dental requirements. Arrangements have been made with the Medical-Dental Clinic at

Colwood, about 12 miles from William Head, for the attendance of a physician in case of emergencies, and dental needs are taken care of by Dr. D. S. Philip of Victoria. Dr. R. Holzinger, Penitentiary Psychologist, and Dr. D. C. MacDonald Penitentiary Psychiatrist, have visited William Head.

The spiritual needs of the Protestant population are ably attended to by Brigadier R. Thierstein of the Salvation Army and members of his staff. They voluntarily attend every Sunday, and services are conducted in the Assembly room. Brigadier Thierstein also visits the Installation one day during the week in the interests of counselling and welfare. Reverend Father William O'Brien of Langford, administers to the spiritual needs of the Roman Catholic population. In the short period of his attendance, Father O'Brien has gained the respect and admiration of all with whom he comes in contact. His services are given voluntarily, and include week-day visits.

A television set was installed in the Assembly Room of the Dormitory on January 30th and an antenna was poaced on the roof on February 14th. The inmates are permitted to watch TV until 2230 hours, but on special occasions they may watch it until a later hour. Three-channel radio system has been installed at all beds. Prior to the installation of this system, inmates were permitted to have their personal radios at bedside, but these have now been withdrawn and placed in storage.

The Inmates' Welfare Committee was formed on March 2, 1959, and an Alcoholics Anonymous Group on March 3. A Dale Carnegie Class in Effective Speaking and Human Relations commenced on March 7th under the direction of Mr. L. Parkin of the Dale Carnegie Institute at Victoria. There are 37 inmates participating in this course. Supplies of text books and other materials were kindly donated through the good offices of Mrs. Dorothy Carnegie. It is expected this First course will hold their Graduation banquet on June 20, 1959.

The William Head Installation is an innovation, and the consensus of opinion to date is that it has been an unqualified success. The open type installation tends to release the tension in the better type of inmate, and the ones selected for transfer to William Head have the feeling that they are trusted, and up to the present time this trust has not been misplaced. The fact that there are no walls or bars on the windows adds to the inmates' feeling of confidence and feeling that the Administration have confidence in him makes him more confident in himself when he is released.

We are indebted to the Department of National Health and Welfare for their assistance, and particularly appreciative of the unfailing cooperation and understanding shown by Senior Medical Officer of the Quarantine Station, Dr. S. F. Blundell.

GENERAL REMARKS

The growth of the inmate population of the Institution has continued in an upward trend throughout the year. This increase had taxed the limits of the administration in no small measure. It is not anticipated that the population will decline to any great extent in the foreseeable future. Some measure of relief was gained by the transfer of 30 inmates to Manitoba Penitentiary on June 4th

with an additional 89 inmates being housed at William Head as at March 31st. In spite of this, however, the population continued to mount and at the close of the fiscal year the population totalled 713 within the walls.

We have now had considerable experience in transferring inmates, not only to other Penitentiaries but to the William Head Installation. In June, 1958, a bulk transfer of 30 inmates was completed to the Manitoba Penitentiary without shackles or handcuffs and there was no untoward incident. The Canadian National Railways again praised the condition of their equipment at the end of the journey. Transfers to William Head Installation are done by public conveyance, air or steamship. The inmates are dressed in civilian clothes so there is nothing to indicate that inmates are being moved from the Penitentiary to Vancouver Island. Many such transfers have taken place without untoward incident. These achievements indicate what inmates do respond to humane, considerate treatment, on the part of the Authorities, and it is possible to maintain firm discipline without arousing the animosity of the individual, thus taking a long step towards successful reformation and rehabilitation.

Despite the difficulties encountered with overcrowding, the past year has been one of achievement and progress. The climate within the Institution is healthy. Staff morale remains at a high level with each Officer realizing he forms an integral part of our reformatory program. The manufacture and sale of hobbycraft articles continues to increase, coupled with a general improvement in the quality of the goods produced. This provides an incentive for the inmates to exert a worthwhile effort towards their own work habits, and eventually a healthier feeling of usefulness upon their return to society.

Cooperation with outside Agencies has remained on a satisfactory basis. Addresses delivered by the Warden to Service Clubs and Welfare Agencies in which our rehabilitative program was explained, together with the many displays of hobbycraft, has contributed largely to this spirit of good feeling. While these addresses constitute a considerable expenditure of time and effort, the improved relationship with the general public justifies it. Many talks have been given to Service and Social Clubs in the Victoria area and it is felt that this medium has assisted in our acceptance at the initial opening of William Head.

Visitors to the Penitentiary invariably comment favourably upon the cleanliness and wholesome atmosphere that prevails throughout the Institution. Buildings, cell blocks, kitchens, dormitories and sleeping quarters are maintained in a sanitary condition through the constant supervision of the staff. The same attitude prevails with respect to inmate clothing and appearance. Visitors continually remark about the healthy appearance of the inmates.

In conclusion, I wish to express appreciation to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and the Headquarters staff for the guidance and help they have extended during the past year, and in particular at the time when the renovations and installations were being considered for William Head. The ready cooperation and advice which was forthcoming on the part of the Commissioner was a source of encouragement to the Warden and his staff.

I wish also to extend my thanks and appreciation to the staff for their devotion and loyalty during this trying year which has contributed in so large a part to the efficient administration of the Institution.

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

T. W. HALL, Warden

The number of inmates on Register here at the close of prison March 31st, 1958, was 718, as compared to 647 inmates one year ago. The increase of 71 inmates during the fiscal year, brings our total population up to an unprecedented high, and surpasses the capacity for which this penitentiary was constructed by quite a substantial figure. 357 inmates were received and 286 inmates were discharged during the period under report as itemized directly following:

Population on Register April 1, 1958..... 647

Received:

From Gaols.....	352	
By Transfer.....	2	
Ticket-of-Leave Violators.....	3	
	<hr/>	1,004

Discharged:

By Expiry of Sentence.....	207	
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	30	
By Unconditional Release.....	37	
By Court Order.....	5	
By Transfer.....	7	
	<hr/>	286
		<hr/>
		286

Population on Register March 31st, 1959..... 718

A breakdown of the population on Register compiled to show the place of sentence by province indicates that approximately seventy-four percent of the inmates confined in Sask. Penitentiary were received from Alberta:

Inmates sentenced in Alberta.....	534
Inmates sentenced in Saskatchewan.....	129
Inmates sentenced in British Columbia.....	39
Inmates sentenced in Ontario.....	6
Inmates sentenced in Manitoba.....	2
Inmates sentenced in N.W.T.....	6
Inmates sentenced in Yukon.....	2
	<hr/>
Total.....	718

MOVEMENT OF STAFF

The authorized establishment of staff for the year under report was set at 203 officers, subdivided into 16 executive officers, 81 administrative officers, and 106 custodial officers. 200 officers were on strength at this institution on March 31, 1959; three vacancies existing in the administrative field for various reasons.

During the year, 1 executive officer, 3 administrative officers, and 10 custodial officers were appointed to the staff. Over the same period, 12 officers separated from the Service; 3 resigned, 8 were superannuated, and 1 was retired to promote efficiency.

Eight members of the staff received promotions:

- J. H. Weeks from Chief Keeper to Deputy Warden 1
- W. J. Baldie from Senior Clerk to Chief Keeper
- A. J. Doerksen from Clerk Personnel to Senior Clerk
- C. H. Cummins from Fireman Penitentiaries to Asst. Engineer
- W. Royle from Asst. Steward to Sr. Asst. Steward
- J. I. Knudtson from Sr. Clerk Steno. to Clerk Personnel
- C. V. Soderlund from Guard Grade 1 to Guard Grade 2
- S. G. W. Daniels from Guard Grade 1 to Guard Sup. Tailor Shop

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

A total of 20 officers attended courses at Penitentiary Staff College; 8 were administrative, 12 were custodial men. A list of courses attended follows:

P.O.T.C. No. 71—Custodial course.....	3
No. 72—Clothing course-conference.....	2
No. 73—Voc. & Control-training.....	4
No. 74—Custodial course.....	3
No. 75—Custodial course.....	3
No. 76—Administrative course.....	2
No. 77—Custodial course.....	3
Total Attendance.....	20

Two In-Service Training Courses, of two weeks duration each, were conducted by the In-Service Training Officer, Keeper F. G. Kelly, under the direction of the Deputy Warden. Courses No. 18 and No. 19 were attended by a total of 13 officers drawn from all divisions of the staff. The marks attained and ratings they were given were generally quite favourable.

One administrative officer enrolled for the correspondence course in "Theory of Office Management" offered by the Civil Service Commission. He is progressing well, and I understand he will be writing the final examination on May 23, 1959.

The annual rifle and revolver competitions were conducted for the first time at this institution, on a team basis. The results indicate that this method has many advantages over the individual competition, and is deserving of further study and wider usage.

HOSPITAL

The attending physician reports that the general health of the inmate population has been good with the exception of an epidemic of influenza which affected the majority of the inmates last autumn. There were four cases of infectious hepatitis, and two inmates suffered with mumps.

The Red Cross Society sponsored two voluntary Blood Donor Clinics. Three hundred and sixty-five bottles of blood were collected at the first one held in June, of which seventeen bottles were donated by officers. At the second one conducted January 20, 1959, three hundred and eighty-four bottles were collected from the population of six hundred and ninety-four inmates. All prisoners received chest X-rays from the Mobile T.B. Clinic during their tour of the Prince Albert area.

Sick parade was attended by two thousand six hundred and forty-four inmates throughout the year, with one hundred and forty-four admittances to the prison hospital. Thirteen major and ten minor operations were successfully performed.

The Psychiatrist conducted a total of four hundred and eleven interviews. This figure is comprised of one hundred and twenty-four initial interviews, and two hundred and eighty-seven inmates who were either referred to him by the Classification Board, or became special problem cases requiring additional attention.

The dentist attended to one thousand five hundred and eighty-three patients. One hundred and thirteen inmates were supplied with complete dentures, while one hundred and twenty-four dentures were replaced in a repaired condition.

The kitchen was inspected and all inmates employed therein were closely examined by the physician. The meals served were considered both nutritious and well cooked.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Protestant Chapel:—(Rev. R. J. Rainbow, Protestant Chaplain)

The Protestant Chaplain reports that the attendance at the Sunday morning General Service continues on a voluntary basis, and that the attitude and participation of the inmate population has been excellent. Six thousand one hundred and sixty-one attendances were reported for the fifty-two Sundays.

Following the General Service, a Celebration of the Holy Communion was usually administered. Fifty Celebrations were held during the year, and eight hundred and thirty-nine inmates received the Sacrament.

Each Saturday at 0930 hours a Service of Morning Prayer was held in the Chapel. The attendance totalled five hundred and sixty.

Special Services were held in the Chapel on five occasions, including Easter week-end, Remembrance Day, Christmas Day, and on the occasion of a visiting Choir by the Nazarene College. A Carol Service was held December 21st, with nine inmates taking an active part. Attendance at the Special Services totalled four hundred and forty-four.

The Annual Mission was held in the Chapel from February 8th to 15th, 1959, conducted by the Ven. W. F. Payton, Archdeacon of Prince Albert. Two hundred and fifty-four inmates attended the Mission.

Bible and Confirmation Classes were held Friday and Saturday afternoons, respectively. Attendance and interest were stable and improving. Choir practices are held at noon on each Thursday and this has increased the number of inmates taking part.

The Protestant Chaplain has interviewed one thousand four hundred and nineteen inmates during the year under report. These included all newcomers except those of the Roman Catholic Faith, inmates applying for parole, and those being re-classified and under follow-up reports.

Reverend Rainbow has, in addition, acted as a liaison officer between the inmates and their relative and/or friends in assisting them with their numerous problems. Upon request, he has arranged interviews for inmates with Clergy of their own faith.

R.C. Chapel:—(Rev. Fr. L. J. Daoust, R.C. Chaplain)

It is reported by the Roman Catholic Chaplain that church attendance and the number of inmates receiving Holy Communion is increasing.

For the first time in the history of this institution, the Roman Catholic Mission was conducted at the beginning of the Lenten season. This has resulted in an increased number of inmates performing their Easter Duties.

The Feast of St. Dismus was celebrated on the second Sunday of October. His Excellency Bishop Blais preached the sermon, served the Mass on this occasion, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to three inmates.

On the occasion of his visit to Saskatchewan Penitentiary, the Honourable the Minister of Justice attended the R.C. Chapel. The respectful conduct of the inmates in attendance, the performance of the Choir, and the Service generally, received favourable comment.

SCHOOL

At the beginning of the fiscal year, twenty-one inmates were attending school on a full time basis, preparing to write their Grade VIII provincial examinations. Eleven students were successful in the June examinations, three failed in one subject each and were given opportunities to complete a C.L.E.S. correspondence course in the subject concerned before certificates were issued, and seven students in the class failed.

Due to the illness of the Assistant School Teacher, school was not convened until late September. Following the fifty-five and one half day teaching term, ten inmates were promoted to Grade VII, four to Grade V, and four to Grade II.

A second school term was opened January 5, 1959. Twenty-five students were enrolled on the advice of the Vocational Selection Committee, and it is expected they will all try for their Grade VIII standing in June, 1959. Included in this class are eleven students from the previous class who elected to write Grade VIII examinations this year. The progress and industry of this class has been reported as being better than last year.

Forty-one veterans and one hundred and eighty-three non-veterans applied for D.V.A. correspondence courses. Fifteen veterans completed and eighteen discontinued their courses. Ninety-two non-veterans completed their courses and eighty-eight discontinued their studies.

Inmates who commenced correspondence school courses, other than D.V.A. numbered seven. Three have completed their courses, one was discharged before completing his course, one failed, and two are still taking their courses.

Students of the Spring First Aid Class were awarded three medallions, three vouchers, and ten certificates. A fall class was not conducted because the St. John's Ambulance was unable to supply an instructor.

The prospecting and Mining Class conducted by personnel of the Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources was attended by twenty inmates. The course was a marked success, and the School Teacher reports that efforts will be made to have another one like it next winter.

LIBRARY

Directly following the Report of the Library as submitted for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959:

Number of books on hand as at April 1, 1958.....	4,262
Number of books received during the year.....	256
Total.....	4,518
Less the number of books condemned.....	246
Books on hand as at March 31, 1959.....	4,272
Bound volumes of magazines.....	535
Sets of Encyclopaedia Britannica.....	2
Sets of Canadian Encyclopaedia.....	1
Large Dictionary.....	1
Number of magazines subscribed for by Library.....	162
Number of magazines subscribed for by Inmates.....	115
Number of subscriptions to weekly newspapers.....	81
Number of subscriptions to daily newspapers.....	89
Exchanges for the year:	
Magazines.....	52,909
Fiction Books.....	13,300
Educational Books.....	530
Special Books.....	764
TOTAL.....	67,503

SPORTS AND RECREATION

The institutional program of general sports and physical recreation continues to expand steadily. Popular sports activities now include all age groups with both participants and spectators increasing in large numbers.

The softball season was most successful. Three leagues were organized comprising of a total of twenty teams. The "Outlaws" won the "A" league pennant; the "Tip-Tops" and the "Braves" claimed the "B" and "C" league pennants, respectively.

The institution All-Star team was again entered in the Prince Albert and District softball league. Competition produced keen, enthusiastic games, and good sportsmanship prevailed throughout. The All-Stars finished in fourth place in the league standing. Once again the highlight of the softball season was an exhibition game between the institution All-Stars and the All-Star team selected from the P.A. and District league. It was one of the finest exhibition games seen in this area, with the outside team proving their superiority by winning the closely fought honours.

An institutional Soccer league was organized to include four teams. At the end of the league schedule, the Chiefs wound up on top. The All-Star Soccer team selected to play against teams from Saskatoon and Prince Albert, won three games out of five exhibition games played.

Ten new horseshoe courts were constructed this year to keep up with the growing popularity of this sport. In addition to regular institution tournaments exhibition games were scheduled periodically to match skills with teams from the outside. Activity in the pitches is always well received by the elderly inmates.

Tennis has become popular too and is enjoyed by the more enthusiastic men. Two courts were in constant use throughout the summer, and both singles and doubles tournaments provided useful entertainment for participants and spectators alike.

The Annual Sports Day, held July 1st, was a repeat success again this year. Twenty-two field and track events were the highlights of the day, with each event taking its share of excitement. Labor Day was another tremendous day when the entire population cheered themselves hoarse at the display of athletes from the Saskatoon Field and Track Club who competed against the best in the institution. Mr. Bob Adams, the Canadian Olympic Coach, once again proved that his athletes can still break track records, nevertheless, he was highly impressed by the splendid showing of the institution field and track team.

Four successful Boxing Cards were staged during the year. Enthusiasm of the inmate population seems to increase with every card. Championship bouts, each consisting of four rounds of two minutes duration, were featured on every card. Outside judges and referees were in attendance to officiate.

The All-Star hockey team had a good season too, in spite of the availability of fewer players. Out of eight games played against the outside teams from Prince Albert and District, they lost only two.

The sport of curling has proved to be one of the most popular activities to receive recent introduction. Four sheets of ice were made to accommodate the number of inmates indicating their desire to participate; however, as the season progressed, and additional four sheets could have been put into use. The league formed consisted of twenty rinks, which played a Round-Robin series. A four event bonspiel, with four prizes in each event, was staged to wind up the curling season.

Other recreational activities enjoyed by the inmates include; bridge, chess, checkers; table tennis; volleyball and basketball; weightlifting, as a means to body-building; touch rugby, which is now in its second year; and tumbling, the newcomer just recently introduced.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

It is reported by the Acting Plant Engineer that the various divisions, under his control, have functioned satisfactorily and efficiently throughout the year.

High pressure injectors were installed in Boilers No. 5 and 6 and the 15 h.p. centrifugal feed pump in the Boiler House was remodelled and increased to 20 h.p. pump with good results.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, class instruction was given to eight inmates in preparation for their Fourth Class Engineers Certificates. Two have subsequently dropped their studies, and the remaining six students expect to write final examinations in August of this year.

Daily tests were conducted of the chemical balances of the Boiler Feedwater, and the results were reported in accordance with requirements.

The Plumbing Division has completed quite a large number of their work projects; including, the plumbing and heating in Bldg. C-2, and the North Wing. Work on the Auditorium washroom and Garbage room in the kitchen has been finished. In addition, the plumbing in the kitchen of the Warden's Residence, and the heating in the Motor Transport Department and Outside Carpenter Shop were renovated with good improvements in each. Hose Standards were installed in the New Shops Dome, and the plumbing in "A" and "B" Wings is progressing on a year to year basis.

Lighting projects completed by the Electrical Division, include; Auditorium, C.T.I.'s Office, Stores, Hospital, Carpenter and Paint Shop in Bldg. C-2, North Wing, Bldg. C-20, Motor Transport Department, the kitchen of the Warden's Residence and the kitchen basement lights in Bldg. B-8.

During the year, the South West Gate was motorized; phase one of the revamping of the electrical distribution system was completed; and the installation of the Automatic Intramural Telephone System is progressing and approximately forty percent of the project has been completed.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

Report from the Classification Officer, C. A. Williamson

The steady rise of the inmate population has made it increasingly difficult to carry out the work of this department in accordance with approved classification policy. Every effort is being made to try and maintain up to date, the work of the interviewing, and the compilation of regular routine Newcomer, Reclassification, Follow-up, Pre-Release and Release or Post Release reports. Notwithstanding the fact that both the Classification Officer and Classification Assistant were absent from duty for some time during the year, one thousand two hundred and forty-four such interviews and reports were completed.

Classification and Work Boards continued to function in their usual manner, holding twenty-two and twenty-five meetings, respectively. One addition was made to the membership of the Classification Board in the appointment of Mr. W. J. Ross, Psychologist. Added to the routine interviews and reports mentioned in the preceding paragraph, one thousand and sixty inmates were interviewed or had their cases dealt with by these Boards.

The Classification Officer attended various meetings of the Vocational Selection and Grading Committees. Fifteen interviews with prospective employers were arranged and conducted, and a number of interviews were held with relatives and various Clergymen at the conclusion of their visits with inmates. As much time as possible is allotted to inmates requesting interviews with the Classification Officer for a discussion of their problems, both personal and institutional, and seven hundred such interviews were held during the year. Three hundred and fifty-three inmates were interviewed by the Selection Committee for the various Vocational Training and Special Classes.

Information and the compilation of all reports requested by the Parole Board, or to accompany inmates' applications for parole, are centralized and assembled in the Classification Department. On completion they are submitted

to the Warden's Office for final comment and recommendation. Four hundred and thirty-eight interviews were held pertaining to parole, with the majority of them requiring Forms B-3, or Special Reports to be compiled. The Regional Representative of the National Parole Service conducted one hundred and forty-six interviews during visits to the institution this year.

Close liaison has been maintained with the various After-Care and Welfare agencies. The greatest number of institutional interviews was carried out by representatives of the John Howard Society of Alberta, who conducted seven hundred and sixty-one interviews with three hundred and fifty-four inmates. Mr. H. R. Rolfe, who has been appointed Executive Director of the John Howard Society of Saskatchewan, is endeavouring to organize the provincial society on a sound basis and increase its usefulness. Largely due to his efforts, there has been a slight increase in the number of interviews conducted this year by the Society of Saskatchewan. Two hundred and sixteen interviews were held with one hundred and thirteen inmates. Representatives of the Salvation Army conducted one hundred and twenty-six interviews with fifty-three inmates. Thirty interviews were conducted by officials of the Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Provincial Dept. of Social Welfare and the Canadian Army.

In conclusion, three thousand seven hundred and ninety-five interviews involving Classification Staff were conducted, while one thousand four hundred and sixty interviews were conducted by representatives of other agencies, making a grand total of five thousand two hundred and fifty-five interviews conducted through this office.

Report from the Psychologist, W. J. Ross

The appointment of Mr. W. J. Ross, Psychologist, to the Service, effective September 29, 1958, added another member to our Classification team. After spending some two and one-half weeks in general orientation, he began to line up suitable accommodation to facilitate group testing in his office.

Sixty-seven inmates were interviewed a minimum of two times each. The inmates interviewed were first offenders and those referred by the Psychiatrist, the Classification Officer and the Classification Board.

Group-testing included ninety-five inmates who were given the Revised Beta, seventy-six the Dominion Tests in Arithmetic, Spelling Usage, and Paragraph Reading.

One hundred and two individual tests were conducted. Three inmates received the Revised Beta, six the Mooney Problem Check List, five the Thurstone Interest Schedule, thirty-one the Bernreuter Personality Inventory, twenty-seven the Bell Adjustment Inventory, twenty-seven the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale and three the T.A.T.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, NEW CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE

The Chief Trade Instructor reports a busy work program was maintained throughout the fiscal year of 1958-59. Work completed by the industrial shops for our own institution, other penitentiaries, government departments, and agencies, and officer custom and authorized individuals amounted to \$80,596.99.

Fixed assets were maintained at a cost of \$20,125.03. This expenditure covers work required on the buildings, walls and ducts; houses and tenements; service lines; fences and farm drains; and roads, sidewalks, and culverts. New construction, including: buildings, walls and ducts; houses and tenements; service lines; fences and farm drains; and equipment amounted to \$49,075.55.

Building Trades and Production Services amounted to \$15,897.31 and \$38,317.55, respectively, making a grand total of \$204,012.43 expended on the work program of this institution.

Directly following is a list of the capital projects completed this year:

- Extension of Water Lines to Bldgs. H-1 and H-2
- Transformer Vaults B-1 and B-8
- Revamping Electrical Distribution System
- Hose Standard, New Shops Dome
- Incinerator
- Modernization of Light and Power Wiring
- Modernization of Kitchen
- Rehabilitation of Old Shops Dome
- Lighting Improvement in Shops Dome.
- Heating Carpenter Storage and Office
- Inmates Reception Area, S. W. Cell Block
- Alterations to North Wing Cell Block
- Renovation Lighting in Kitchen Basement
- Outside Entrances to Towers
- Motorizing South West Gate
- Alterations to Motor Transport Department
- Alterations to Garbage Room, Kitchen
- New Kitchen Chimney
- Alteration and Modernization of Kitchen
- Construction of Shops Building
- Fluorescent Lighting X-ray Department
- Alterations for Intramural Telephone System, N. W. Cell Block
- Exercise Hall, School and Library.

The total expenditure against the projects listed in paragraph No. 68, this fiscal year, amounted to \$37,625.58.

Capital projects presently underway and continuing are: Automotive Training, Repair and Storage Building; Industrial Warehouse; Reconstruction of Roof W. W. Old Shops; Intramural Telephone System; Construction Carpenter and Paint Shops; Installation of Vocational Paint Shop; Ventilation of Piggery; Ventilation of Dairy Barn; Cell Accommodation in Corridor D-1 and Construction of Dormitory.

Maintenance projects which were completed during the year, at an expenditure of \$4,883.93 this fiscal year, follow:

- Rebuilding South West Gate
- Redecorating South Hall
- Redecorating Towers
- Painting Exterior Piggery
- Plumbing Replacements A & B Wings
- Screens on Kitchen Windows
- Renewing Feed Lines to No. 5 Boiler
- Maintenance of Lumber Shed
- Replacing Glazed Partitions in Milk House
- Rebuilding Driveway & Sidewalk at Warden's Residence
- Maintenance of Coal Bunker and Trestle
- Redecorating South Wing Cell Block
- Reroofing Staff House Garages
- Repair to Garage Floor
- Interior Decoration of Milk House
- Painting Exterior Woodwork Warden's Residence
- Interior Decoration and Exterior Painting of Deputy Warden's Residence
- Window Blinds for the Deputy Warden's Residence

Several maintenance projects are continuing. They are: Replacing Piggery Pen Doors and Frames, Plumbing Replacement A and B Wings; and Redecoration of A and B Wings.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Weather conditions were generally unfavourable for a productive farm year. It is reported by the Farm Instructor that a prolonged period of drought, combined with frost conditions on three occasions, cut farm yields quite extensively, and necessitated the re-seeding of several varieties of garden vegetables. Later during the year, harvesting operations were hampered by too much rainfall.

The hay crop was light and our requirements had to be supplemented from other sources. We harvested 250 tons of hay, 40 tons of mangels, and 300 tons of straw. In addition, sufficient standing hay was purchased to enable the baling of 90 tons.

The total amount of grain harvested was much higher than had been anticipated earlier in the year. In spite of adverse weather conditions, 12,630 bushels of oats, 1,770 bushels of wheat and 4,800 bushels of barley were harvested.

The garden yielded 15,145 lbs. of beets, 31,169 lbs. of carrots, 48,068 lbs. of cabbage, 300,000 lbs. of potatoes, 12,670 lbs. of parsnips, 32,353 lbs. of turnips, and 40,028 lbs. of other vegetables including beans, cauliflower, corn, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, and peas.

During the year the dairy herd did very well; 13 heifers and 14 male calves were born, 6 heifers enhanced to cows, 12 feeders were transferred to the beef cattle, and 3 cows died from hardware disease.

Our stock of feeder cattle is progressing satisfactorily. 70 head of beef cattle were purchased, 12 steers were transferred from the dairy herd, and 78 head were slaughtered. Meat supplied to the Steward amounted to 43,534 lbs. of beef and 1,536 lbs. of hearts and livers. Before being brought into the institution's herd, all steers purchased were tested for T.B. and inoculated with triple vaccine. To ensure a healthy herd, free from Blackleg, all were given booster shots prior to letting them out into the pastures.

The hogs were considered in good health throughout the year. Our breeding program has worked out with good results and had ensured a steady supply to the Steward. 369 Hogs were butchered for the Steward, resulting in 64,766 lbs. of meat. 44 sows raised a total of 430 pigs, averaging 9.77 pigs per litter. 93 hogs were sold for outside revenue.

The ames-in-cross birds, 500 series, are reported on most favourably by the Instructor Farmer. Their egg production is high, mortality rate is low, and when dressed their weight is considered above average. No other kind of poultry tried have been found as suitable to the requirements of this institution. The average laying flock of 1,044 birds produced 22,200 dozen eggs during the year. 1000 birds were sold; 702 to the Steward, 255 to members of the staff, and 43 to the recreation committee.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Progress of the Vocational Training Program during the year has been reported as satisfactory by the Chief Vocational Training Officer. A total of one hundred and twenty-eight inmates were interviewed by the Selection Committee and their final choice of trainees has resulted in a good selection. Five full-time courses were in operation; two in Rural Repair, one in Plumbing, one in Painting and Decorating, and one in Carpentry. Of the ninety inmates enrolled for training, including the carry-overs from the previous classes, twenty-eight graduated, eleven ceased training, five were released before graduation, and forty-six continued studies at the close of the period under report. A total of eleven inmates received certificates of qualification during the year.

Four part-time courses have been in operation during the year. A total of twenty-eight inmates were in control training classes at the close of the fiscal year; five in Welding, six in Steam Engineering, seven in Barbering, and ten in Bricklaying.

Inmates in the Rural Repair course received varied practical experience in both automotive and machine shop training. They repaired and serviced a total of 155 cars, and manufactured and repaired 108 items.

A total of 52 items were manufactured and repaired by the Vocational Plumbing Class. This provided additional practice and practical experience for the class.

The Vocational Painting and Decorating Class finished 33 items of household furniture on officers' custom orders, plus 10 items manufactured by the Vocational Carpenter Shop Class. In addition, this class finished 117 custom items of furniture for the Industrial Carpenter Shop. More practical experience has been gained by this class than by the class conducted in the preceding year.

The Vocational Carpenter Class has been engaged in the manufacture of various articles of furniture as practical projects. Upon completion, these items will be offered for sale to members of the staff. Such projects provided practical experience which otherwise would not have been gained.

From the time of inception of Vocational Training at Saskatchewan Penitentiary, October 1948, to the end of the fiscal year 1958-59, the total cost, in salaries, construction and maintenance of buildings, purchase of machinery, tools, and equipment, and other expenses, has been \$433,827.25. This figure does not include the Motor Transport Department which is under the supervision of the Chief Vocational Officer. The number of inmates who have graduated in Vocational Training since inception, is 289.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

During the past fiscal year, the Steward and his Assistants have again succeeded in maintaining a high standard of efficiency in the preparation and dispensing of meals. Seven staff members were assisted in their operation of the kitchen by forty-eight inmates who were employed as bakers, butchers, cooks, vegetable cleaners, and other capacities.

Our policy of providing opportunities for inmates to learn various trades under the Steward's supervision, was continued and met with good success. A number of inmates mastered the trades they chose to follow so far as we were able to instruct them with the machines and material at our disposal. The baking trade was by far the most popular, followed closely by the butchering trade.

Personal hygiene and kitchen sanitation are under constant surveillance. Inmates are required to take good care of their own personal cleanliness, and encouraged to make frequent use of the showers provided for them. The floors around the sinks and serving table, and in the washroom and garbage room have been a continual source of trouble. The dampness around these areas has caused peeling and breaking up of the surfaces, leaving much to be desired in appearance and sanitation. The situation is presently under investigation and it is hoped that a permanent solution will be found.

Records indicate that machinery, furnishings and tools purchased for the kitchen this year cost \$3,011.92. An additional sum of \$72.13 was spent for office furniture.

Farm produce including beets, cabbage, beans, cauliflower, cucumbers, onions, green peppers and tomatoes were processed to a total of 3,415½ gallons at a finished cost of \$574.41. Beef and pork was processed to cornbeef, bacon, fat and ham to a total of 18,188 pounds at a finished cost of \$3,246.15.

The penitentiary farm supplied the Steward with farm produce as follows:

Beef.....	43,534 lbs.....	\$13,060.20
Pork.....	64,766 lbs.....	9,067.24
Poultry.....	2,622 lbs.....	576.84
Hearts and Livers.....	1,536 lbs.....	291.84
Eggs.....	22,200 doz.....	6,660.00
Milk.....	33,321 gals.....	7,330.62
Vegetables.....	170,476 lbs.....	1,704.76
Potatoes.....	6,064 bus.....	1,819.20
Total.....		\$40,510.70

Total bread production amounted to 280,320 pounds at a cost of \$10,705.88. Cake and pastry production cost \$9,371.17.

723,948 meals were served on the line in the year under report, as compared to 633,306 meals served in the preceding fiscal year. The number of duty and revenue meals served to staff totalled 38,426.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Alcoholic Anonymous group continues to function energetically. We are happy to receive reports from ex-inmates indicating that they are continuing their A.A. association outside and successfully rehabilitating themselves. There is no doubt that it was their association with the penitentiary A.A. group which has resulted in the first steps to their re-establishment. I pay tribute to the members who faithfully visited the institution every Saturday.

The eighth annual inmate concert, held in conjunction with the A.C.T. and radio station C.K.B.I., Prince Albert, took place on November 29, 1958. From this concert, which was broadcasted, almost \$1,000.00 was raised for the A.C.T. Anti-T.B. Fund. The second concert was held December 13th and was attended by members of the staff, their families, and their friends. On these two nights, a total of 1,400 civilian guests watched a cast of approximately fifty inmates put on a well organized, inmate written, and inmate managed variety cast. These events provided inmate hobbyists, of which we have approximately 250, with an opportunity to dispose of many hobbycraft articles to the visiting guests for Christmas gifts. Hobbycraft sales amounted to in the neighbourhood of \$2,000.00.

Christmas donations to the local orphanage amounted to \$173.89. The campaign for donations, approved by the administration, was organized by the inmate recreation committee to accept voluntary contributions from the inmate body with a view to providing additional comforts to the children of the local orphanage. The money collected in this manner, was handed personally to the superintendent of the Prince Albert orphanage by the members of the recreation committee.

Hobbycraft sales for the past year reached an unprecedented high. Workmanship was maintained on a repeated high standard and is reflected in the yearly sales amounting to \$22,742.60.

The prison publication "The Pathfinder" continues to operate satisfactorily. The inmate written, inmate managed magazine has an average paid up list of 650 subscribers. Indications point to further increases in subscriptions in the year ahead.

CONCLUSION

I wish to express my sincere thanks to members of the Former Remission Service, National Parole Board, social welfare agencies, public organizations, and the citizens who participated in the treatment activities of this institution. I am most grateful to members of my staff for their continued loyalty, co-operation, and devotion to duty. In conclusion, allow me to express my sincere appreciation to yourself and other Commission staff members for your advice and guidance throughout the year.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

V. S. J. RICHMOND, *Warden*

The total inmate population on register as of March 31, 1959, was 445, including two inmates out of Penitentiary, one inmate being in the Ontario Hospital, and one inmate being treated for tuberculosis at the Ongwanada Sanatorium, Kingston. The inmate movement during the year was as follows:

Received by transfer:

From Kingston Penitentiary.....	296
From St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	4
Ticket-of-Leave Violator.....	2
Total.....	302

Discharged:

By expiration of sentence.....	179
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	42
By Unconditional Release.....	16
By Transfer.....	60
By Release to Provincial Authorities.....	1
Total.....	298

One inmate who made good his escape from this institution on November 6th, 1957, was captured by the Hamilton City Police on January 9th, 1959, and returned to Penitentiary on the 17th of February 1959.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The Penitentiary Physician is happy to report that there was no serious accidents or illness during the fiscal year. The hospital admission rate was comparable with other years: intestinal infections, respiratory infections, sprains and minor fractures accounted for most of the admissions. Fifteen inmates were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary for major surgery and all made excellent recoveries. There were 112 roetgenologic examinations during the year and approximately 25 electrocardiograms taken; all electrocardiograms were taken at Kingston Penitentiary and interpreted by Dr. J. E. Gibson at this institution.

Dr. Maurice O'Connor, Penitentiary Psychiatrist resigned during the summer of 1958 after many years of conscientious service with the inmate population. Dr. George Scott assumed the duties of Psychiatrist on the resignation of Dr. O'Connor, and with the assistance of his associates, Dr. G. Wager and Dr. I. Kerr, has been conducting Psychological Rehabilitation Classes weekly in addition to the regular psychiatric services.

Dr. T. F. Rutherford, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist handled all necessary cases, and during his absence through illness during the Summer and Fall of 1958, Drs. J. G. McBroom and G. B. MacPherson performed these duties on all cases referred to them.

The services of Dr. R. C. Burr, Radiotherapist and Dr. C. W. E. Danby, Dermatologist were called upon for consultation and treatment on many difficult cases throughout the year. Dr. H. W. Dunlop, Surgeon at Kingston Penitentiary performed all major surgery for our institution and his help during the riot of August 17th, 1958, was very much appreciated.

Sanitation of a very high standard continues to be maintained throughout the institution. The food served to the inmate population during the year has been of excellent quality and adequate quantity and the Steward and his assistance are again to be commended for their extra efforts put forward during the past year.

Dr. R. M. Werry has been performing an excellent job on the dental care of the inmate population since January 1959. Dr. Werry was appointed Dentist on the retirement after many years excellent service of Dr. R. P. Millan. Dr. T. W. Warner continues to perform all inmate Custom dental treatment.

The Travelling Chest Clinic again visited the institution during the year, 111 officers and 443 inmates were x-rayed. As a result of this survey one inmate was admitted to the Ongwanada Sanatorium for treatment and has progressed very favourably. All recommendations for chest re-checks and tuberculin testing are being carried out as directed.

The Canadian Red Cross Society Blood Clinic visited the institution on two occasions during the year and there were a total of 509 donors.

Hospital admissions during the year totalled 214 with the total of days lost by inmates hospitalized being 1,786. Twenty-eight inmates were transferred to the Kingston Penitentiary Psychiatric Ward for treatment on the recommendation of the Penitentiary Psychiatrist.

The general health of the staff has been good with the total of days lost being 1,140, with 357 officers reporting ill for duty. Chief Keeper W. Downton has been off duty since August 17th, 1958, with a case of peripheral vascular disease which has necessitated the amputation of one leg. Instructor J. J. Cassidy was treated surgically for Duodenal Ulcer and Assistant Hospital Officer Elliott for perforation of the Stomach, both have made complete recoveries. There were 11 accidents to officers during the year with 37 days being lost.

The operation of the Hospital Department at this institution continues to be run in an excellent manner and Dr. J. E. Gibson and his staff are to be commended.

CLASSIFICATION

The work of this department continues to increase as in the past few years. Classification Officer Chabot and his staff are still functioning in a very efficient manner.

There was an increase of 379 interviews during the past fiscal year, this was largely due to almost double the interviews requested by the inmates themselves. This reflects a greater confidence on the part of the inmates in the staff of the Classification Department.

The number of interviews conducted by the staff of the Classification Department during the fiscal year totalled 2,727; this is an increase of almost 700 from the previous year.

During the past fiscal year the Treatment Team has continued to administer the treatment and training program of the institution in a highly satisfactory manner. The Classification Officer continues as secretary of the team with the Deputy Warden as coordinator.

During the past fiscal year Mr. W. F. McCabe, representative of the John Howard Society in Kingston, continued to visit the prison as representative of his organization. Mr. McCabe is to be commended for his tireless efforts on behalf of the inmate population, especially after May 1st, 1958, when he lost the services of his assistant, Mr. J. C. Nadeau. There were 135 inmates interviewed by Mr. McCabe during the year prior to their discharge.

Mr. C. C. Brooks, Special Placement Officer of the National Employment Service conducted 220 interviews with inmates due for release. Mr. Brooks was as generous as ever with his time and efforts as in the past.

Classification Officer Rynasko attended P.O.T.C. No. 77 at Penitentiary Staff College during the year. The Classification Officers continued as members of the Work Board, Vocational Selection Committee and Grading Committee.

Many visitors were escorted on tours of the institution. To the mutual advantage of all concerned, a closer collaboration was enjoyed between this department and the Psychiatrist, Dr. Scott, and on occasions actual case discussions were held with Dr. Scott on problem cases.

The Classification Department continues to receive the wholehearted cooperation of the entire staff.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Religious services were held in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels each Sunday throughout the year, also special services conducted on all Holy Days. One Service each month is on a voluntary basis and the percentage of inmates attending is very high.

Due to the fact that Easter came twice during the fiscal year, two Missions were held in the Roman Catholic Chapel. Early in April 1958 Reverend P. H. Hoppe, S.J., of Regiopolis College, Kingston, who is an ever popular and devoted missionary, preached to the men for four days. The great majority of the inmates were present and made their Easter Duty at the conclusion of the Mission. The same can be said of the second Mission, preached by Reverend Henry F. Smeaton, S.J., of Loyola College, Montreal. This Mission terminated on Easter Sunday, March 28th, 1959, with the same favourable results as the one a year previous. Both these missionaries are the best available and both the officers and inmates who attended were loud in their praise. As usual, assistance was rendered by Regiopolis College in preparing the men for their Easter Holy Communion.

On both Easter Sundays of the year High Mass was sung with all its splendour and beauty. F. McCue and Mr. Mulroney assisted the choir, and the full chapel of inmates responded with close attention and devotion.

Regular Services have been conducted in the Protestant Chapel each Sunday as well as special services. Missionary services were conducted during the year by Reverend Peter Street and Reverend Alex Wakeling, these were very well attended and gave special import to the Season of Lent and an inspiration and challenge to a great many.

Easter Communion was held on Easter Saturday and the choir of the Protestant Chapel sang a full choral service which marked the new plan of putting the service by itself. The attendance was excellent. Mr. H. Birchall continues to do an excellent job as organist and choir leader, despite the fact that quite a number of the choir have been released.

Both chaplains continue to give lectures to officers on courses at Penitentiary Staff College. Officers are very interested in the Chaplains' lectures and both Chaplains have been assured that their talks are very much appreciated.

Daily interviews are conducted by both Chaplains with inmates requesting interviews, also instruction classes and Bible Courses take place regularly.

Chaplains continue to attend each meeting of the Treatment Team and feel that the team is doing an excellent job in the treatment program.

The Alcoholics Anonymous group is still doing good work and the organization has been very well run during the past year under the sponsorship of the Chaplains. Reports from former members who have been released are very encouraging.

A number of home visits to inmates' families were conducted during the year by the Chaplains and much valuable information was received concerning individual inmates and their problems. In a great many cases a better family relationship has been brought about by the Chaplains' visit to the homes of inmates' relatives.

The Chaplains continue to take all discharged inmates to the train or bus on day of discharge. This has been found to have a good effect on the inmate as the Chaplains can give them good sound advice on their plans for rehabilitation.

Brigadier Mercer of the Salvation Army continues to give valuable help and service to any inmate seeking his advice.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The following issues of books and other reading material was made during the fiscal year.

Fiction and Bound Volumes.....	28,182
Non-Fiction Books.....	10,587
Institutional Magazines.....	43,946
Private Subscriptions.....	798
Newspapers.....	31,414
Technical Books.....	922
School Books.....	1,153

The above summary shows the number of units of reading and study material issued and delivered to the cells. Each inmate is granted the privilege of receiving from the Library, weekly, the following:

- Three (3) Fiction books or bound volumes of magazines.
- Two (2) Non-fiction books.
- Three (3) Institutional magazines.
- Technical and educational books as desired.

All books and bound volumes are kept in good condition through the efforts of the Book Binding Department attached to the Library.

New fiction and non-fiction books purchased this year totalled 144 and 408 educational and technical books were purchased and added to the library. There were 167 institutional magazine subscriptions placed during the year, this included weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, bi-monthly and quarterly subscriptions.

The disturbance in August 1958 entailed a great amount of extra work for the library staff. Every cell and cubicle had to be visited and all School and Library property removed. All books had to be checked against their numbers to determine the titles that were missing. After check had been made the number of missing books through fire and other means totalled 1,008.

The average daily attendance at regular school classes during the year was 18.6 and of the 16 candidates who wrote Entrance Examinations, 9 were successful in passing, 2 obtaining honours. Certificates were issued to successful candidates.

During the year 98 inmates entered school and 53 left. With the opening of School in the fall, classes were held in the afternoons as well as the mornings. Each group, attended School 2 half days per week.

The percentage of inmate population engaged in correspondence courses was 28.12 per cent and during the year 3,123 exercises were recorded. During the year 22 courses were completed.

Being without the services of an Assistant Schoolteacher for most of the fiscal year, this Department could not find the time necessary for a series of lectures given during past years.

The School and Library Department suffered greatly with the resignation of Assistant Schoolteacher F. J. McAllister during 1958. An officer with his qualifications and abilities will be most difficult to replace. Schoolteacher C. Hogeboom is to be commended for the manner in which he has carried on despite the help of an assistant.

RECREATION AND DIVERSION

Due to the disturbance which took place at this institution on August 17th, 1958, our recreation and diversion activities were curtailed from that date.

Before the disturbance took place two (2) four(4) team leagues of baseball competed regularly each Saturday afternoon and Sundays with the usual play-off games at the end of the schedule. During the baseball period seven (7) outside teams play against inmate teams.

Other games indulged in by the inmate population were as follows:

Handball—Darts—Weight Lifting—Body Building—Touch Rugby—Horse-shoes—Volleyball—Tennis—Soccer—Table Tennis.

Our annual Field Day was held on the 1st of July 1958 and a good time was had by all participants and spectators alike.

Up to the date of the disturbance diversion periods were held on six (6) nights of each week from 1830 to 2030 hours. On such nights inmates are permitted to play cards, chess, checkers, etc.; any inmate not wishing to participate were permitted to converse or study.

During the year twenty-one (21) selected films have been shown on Sunday afternoons and from the 6th of December 1958 we have shown at least 75 films of educational and special interest on Saturday afternoons.

An orchestra has been formed and they practice twice weekly and the interest is gradually increasing.

Two concerts were arranged by Mr. J. Woodhouse, one local talent and one from Toronto; these were greatly enjoyed by the entire inmate population.

Gradually recreational activities are being brought back to normal. An Inmate Sports Committee has been voted in and with our help it is hoped that next year will be our best year of sports.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Due to the disturbance which took place at this institution on August 17th, 1958, many of our work projects were forced to be curtailed due to the re-construction of buildings destroyed in the fire.

The re-construction of our Dormitory B-5 which received minor damage during the disturbance was completed by the manufacture and replacing of two windows, 200 sq. ft. of siding, two junction boxes and the complete painting of the interior.

Dormitory B-6 was completely destroyed. Work was started immediately after the disturbance on this building and was completed and occupied in November 1958.

Fire damage to Change Room was mainly to the roof. Carpenters replaced 900 sq. ft. of laminated deck, 287 lights of glass was replaced in windows and 300 sq. ft. of floor tile was replaced in the office of this building. Interior walls of the office and shoe shop were painted.

Fire loss to the Paint Shop consisted of the complete destruction of the suspended ceiling and damage to the north gable end. This building was re-constructed and occupied in December 1958.

Carpenter Shop C-11 was half destroyed during the disturbance. This building was re-constructed and back to normal condition by January 1959.

The Prison of Isolation was completely demolished with the exception of the steel cages which required major repairs. This temporary building has been completely re-built and painted.

Repairs due to the disturbance were carried out on Workshops C-14 and C-15.

In April 1958 work was continued on the North Boundary Wall and in July after completion of seven panels, consisting of 3,753 sq. ft. of cut stone, the last 98 ft. of cap was formed and poured.

Construction of Vocational Building C-7 was continued in April 1958. This building was occupied in March 1959.

Construction of the Cattle Barn continued from the previous fiscal year, construction was held up during the winter months as no heating units had been installed. It is considered at the end of March 31, 1959 this building is 67 per cent complete.

Construction of Greenhouse Building F-29 was commenced in April 1958. As of March 31, 1958, it is considered this project is 50 per cent complete.

Construction of Vocational Building C-17 was commenced in May 1958. Due to pressure of re-construction of damaged buildings and maintenance, work on this project ceased in August, and as at the end of the fiscal year only 10% of this building is complete.

Construction of an Outpost Tower was commenced during the fiscal year and as of March 31, 1959, is 90% complete.

Construction of three silos was commenced this year under the supervision of civilian help, this project was considered to be 96% completed by October 1958.

Construction of Milk House F-28 was started late in the Fall of 1958 but due to severe weather conditions this past winter, construction on this project was postponed until Spring.

A road running East and West, South of the new barn and also the barn yard was paved this year; 6,392 gallons of colas were sprayed for this project. On repairs to existing roads during the year 1,618 gallons of colas were sprayed.

An extensive program of painting was carried out this year. Painting of the interior and exterior of Automotive Building was commenced in June and completed in July. The Main Gate and corridor in building A-1 was painted in July. The interior of Tenement H-4 was re-decorated commencing in May and completed in June. One hundred and twenty gallons of fire retardent paint were applied to the ceilings of workshops C-6, C-14 and C-15. Corridor KC-2 north of the main kitchen was painted.

Operations at our Quarry were only carried out for nine months of the fiscal year due to severe weather conditions. Approximately 1,635 sq. ft. of dimension stone were delivered to the stoneshed, 3,321 cu. yds. of crushed rock were quarried and crushed for use on our road building program and concrete work on buildings, 1,756 cu. yds. of shale were hauled and used as fill on our roads, 821 cu. yds. of stone fines were hauled to the cement plant for use in the manufacture of concrete blocks.

MECHANICAL SUPERVISORS DEPARTMENT

This department has maintained and serviced all trucks and other gasoline operated machines and tractors during the year. It has also serviced machinery, tractors and other equipment attached to other departments throughout the institution.

Our construction program entailed the use of all the heavy equipment from this department.

Maintenance to all roads on the reserve has been carried out during the year, also the upkeep and improvement of the ornamental grounds entailed the use of equipment attached to this department.

All trucks and other equipment attached to this department has been regularly inspected, cleaned and greased during the past year, also all minor repairs completed.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

During the fiscal year the following courses continued in operation: Motor Vehicle Repair, Machine Shop Practice, Sheet-metal, Electrical, Plumbing and Steamfitting, Carpentry, Brickmasonry and part-time Barbering. This year 85 inmates enrolled in vocational courses and of these 48 trainees graduated and were issued certificates. Twenty six trainees were dropped from courses due to different causes and 9 trainees were released before graduation.

The total number of graduates of vocational training courses released during the fiscal year was 46, which gives a total of 485 graduates released since the start of vocational training eleven years ago.

In our part-time barbering course only a small number of trainees are employed in the shop for the minimum three year apprenticeship period required before a test may be given. The majority of our trainees leave the institution before becoming eligible for examination, but they are all granted credits if they follow the trade upon release.

The tenth annual graduation ceremony was held on Monday, October 6, 1958, with the following presentations being made:

Certificates of Merit to Vocational Graduates.....	33
Certificates of Merit mailed to released Graduates.....	11
Entrance Certificates to graduates of Grade VIII.....	8
American Society of Tool Engineers Scholarship.....	1
Total Presentation.....	53

In addition to Assistant Commissioner J. A. McLaughlin who is always with us on these occasions we were pleased and honoured to have the company of Mr. D. C. McNeill, Director of Apprenticeship, Province of Ontario; Mr. A. M. Kirkpatrick, Executive Director, John Howard Society of Ontario, and Mr. Ken Smith, President, Kingston Builders' Exchange as our principal speaker, also many distinguished civilian guests. Mr. Smith had a message of particular interest for the graduating classes and those starting training, speaking from the point of view of the employer of labour in the building construction field, mentioning what the employer expected from the employee and what the employee could expect in return for his services. Mr. McNeill and Mr. Kirkpatrick also spoke briefly on this occasion.

This year has been a particularly good one from the point of view of Motor Vehicle Repair training. As a result of examinations by officials of the Department of Labour of Ontario the following recognitions were obtained:

Provincial Certificate of Qualification in Motor Vehicle Repairer, Branch "A".....	3
Motor Vehicle Repair 3½ year credit.....	2
Motor Vehicle Repair 3 year credit.....	3
Motor Vehicle Repair 2½ year credit.....	3
Motor Vehicle Repair 2 year credit.....	1
Motor Vehicle Repair 1½ year credit.....	2
Motor Vehicle Repair 1 year credit.....	1
Total.....	15

One trainee started his initial training and completed his full apprenticeship with the institution training in this trade. All graduates in all stages of their apprenticeship are given credits upon release and placed in the trade upon release under authority of the Department of Labour of Ontario. The interest of the Director of Apprenticeship for Ontario and our local Inspector in setting up and maintaining this excellent arrangement has been invaluable.

The co-operation between the after care agencies and the vocational training department has continued to be effective with good results being obtained. Again a series of lectures and discussions by representatives of the John Howard Society

and National Employment Service was held with all vocational classes and the time spent indicated it was well spent and valuable information obtained by the trainees.

There was one addition to the vocational training staff this year with the creation of the position of Instructor Welder Vocational, this was filled by Mr. W. H. Parks who comes to us with many years of experience in the trade and a keen desire to teach his trade to the inmates.

Again this year there was considerable activity in the area of staff training throughout the year, ranging from full time P.O.T. Courses to local department staff meetings. Four officers attended a P.O.T.C. at Penitentiary Officers' Training College at Calderwood. A number of instructors were granted permission by the Commissioner of Penitentiaries during the year to attend functions pertaining to their individual trades. These functions and courses have proven invaluable in broadening our instructors knowledge and keeping them up to date in the new training methods. Many formal staff meetings were held during the year, it has been our endeavour to have at least one formal meeting each month. These meetings are very valuable in permitting free expression and interchange of ideas.

A considerable amount of work was carried on in the industrial shops of the vocational department during the fiscal year. The maintenance section of the garage was particularly busy during the winter months on both Institutional and outside contract work for the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. In addition to more detailed repair work and overhaul jobs, routine preventive maintenance was carried out on our own vehicles as well as others from Kingston Penitentiary and Joyceville Institution.

Repairs to officers privately owned motor vehicles have been carried out when time permitted. This means trainees are ensured of an opportunity to practice their trade on a basis closely in line with what will be expected of them following release. This fact is taken into consideration by the Department of Labour examiners when recommending credits towards apprenticeship time spent in the trade.

Industrial work in the maintenance Machine Shop followed the usual pattern with all normal requirements of the Institution being satisfactorily met, and various jobs being done for other departments and institutions. Work was carried out in the moulding and machining of aluminum, including the production of ball-feet, top pieces, radio head-set parts. The opportunity to carry on this work was much appreciated as it provides a useful addition to the knowledge and skill of our trainees.

The year as a whole can be considered to have been reasonably successful in the vocational training department. Many trainees used their time to excellent advantage with tangible results. Present courses were well filled at the commencement of training in October 1959 and the academic preparation of applicants was of a better standard than in most previous years.

In the area of academic achievement pre-requisite to trade training it must be borne in mind that the Ontario Provincial requirement of at least Grade VIII standing in a minimum and in several trades it is presently suggested and may soon be mandatory that Grade 10 would more nearly meet present day needs of increased complexity of trade skills and knowledge. With this thought in mind we must look to the future of our vocational training with the thought that more adequate academic preparation will be required before training is undertaken, also every effort must be made to keep our courses up-to-date and in line with outside industry. It is only in this way that our graduates will be prepared to compete on the labour market upon their release.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Chief Engineer H. Hamnes and his staff have continued throughout the fiscal year to function very efficiently in the maintenance of the Power Plant, heating and plumbing systems, electrical systems, fire fighting equipment, and also have given fire lectures at regular intervals during the year.

The Steam Plant generated and distributed steam throughout the institution for heating and process work, consuming 4,106.66 tons of coal; this was a slight decrease from the previous year of 40 tons.

Water for this institution was supplied by Kingston Penitentiary to our underground reservoirs. It was distributed by our pumping system and was given a booster dose of chlorine when passing through our pumps. Monthly water samples were taken and tested by the Provincial health authorities and no harmful contamination was found during the year.

Following the disturbance at this institution in August 1958 many reconstruction projects were completed by this department. These included the complete renewal of electrical and plumbing facilities in building C-15; replacement of all electrical power and lighting, heating and plumbing facilities in Carpenter shop C-11; complete installation of all electrical, heating and plumbing facilities in Paint shop C-10 and Prison of Isolation.

Dormitory B-6 which was completely destroyed required re-installation of all electrical, plumbing and heating equipment and a great deal of replacement to equipment in Dormitory B-5 was required.

Damage to electrical equipment in Change Room was repaired and this department was back in operation within two weeks after the disturbance.

New construction projects included the wiring, plumbing, heating and sewer installations in Vocational building C-7; extension of electrical and water supply to new Dairy barn F-27 completed; permanent electrical services were located underground to the North East Tower, Brooder House and permanent Hot-beds.

Firefighting equipment, destroyed during the disturbance has been replaced and all other equipment has been tested and maintained as required. Running repairs were made to all utilities throughout the prison to ensure operating efficiency.

A fairly heavy maintenance schedule was set up for the Power House which included the replacement of some tubes in no. 2 boiler; new F.D. damper for No. 2 and No. 3 boilers; complete overhaul to B.L.M. clutches for No. 2 and No. 3 draft fans; removal of buckets and overhaul to drives of coal elevator; internal scraping and painting of coal bunker; routine overhaul to pumps, ash handling system and other power house auxiliaries.

Throughout the year no major breakdowns were experienced and reasonable operating efficiency was maintained.

STOREKEEPERS DEPARTMENT

The large amount of construction under way which includes the new barn and milk house, also the damage caused by fire during the disturbances in August 1958 has necessitated a great deal of material and supplies being handled by the Stores of this institution. During the year 278 Freight Cars came into our siding and were unloaded; this is an increase of 77 cars over the previous year, also transport deliveries have increased accordingly. Outgoing shipments by rail totalled 19 cars for Kingston Penitentiary and 1 for this institution. Our rail siding has again proved its worth to an even greater extent with much of the heavy bulky freight being shipped directly to the Stores building, thereby saving time and the use of the Penitentiary vehicles.

The gasoline consumption for the fiscal year 1958-59 was 20,045 gallons. This is an increase of 206 gallons over the previous fiscal year and represents the increased projects.

FARMING OPERATIONS

A very good year was experienced by our farm department under the able supervision of Farm Manager B. G. Clark and Farm Instructor W. R. Patterson. Weather conditions were quite favourable and our crops were very good.

The hay crop was very similar to the previous year with 250 acres being sown and producing 500 tons of hay. The quality of the hay was exceptionally good, the hay shelter, horse barn and beef barns were filled to capacity and 100 tons were stored in outside stacks, approximately 100 tons will be on hand when the beef cattle are turned out for summer pasturing.

Approximately 180 tons of grain were produced during the year; this included wheat, oats, barley; this was an increase of approximately 35 tons over the previous year.

There was a very good crop of vegetables grown during the year under the supervision of Guard Fieldman Stevenson. This officer has done an outstanding job in the growing of vegetables over the past few years and is to be commended for his efforts. The root cellars were filled to capacity when the vegetable crop was harvested. There was a surplus of winter cabbage, carrots, beets and onions; some of the surplus was sold to Kingston Penitentiary and the remainder put through the root cutter and used as feed for the beef cattle. The irrigation system has proven to be a great asset to the vegetable production.

A good year has been experienced in the poultry house. The chicks purchased the previous year were of a very good variety and this year the same breed were purchased. A total of 25,833½ doz. eggs were produced this year with 14,821 doz. being used at this institution and 11,012½ doz. being sold to Kingston Penitentiary. With a few changes in the ventilating system of the poultry house we hope to better our production by at least 15 per cent next year. This will enable us to have ample eggs for Kingston Penitentiary, Joyceville Institution and our own institution. With the new treated Chick Starter we are now purchasing, we do not expect a coccidiosis disease in our young birds this season. It is our intention of disposing of the hens at an early date this year so as to make room for the pullets by the end of August 1959.

As there is no need for horse power on our farm now, all our draught horses have been disposed of. We only have two light horses on our books; one of these is going quite lame and will have to be disposed of soon and the other has heaves and will probably have to be disposed of. It is our intention to only keep one horse in the future and this will be for scout patrol duties.

Approximately the same acreage of land was ploughed as the previous year; some of the fields ploughed the previous year were seeded down and other fields were ploughed out of sod. There is roughly 270 acres to be seeded to grain crops during the coming year. This year 74.3 acres of new property was purchased; this land has been cleaned and existing fences torn down. About 30 acres will be worked and the remainder is to be used for pasture land.

Again this year cattle was purchased from outside sources for the beef requirements of Kingston Penitentiary and this institution. A total of 364 cattle was slaughtered at this institution during the year; 143,118 lbs. being sold to Kingston Penitentiary and 54,545 lbs. being used at this institution. At the end of the fiscal year we had 96 beef cattle on our books.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

This department has operated very efficiently during the past year under the supervision of Steward McLeod and his four assistants. During the year all assistant stewards attended a six week course at the Penitentiary Staff College; this training has been of immense value to these officers in the carrying out of their duties, particularly in the handling of the inmates. It has also given these officers more confidence in themselves.

During the year 230,137 lbs. of bread and 7,672 lbs. of buns were produced in our Bake Shop, also all pastries and cakes.

The following quantities of meats totalling 26,433 lbs. were processed during the year:

	<i>lbs.</i>
Bacon.....	5,065
Hock Loaf.....	3,160
Pressed Ham.....	6,313
Sausages.....	11,895

The addition to the equipment of the Steward's Department of another deep fryer has greatly added to the cooking facilities; also the new electric toaster has doubled the output of breakfast toast.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

A total of 25 officers attended Training Courses conducted at Penitentiary Officers Training College, Kingston, in the following categories:

General Courses.....	14
Administration Courses.....	3
Clothing Conference.....	4
Vocational Instructors Course.....	4

Approximately 68 per cent of our staff have received training courses at the Training College to date.

A total of 7 officers attended courses and trade meetings, etc., during the year.

Six officers enrolled for correspondence courses in "The Theory of Office Management".

Monthly meeting of Industrial and Vocational Instructors continued under the direction of the Chief Trade Instructor and the Chief Vocational Instructor; these covered such subjects as work projects, safety procedures, estimates and inmate administration, etc.

Monthly fire fighting demonstrations, lectures and films were conducted by the Chief Engineer and his staff, covering such subjects as fire fighting equipment, hose coupling, reel handling, etc.

An annual rifle and revolver competition was held with over 97 per cent of our staff taking part.

In-Service Training classes slipped somewhat during the fiscal year, mainly due to the fact that our Chief Keeper W. Downton was absent due to illness; this made it necessary for Mr. E. C. Atkins who had been conducting the in-service training classes to act as Chief Keeper; with this added burden it left him very little time to conduct classes. On February 1st, 1959, Guard Grade 2 W. Westlake was appointed as I.S.T.O. and since then to the end of the fiscal year 20 officers have been given instruction in part one of In-Service Training. This portion includes (1) Penitentiary Act; (2) Officers' Handbook; (3) Routine Orders; (4) Standing orders.

A Conference of Keepers was held for two days at the institution in February of this year. The prime objective of this conference was to develop a more

standardized method of operation and by so doing increase the operating efficiency of the staff. During the period of March 2-5 most of the Guards Grade 2 were assembled for a conference and discussion was on the topics taken up at the Keepers' Conference.

A greater interest has been taken in the use of the officers' library and there has been a marked interest in the number of books taken out on loan.

GENERAL REMARKS

During the fiscal year there were 5 resignations from the staff of this institution and 2 officers were retired to promote efficiency. Six new officers were taken on strength during the year.

Deputy Warden H. Field was retired due to age during the past year. Mr. Field had spent over 35 years of faithful and meritorious service in the Service.

Principal Keeper F. Smith was promoted to Deputy Warden on October 15, 1958, and Keeper E. C. Atkins was promoted to Principal Keeper on November 1, 1958. Clerk to Chief Keeper W. Westlake was transferred to Guard Grade 2 in charge of In-Service-Training on February 1, 1959.

Two officers were transferred to this institution from Kingston Penitentiary during the fiscal year: Assistant Steward Gordon and Farm Manager Clark. Also one Fireman, F. H. Lawrence, and one Guard, J. E. Doyle, were transferred from this institution to the Joyceville Institution.

Up to the date of the disturbance which took place at this institution during 1958 and also since that date the inmate moral and conduct has been excellent. Most of the recreational facilities and diversions have been restored to the inmate population and would seem to be very much appreciated by the inmate population as a whole.

Appreciation is given to the John Howard Society, National Employment Service, Salvation Army and the National Film Board for the part they have played during the year in the rehabilitation program.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to my staff in general, for their loyalty and co-operation during the past year.

FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE

J. B. MARTINEAU, *Director*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

On Register April 1, 1958.....	369
<i>Received</i>	
By transfer from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	360
Total.....	729
<i>Discharged</i>	
By expiry of sentence.....	102
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	169
By unconditional release.....	7
By transfer.....	38
Total.....	316
On Register March 31st, 1959.....	413
made up of 412 Canadians and 1 foreign born Italian.	

The average daily population was 409, an increase of 65 in comparison with last year.

The average age of the population on register at the end of the fiscal year was 19. It was made up as follows:

30 to 39 years.....	10
25 to 29 years.....	25
21 to 24 years.....	110

The remaining 268 (65 per cent) belonged in the following age groups:

20 years.....	48
19 years.....	62
18 years.....	63
17 years.....	55
16 years.....	29
15 years.....	11

There were 95 in the age group 15-17, compared with 73 for the previous year.

With the exclusion of inmates transferred back to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 169, or 61 per cent, benefited by conditional release under the Ticket-of-Leave Act. This is an increase of 4 per cent in comparison with last year and an average of 62.6 per cent for the 7-year period since the inauguration of the institution.

STAFF

Our authorized establishment of staff was increased to a total of 212 officers, by the addition of 2 Senior Clerk Stenographers, 1 Bookkeeper and 2 Vocational Training Instructors. One Assistant Steward was upgraded to Senior Assistant Steward; 1 custodial officer was promoted to Assistant Hospital Officer; one Clerk to the Assistant Director was appointed Bookkeeper. Three supervisors were promoted from Grade 1 to Grade 2, and 1 Supervisor Grade 2 was promoted to Senior Supervisor.

During the year, 29 officers were added to the staff. Twenty were struck off strength for various reasons: this included the transfer of 7 custodial officers to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for posting to Valleyfield Camp.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

The 29 officers taken on strength during the fiscal year were given a 2-week induction training period.

Eleven other officers attended courses at the Penitentiary Staff College, as follows:

POTC No.	Type	Officers attending
72	Clothing Course-Conference.....	1
73	Vocational Training Instructors.....	4
74	Regular.....	2
75	Regular.....	2
76	Administration.....	2

Seventeen officers enrolled in the Civil Service Correspondence Course in "Theory of Office Management".

During the fall of 1958, all custodial officers on strength attended four 3-hour courses, outside working hours, at the rate of one course per week for four successive weeks. These courses dealt with:

- Old and new concepts of crime
- Duties and responsibilities of custodial staff
- Successful human relations
- Collaboration
- Definition of Discipline
- Segregation

This meant a total of 180 compensatory days of leave had to be granted to the custodial staff attending.

Our miniature rifle range is in use every evening during weekdays, one evening being reserved for staff members of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. A large proportion of our staff is affiliated with the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Marksmen Association. To improve their marksmanship, they practise their hobby regularly. The benefits of regular and systematic shooting were particularly evidenced last spring, when the average score of 200 officers rose to 92.7 per cent.

When staff training was initiated by Headquarters in 1948, the total penitentiary staffs consisted of approximately 1000 officers. Staff training facilities were firmly established in 1952, when the Penitentiary Staff College started operating. Since then some 50 regular courses or conferences have been given to possibly 1000 officers. However, a large proportion of my personnel (who are practically all of French Canadian origin) have not had the advantage of benefiting by this type of formal training, partly because of the language handicap, even though they are all bilingual.

The total Penitentiary staffs now likely exceed 2,000 officers. At the present time, the combined personnel of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, the Federal Training Centre and Valleyfield Camp comprises more than 680 officers. This number will increase substantially, when the third institution now under construction will start operating, likely next year.

The 2-week induction training period, given to officers when taken on strength, is far from being adequate and sufficient insofar as custodial officers are concerned. Such training period must be so limited, because a number of posts remain unmanned during that time, and administration, security and custody are correspondingly affected to a degree. The definite need for a longer period of initial in-service training has been felt right along.

Unless the training facilities at the Penitentiary Staff College are expanded and provision is made for the training of the personnel of the Quebec Institutions in their mother tongue, I feel that we are gradually reaching the time when, because of the local growth of the staff and the language handicap of French speaking officers, it will become absolutely necessary to establish permanent facilities in this Province, for the intensive training of the whole staff in general, and of custodial officers in particular.

STORES DEPARTMENT

The volume of business in this department has been practically identical to last year's. Deliveries were exceptionally good and very few purchase orders had to be carried over, except those covering requisitions raised either in February or March for unforeseen or last minute requirements. The validity and soundness of the expediting system introduced last year, and briefly mentioned in my previous annual report, has been evidenced throughout the year.

Stocktaking was carried out in all departments, between the months of September and March. Materials stored in the central stores were systematically and regularly checked by the storemen during the year, with highly satisfactory results. This is obvious, when considering that out of a total inventory of \$448,641.42, shortages only amounted to \$747.00, this including 5 items exceeding \$25.00 each and which involved a shortage of \$215.26. Stock cards are compared with Kardex records periodically by the bookkeepers. Invoices are processed and posted to the Kardex cards as received. Three survey boards were held in the course of the year.

Re-fuelling of all vehicles is handled by the stores department. There were 635 issues, 4,716 gallons of gasoline being distributed in the process.

The extension of the lumber shed, completed during the summer of 1958, has proven a definite improvement. It is now possible to place all lumber under shelter. This extension, besides being used for the storage of building materials, also serves as storage space for other supplies and equipment, which would overcrowd the available space in the stores building.

Car-heaters outlets provided on the North West side of the building, for the protection of staff and visitors' cars during the winter months, have been deeply appreciated by all concerned. The painting of the stores floors has proven a definite improvement for the maintenance of the building.

903 acceptances were issued by the Purchasing Agent, and 725 purchase orders were made out locally; 386 standard requisitions were prepared and submitted; 2,951 invoices were processed; 6,004 delivery notes were issued.

Goods in the value of \$264,045.49 were received, while \$278,015.81 represented the value of goods, equipment and supplies issued by the central stores. The year's total transactions amounted to \$542,061.80, or just about the same as last year's. The inventory figures, at the end of the fiscal year, were \$448,641.42, or a decrease of some 10 per cent in comparison with the previous year.

I have frequently represented in the past the essentiality of an additional storeman for the efficient and adequate transit of equipment, stores and supplies in this department. Both my storekeeper and I acknowledge with thanks the creation of a new position, effective April 1st, 1959; this will adequately fill a long felt need.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

As a result of the constant fluctuation of the inmate population, and because of the paucity of newcomers with previous kitchen work experience, the frequent replacement of inmates assigned to the Steward's department presents a constant problem. However, with the active co-operation of the Classification Board, (of which he is a member) the Steward manages to maintain his full complement of kitchen helpers and, in spite of these numerous changes, standards of kitchen operations have been regularly maintained at a very satisfactory level. Notwithstanding these numerous changes, inmates primarily interested in kitchen work are trained by the steward and his assistants in the several skills of the trade, and a number of such inmates readily qualify for and secure, upon release, employment as assistant-cooks.

The importance of sanitation and cleanliness is duly appreciated by the kitchen staff, who impress this basic requirement upon all inmates employed in this department. Utensils, pots and pans are thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed after each meal. All floors are washed three times a day. Heavy equipment is cleaned immediately after being used, and machinery is checked regularly, maintained and repainted as necessary. Refrigerators are cleaned every day. The walls and ceiling of the whole kitchen were washed twice during the year. Garbage is taken outside the kitchen after each meal, and is removed either to the piggery or to the incinerator every day.

The general cleanliness and personal appearance of inmates are checked constantly by the kitchen staff. All inmates employed in the kitchen are called upon to take a shower at least three times a week. In addition, shower facilities are also available in the kitchen proper. Clothing is changed daily, and oftener when necessary.

The weekly preventive maintenance programme is carried out regularly with satisfactory results, which are observed and noted on the occasion of the monthly inspection of this department.

In the course of the year, the Steward has implemented new food ideas, resulting in variation in the menus: this has been duly appreciated by both the inmate population and the personnel.

Kitchen equipment and small wares were purchased during the year at a total cost of \$1,557.09, mostly as replacement for unserviceable equipment. 448,200 meals were served to inmates at a cost of \$75,907.64. This represented an increase of close to 12 per cent, which is proportionate to the increase of our average daily population.

29,741 duty meals were served to officers at a cost of \$8,372.25, for an average of .2815 cts. per meal, a slight reduction in comparison with last year. Our daily bread was supplied to us by St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as usual. It accounted for \$9,186.25 of our total ration cost, and paid for close to 184,000 lbs. of bread.

I am pleased to report that throughout the year there has been no serious complaint of any sort, either from the staff or the inmate population, as to the quality and quantity of meals served.

HOSPITAL

With the exception of a slight epidemic of influenza, which necessitated the hospitalization of 56 inmates for a total of 136½ man-days between March 24th and 31st, the health of inmates, generally speaking, was quite good, and the medical department operated with the usual smoothness and efficiency.

453 inmates were hospitalized for a total of 1,526½ days, an average confinement of little over 3 days each, in comparison with 5 days for each of last year's 356 cases.

75 inmates met with minor accidents; 13 sustained either hand or foot fractures. One inmate met with a serious eye accident.

The physician performed 12 major and 2 minor operations at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary hospital. 187 various examinations were made by specialists. This involved consultations, treatment or operations by ear, nose, throat and skin specialists, psychiatrists, neurologists and dental surgeons.

As usual 2 blood donor clinics were held during the year. 518 inmates (over 82 per cent of those acceptable) readily volunteered. A clinic was also held by the Anti-tuberculosis league early in August. 407 inmates and 145 officers were X-rayed. Not one single T.B. case was detected.

Dental treatment has been provided as usual by Dr. E. Joubert, part-time dentist on the staff of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. 713 were paraded for examination and treatment, which included 210 extractions; 35 various other treatments; 38 full and 65 partial dentures, etc.

17 officers were treated at the hospital, following minor accidents sustained while on duty. 178 officers were absent on sick leave with pay, for a total of 1,218 days; 8, on sick leave without pay, for a total of 117 days.

This represented a total of 190 officers absent as a result of sickness or accident, for a total of 1,478½ days, or an average of 7.78 days per officer, in comparison with 7.6 days per capita last year.

In my annual report for the fiscal year 1955-56, I made reference to 4 inmates who had volunteered skin donation to try and save the life of a youngster, 14 years old at the time, who had been practically burnt to death, and whose only chance of survival was through skin grafting. Mr. R. S. Lister, the young man in question, will graduate from Lachine High School next June. The contents of an essay under his signature in "Chronicle"—the official magazine of his school—is considered well worth including in this report. Here it is:

“WHAT I HAVE COST MY PARENTS”

Expense, worry, faith, hope and gratitude all have been the daily companions of my parents for the past fifteen months. Undeniably, I am not fully aware of the anguish they experienced, but in the good providence of God it can turn out to be a boon and a blessing.

Hospital rates alone are high enough, but consider for a moment special nurses, special nourishment, injections, anaesthetics, operating room expenses, doctor fees and rehabilitation. When I recall what was spent on me, my parents had just cause to worry.

Special nurses earn twelve dollars a day. This meant that the total salaries of the nurses I was fortunate enough to have twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, would be in the vicinity of \$19,000. At this rate Dad would be paying for the rest of his life. This fact was constantly on my mind, but not once did my parents refer to it, even obliquely.

In retrospect, I am able to reconstruct the progress I made: progress would be followed by setback. Month after month this became the pattern of my illness. The strain on my parents must have been almost unbearable. The ring of the home telephone at any hour might be the hospital asking them to come in immediately if a marked change had been noted in my condition. I can well imagine the family's anguish whenever the telephone did ring.

One of the very serious aspects of my malady was the lack of skin tissue and this was responsible for my dehydrated condition. I was in desperate need of skin tissue to retain body fluids which alone could save my life. The problem of finding donors who could undergo this discomfort and who would remain in hospital for a spell, fell upon my parents.

Most luckily, Dad knew one of the officials at Federal Training Centre who asked for volunteers from among the inmates to donate skin; miraculously fifty men offered themselves. Shortly after, skin from the thighs of four of these men was taken, and thus began on me its lifesaving work.

Mere words seem woefully inadequate in thanking these men for the discomfort they suffered that I—a complete stranger to them—might have a chance to live. What a strange meeting it must have been when my parents arrived at the prison hospital that Christmas to thank them for what they had done!

Last, but certainly not least, are the doctors and nurses who devotedly attended me. To each and every one I should devote a whole essay, and even then I feel I would not be doing justice. Words cannot express our feelings, but on behalf of my family and me, thanks “A thousand Thanks!” Your skill, your kindness, your self-sacrifice, your consummate devotion to duty we will never, never forget. In the words of Tiny Tim, “God bless you every one”. And because of you, I walk again.

(sgd) R. S. Lister, XI-D
(Graduate 1958-59 Class).”

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

The construction of a permanent fire station, which had hardly been started at the beginning of the year, progressed satisfactorily. Service lines were completed in May 1958. 80 per cent of the building had been completed by the end of March: it is anticipated this job will be completed some time next June. The construction of a garbage shed adjacent to the kitchen and mess-hall was started in October: 25 per cent of this project had been realized by the end of the year.

Other projects involved: extensions to the lumber shelter, woodworking shop in the maintenance building, kitchen oil shed; replacement of sewer lines in duct K-2, extension of service lines to temporary building No. 16; hard surfacing of roadway from south-west gate to building No. 11; construction of lean-to for canteen supplies in temporary dormitory building No. 16; installation of car heater plugs on the parking lot adjacent to the stores building; re-location of forge and welding shop from the maintenance building to temporary dormitory L.B. 16; repairs and improvement to staff houses Nos. 2 and 3; interior and outside painting of chapels, towers, dormitory buildings 6, 7 and 8, shop M, automotive building, kitchen building, and floors in the Stores Department.

There were 5 construction projects in progress on April 1, 1958; 29 others were undertaken during the fiscal year; 32 were finalized and, by April 1, 1959, only 2 projects remained uncompleted.

The large number of buildings the construction and maintenance personnel are required to look after, and the gradual and normal increase in maintenance and repair jobs of all sorts, from year to year, definitely tax all personnel resources in this department. As I previously mentioned, there is a constant need for an increase in the staff of this department, namely an instructor millwright and an officer storeman, to ensure continuity and adequacy of our maintenance programme. This matter shall again be reviewed in my estimate submission for the fiscal year 1960-61.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

The technical staff was increased by one Instructor Plumber and one Instructor Welder. 11 Vocational and 3 Control Training Shops were in operation during the year. 389 inmates benefited by either vocational or control training.

While our vocational training capacity is limited to 160 inmates, a record number of 185 trainees was reported in September, December and March.

The C.V.O. held 25 meetings with his staff on Wednesday mornings, during the time when the whole inmate population is paraded for various issues. These frequent reunions permit discussions of instructors' problems, ensure better channels of communications, and are instrumental in promoting good morale and esprit de corps amongst this important segment of the staff.

The 2 Plumbing Instructors attended a one-half day special course given by the Quebec Natural Gas Corporation. The re-introduction of natural gas for residential and commercial utility will undoubtedly expand rapidly, and these two instructors fully appreciated the opportunity given them to obtain basic data and information about gas equipment. The special knowledge and techniques inherent to this type of service will likely eventually justify the integration of this type of training in our Plumbing Course, if not the organization of a full time separate course.

Three instructors attended P.O.T.C. 73 at the Staff College, in July. The C.V.O. attended Administration Course No. 76, in January 1959. One Instructor Plumber and one Instructor Electrician attended a 3-week night course given in Montreal by Honeywell-Minneapolis Co., on oil burner controls. Carpenter Instructor Larose is continuing a correspondence course in Architecture given by the International Correspondence School. Motor Mechanic Raymond is likewise taking a correspondence course given by Nucleus Company, of England, on servicing garage equipment.

MOVEMENT OF APPRENTICES

		<i>Voc. Trng.</i>	<i>Control Trng.</i>
In the several shops, April 1, 1958.....		112	27
Added during the year.....		195	54
Total.....		307	81
Removed:			
Graduates.....	91	168 } For various reasons	58
Released.....	59		
Unsuitable.....	18		
Total.....		139	23
Remaining in shops, March 31, 1959.....		139	
Graduates in shops (not otherwise accounted for).....		6	
Control training.....		23	
Total.....		168	

Details concerning apprenticeship and control training are given in the statement appended hereto.

TRADE TRAINING

Shop	Average		Number of trainees	Total graduates	Training-Man-Hours		Training-Man-Hours	
	School grade	Age			In the shop	Related Training	Outside Shops	Total
Machine shop.....	6	18.3	8.2	2	9,406½	490½	.....	9,897
Brick masonry.....	5.4	20	18.8	20	26,434½	1,260½	337	28,032½
Carpentry construction.....	5.4	19	11	6	13,481½	712½	1,357½	15,551½
Body and Fender work.....	7.1	22	11.2	9	15,363½	650½	.....	16,013½
Cabinet making.....	6.6	19.2	19.2	10	25,489½	1,137½	.....	26,627½
Electricity construction.....	7.3	18.9	11.6	11	14,283	739½	756½	15,779½
Basic training.....	6.9	18.9	10.8	.....	12,486	150½	.....	12,636½
Pre-vocational.....	4.2	16.1	10.4	.....	13,075½	366½	.....	13,442½
Motor Mechanics.....	8.3	21.1	8.7	5	10,868½	561½	.....	11,430
Plastering.....	4.4	18	10.3	8	14,111	683½	365½	15,160
Plumbing-heating.....	6.5	19.7	14.3	10	18,035	786	.....	18,821½
Metal work and welding.....	6.7	20.8	16.2	10	15,102	1,047	5,280½	21,429½
Average.....	6.4	19.4						

CONTROL TRAINING

Shop	On course April 1/58	Added	Withdrawn	Remaining March 31/59	Man-hours
Haircutting.....	7	9	9	7	11,235
Printing.....					
Bookbinding.....	1	12	10	3	2,892
Maintenance of motor vehicles.....	9	29	29	9	12,973
Welding.....	6	0	6	0	57
Wheel aligning.....	4	4	4	4	258

It will be noted the average monthly number of trainees has increased in all shops, in comparison with last year. The average age has dropped from 19.9 to 19.4. It will be observed that the average school grade of inmates is 6.4 this year, in comparison with 5.5 last year. This upward trend is the direct result of the revision of our school programme and syllabus, which has been geared to a large extent to fill the immediate needs of prospective trainees. Insofar as apprentices, present and future, are concerned, I feel satisfied that, upon release, their academic schooling will probably be superior to that indicated above, owing to the fact that they may only have a bare minimum educational requirement for acceptance for trade training, their school grade average is bound to increase further since they

must, of necessity, continue, either by themselves or under the tuition or guidance of the schoolteacher or instructors, more advanced studies as they progress in their trade training.

While the number of apprentices has increased by approximately 18 per cent in comparison with the previous year, it might be pointed out that the number of man-hours has dropped down by some 6 per cent. This is the unavoidable result of additional time being needed at noon hour, for the service of meals and incidental procedure, as a result of the substantial increase in the average daily population which, as already stated, has gone up from 344, in 1957-58, to 409, for the year under review.

As a direct result of the exceptionally large number of trainees who graduated during the year, the contribution of the vocational training department to the institution's construction programme has been negligible.

Statistics attached to your general letter of November 25, 1958, file 1-21-16, disclose that in the 10-year period ending March 31, 1958, out of 1,876 trainees released before or after graduation, 515, or 27.95 percent reverted to crime of any type. These figures show 674 released from this Institution before or after graduation, with 153, or 22.7 per cent, having reverted to crime of any type.

I consider that these figures speak for themselves and positively indicate that vocational training plays a vital role towards the complete and permanent rehabilitation of inmates.

We have now vocational training facilities for 160 inmates, with an additional 20 odd inmates undergoing control training.

While there has been some expansion of our vocational training physical facilities, our total capacity is far below actual requirements.

Considering the self evident value of vocational training as a rehabilitation agent; the steady increase in our inmate population, particularly in the course of the last year; the certainty that for years to come our population will remain constant between 400 and 425; that we constantly have a waiting list for trade training in excess of 100 inmates, and that a large number of those waiting will not have the opportunity of trade training, and lose the benefits and advantages inherent thereto; that increased schoolteaching facilities are a logical and necessary complement of the total vocational training programme; it is hoped that my estimate submissions for the construction of additional vocational training and academic education facilities for 1960-61 will be given special consideration by the Estimates Committee, and that these essential needs will be forcibly brought to the attention of the Treasury Board, with a view to securing expanded facilities and thereby provide means of further promoting rehabilitation and, by the same token, decrease the rate of recidivism and reduce public expenses.

Statistics required for the vocational training annual report are attached to my Chief Vocational Officer's annual report, included herewith.

VALUE OF PENITENTIARY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—FISCAL YEAR 1958-59

Manufacture for	Voc. Training	Change Room	Shoe	Tailor	Total Industrial Production
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Own Institution.....	3,716 90	2,754 27	1,414 24	3,894 92	11,780 33
Officer Custom and Authorized Individuals.....	2,588 11	.....	49.00	.....	2,637 11
Total.....	6,305 01	2,754 27	1,463 24	3,894 92	14,417 44
Inmates Employed.....	163	5	7	8	183

SCHOOL

The schoolteacher gave 35 separate $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour courses in sociology, to 264 of the inmates admitted during the year; interviewed 1,323 inmates; attended 47 of the weekly classification board meetings.

With the exception of the month of July, when the schoolteacher and his assistants proceeded on annual leave, school instruction was given regularly each day of the week. There were 975 such sessions, averaging 3 hours each. There was an average of 48 inmates attending classes regularly and, in the course of the year, 152 improved their educational level sufficiently to meet minimum educational standards approved by provincial authorities for acceptance as apprentices. There were 87 projections of educational films.

83 correspondence courses were in progress at the beginning of the fiscal year; 78 were added during the 12 month period; 1,275 lessons or exercises were sent in for correction; 18 courses were completed; 22 were cancelled; 33 were interrupted by release and 99 students were registered at March 31st.

The vacant position of assistant schoolteacher mentioned in my last year's report was filled in July. With the school staff being brought up to strength, it was possible to fully apply the revised school programme previously referred to. From such experience and observation, it is self evident that revised methods and techniques of school teaching have solved numerous problems previously encountered. Some of the practical results obtained can be summarized as follows:

(a) The opportunity to prepare a sufficient number of educationally qualified inmates to fill all vacancies in the several trade training shops;

(b) The resulting improved level of education has permitted the abolition of the previous pre-training period of apprentices, which was necessary to compensate for insufficient basic education;

(c) Inmates, having better realized the necessity and importance of improved schooling, in relation to their successful apprenticeship and their greater possibility of rehabilitation upon release, have demonstrated keen appreciation of the academic programme;

(d) This, in turn, is reflected by a marked improvement over the traditional indifference towards schooling by most delinquents, and has been evidenced by a higher average school grade amongst apprentices which, as indicated on a previous page of this report, has gone up from 5.5, last year, to 6.4, this year, with the likelihood of further progress in that respect, as inmates advance in their trade training. (The average educational level of inmates for the year under review was 5.2 grade, as compared with 5.1 last year, and 4.2 two years ago);

(e) The current programme makes it possible for schoolteachers to evaluate and rate inmates' degree of education more accurately.

(f) It has promoted co-operation between school and other treatment units, thus giving the school a much greater effectiveness in terms of overall rehabilitation.

I am more than pleased with the progressive results obtained in the field of academic education. This was achieved not only by well adapted academic instruction, but also by sound advice and good example. The school staff are worthy of commendation for their genuine interest in their jobs and their "pupils", and their devotion to duty, which has often been reflected by the extra time they have freely put, in time and again, after regular working hours.

LIBRARY

Our stock of fiction and non-fiction library books was increased by some 200 units during the year, and there are now close to 3,900 books at the disposal of the inmate population. Reading matter, as usual, was issued on request on Wednesday morning of each week. During the year, 17,754 books were issued to the equivalent of 5,000 readers, a substantial increase in comparison with last

year's figures. Library facilities are made available during the evening to inmates interested in reading technical books and magazines.

It is a well known fact that some good books can be detrimental to readers who are neither prepared, ready nor ripe for some particular type of reading. This applies possibly more so to a number of our inmates, owing to their past poor background and educational deviations. With a view to influencing inmates' way of thinking and, as a result, their getting a keen appreciation of the advantages and value of selected reading a rather interesting experience has been conducted on a restricted basis. Our schoolteacher, fully realizing this problem, prepared lists of carefully selected books, particularly suitable to the needs and preferences of the segment of the population facing such problem. The schoolteacher outlined the aim and purposes of this scheme to a group of 10 inmates, suggesting to them to make their own selection from the lists provided, and to subsequently discuss and express their views after reading the books suggested to them. Strange as it may seem, 9 of the 10 inmates in this group have asked to be given continued reading guidance. It has been observed that both their social attitude and book knowledge have improved.

Results obtained have been gratifying and better than anticipated. It appears to be a clear indication of the important role a librarian can play advantageously in promoting good reading habits, with the consequent advantages of improved education. It goes without saying that, while we do not have the services of a professional librarian and the time of the assistant-schoolteachers is fully occupied with elementary education, the schoolteacher will make every possible endeavor to continue this limited programme, even though it constitutes an added chore to his already heavy burden.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services were conducted regularly in both the Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels every Sunday and Holy Days throughout the year, by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, Reverend Father J. A. L. Clermont, M.C., and Reverend S. L. Pollard, Protestant Chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Services in the Protestant chapel were taken over by the Salvation Army, once a month, as usual.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain attends at the institution on a full-time basis five days a week, including Sunday and Holy Days. On the remaining weekdays, he spends a good deal of his time making or maintaining outside contacts with families, friends, agencies, etc. In addition to conducting regular services, the protestant chaplain also calls one day each week in connection with a bible class and discussion group amongst members of his denomination.

He granted numerous interviews, both formal and informal, to the inmates under his spiritual guidance. He has made numerous phone calls, has visited homes and written letters at the request of members of his congregation. He feels this is a most valuable link for rehabilitation.

Confessions are heard weekly and on the eve of holy Days and of the first Friday of each month by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, as well as throughout Mission Week. The Holy Communion has been celebrated twice a month in the Protestant Chapel with a communicant average of about 50 per cent. Between 75 and 100 Roman Catholic inmates receive the Holy Communion every time mass is celebrated.

An annual mission of 5-day duration was conducted by Reverend Father Paul Aquin and Reverend Gilbert Oliver, in the Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels respectively, during the week ending February 20th. Chaplains and missionaries were unanimous in their impressions of spiritual benefits the whole population derived from this prolonged period of religious instruction, orientation and meditation.

Once again Midnight Mass in the Roman Catholic Chapel and, on the same occasion, special services in the Protestant Chapel, were the outstanding religious

event of the year. Special arrangements and activities immediately followed along the lines reported previously. This very special annual occurrence has once been heart warming and gratifying.

The proportion of Roman Catholic inmates was roughly 93 per cent throughout the year, the remainder consisting of protestants of various denominations.

The deportment of inmates, when attending services, is remarkable. No custodial officers are posted for supervisory duty in chapels while services are in progress: all officers in attendance stand or sit at the back of the chapel, and it very seldom occurs that, on those occasions, inmates' behaviour is subject to reproach. This has been emphasized to me time and again by the Roman Catholic Chaplain and the officer in charge of the prison, who is invariably present throughout each service. This is a matter of deep satisfaction and gratification for both chaplains, considering that, from information supplied by 300 newcomers in the course of this year, 46% of them attended more or less regularly to their religious obligations, while the others had very little concern, if any, about it.

CLASSIFICATION

Despite our intensified intake (with a consequent increase of 65 inmates in our average daily population) and notwithstanding the fact that both classification officers underwent major surgical interventions in the course of the year, interviews and preliminary, progress, and pre-release reports have been handled normally.

The combined classification and work assignment boards have held their regularly weekly meeting, mostly on Friday morning. The screening committee have visited St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary at least once a week, for the selection of potential transferees. 436 inmates were interviewed, and 316 were accepted and transferred during the 12-month period.

The main activities of the Classification Department are summarized hereunder:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total first 9 mos. of year	Total Fisc. year
(1) <i>Interviews</i>					
(a) Newcomers.....	34	21	16	132	203
(b) Reclassification or Follow-up	106	69	73	847	1,095
(c) At Inmates' request.....	143	156	141	2,103	2,543
(d) At Officers' request.....	9	2	7	234	252
(e) Screenings at S.V.P.P.....	40	30	50	316	436
(f) Special interviews in Hospital and P.C.....	12	4	14	204	234
(g) Special reports and Letters for Director and Deputy- Director.....	5	—	1	112	118
(h) Interviews with inmates' parents.....	11	1	5	163	180
(i) Special interviews with officers.....	9	8	13	88	118
Total.....	369	291	320	4,199	5,179
(2) <i>Reports</i>					
(a) Newcomers.....	31	19	10	255	315
(b) Progress Reports.....	5	1	4	254	263
(c) Pre-Release.....	8	6	48	179	241
(d) Special.....	6	1	6	—	13
Total.....	50	26	68	688	832
(3) <i>I.Q. and other Tests</i>					
(a) Applicants.....	—	9	12	258	279
(b) Inmates.....	1	—	3	23	27
(c) Officers.....	4	—	—	17	21
Total.....	5	9	15	298	327

Mr. P. Gariepy, our second Classification Officer, was taken on strength in February 1958. A good deal of his duties, consist in the interviewing of every newcomer and initiating his social history. As an indirect result, it has now been possible to originate individual treatment files, whose follow up is taken care of by the Classification Assistant. These files now cover more than 2/3 of the population.

Following the analysis so made of each individual case, data has been recorded and is summarized as follows:

<i>General information</i>	
Average age.....	19
Degree of school education.....	6th grade
Married.....	6%
Residing alone away from home.....	17%
Natural born.....	5%
<i>Lieu of residence</i>	
Cities and towns.....	85%
Rural areas.....	15%
<i>Family Condition</i>	
Father deceased.....	13%
Mother deceased.....	9%
Both parents deceased.....	3%
Parents estranged.....	14%

Other information in graphic form reveals that:

(a) 19 per cent of our population were serving a first sentence; the balance of 81 per cent includes 38 per cent who had spent time either in reformatories orphanages or other juvenile institutions;

(b) Theft of auto, theft, and breaking, entering and theft are the predominant offences committed:

(c) 30 per cent were heavy and steady drinkers;

21 per cent occasionally drank to excess;

49 per cent were either temperate or abstainers, about 1/3 of the group of 300 would have committed the offence justifying their penitentiary sentence while under the influence of liquor.

A comparative study of declarations made by inmates discloses that the following home deficiencies would have been influencing factors of delinquency

Lack of discipline.....	70 per cent
Excessive discipline.....	8 " "
Brutality.....	5 " "
Lack of religion.....	28 " "
Misunderstanding.....	27 " "
Indifference.....	20 " "
Immorality.....	20 " "
Alcoholism.....	25 " "
Lack of home life.....	25 " "

It would be premature at this stage to draw firm conclusions from information collected from this first group of 300 inmates. It is anticipated, however that in time, and possibly by the end of the forthcoming fiscal year, this type of information may prove of particular interest in assessing some of the reasons and causes of delinquency, and may well serve as a guide in the formulation of firmer individual treatment programme.

During the year, 478 interviews were granted to 221 inmates, on the occasion of 66 visits, by representatives of welfare agencies, as follows:

<i>Agency</i>	<i>No. of interviews</i>	<i>No. of inmates interviewed</i>	<i>No. of visits by Welf. Org. representatives</i>
Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation Sociale.....	226	121	23
John Howard Society.....	178	40	21
Catholic Rehabilitation Service.	74	60	22

The local representative of the Remission Service or one of his assistants called here at least once a month, in connection with applications for clemency. The assistant to the Deputy Director spent 30 full days with the representatives of the Remission Service in the course of their local visits. Over 350 inmates were interviewed on that account. 287 new applications were filed on form B3, by or on behalf of inmates, for release under the Ticket-of-Leave Act. 50 other applications were also reviewed.

An officer of the National Employment Service calls regularly each week, to interview inmates due for early release and who are in need of job placement. As a result, it has been possible to find suitable employment for a relatively large number of inmates who might have faced serious problems and difficulties, had they been left to their own resources. The exceptional services rendered by this agency are deeply appreciated.

INMATES' ACTIVITIES

Physical education, sports and recreation

The physical training staff has been very active, in providing activities for inmates:

- (a) After closing hours, in the evening;
- (b) On Saturdays, Sundays and other days when the prison was closed;
- (c) Giving 11 basic P.T. courses to all newcomers during daytime.

A group of some 20 inmates regularly receive instruction, as monitors for games and P.T. exercises in the recreation hall. Such instructions cover physical culture, safety precautions, basic rules and principles of various sports activities. They impart this knowledge to various groups of inmates, whose activities they supervise in the recreation hall during the evening. It has proven a means of coping with the problems of supervising several simultaneous activities, involving large groups of inmates, with only one P.T. instructor available for duty. This method has also proven beneficial to the trained monitors, and the knowledge and experience gained as leaders can help them in improving their sociability. No doubt this experience will prove well worth while upon their release.

Various teams from outside have again visited the institution and have competed against our "all star" teams. It is considered that, besides being an exceptional morale booster, these competitive games with outsiders, are also of definite educational value. Inmates have often remarked on the teamplay and sportsmanship of these visitors, and were particularly impressed by the courage and perseverance of a basket ball team made up exclusively of paraplegics.

Some of the visiting teams came under the sponsorship of organizations connected with our citizens' participation programme. Others made arrangements directly with local authorities. Special acknowledgment and thanks are offered particularly to:

Dalse Welfare Club:

- Visit of softball team made up of their own members;
- Programme of professional wrestling;
- Panel of prominent sportsmen.

Visiting Committee—John Howard Society:

Exhibition basketball game between 2 senior teams;

Basketball game between a nationally known club of paraplegics and our inmates, both sides playing in wheel chairs.

Mr. Eddy Supple, Director of the Irish Athletic Club:

Exhibition game, with double tournaments in boxing and wrestling by a group of amateurs; softball game against our inmates all stars.

Canadian General Electric:

A group of employees in a game of broom hockey with our inmates.

Canadian Legion, Hudson, Que.

Two hockey games against our players.

Prominent sportsmen have visited us on several occasions, either as umpires or guests, at some of our sports events.

Hobbies

There has been a substantial increase in the number of applications by inmates for the privilege of hobbies. It rose from 57, last year, to 187, with 138 in full activity at the end of the year. Painting and plastic assembly kits were the most popular pastimes. 12 hobbies (previously approved) were added to our lists, for greater diversion. The total amount spent by inmates, for hobby material and other articles for their personal use, climbed to \$10,600. The rise in popularity of hobbies can be attributed in good measure to the special interest liaison officers have taken in this activity, in their respective dormitories.

Moving pictures and T.V.

Feature films were presented to the inmate population once a week, 27 additional pictures being presented on special occasions, such as long weekends and holidays. Many of these films were obtained free of charge through the generosity of Dalse Welfare Club, or on exchange basis between this institution and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

T.V. programmes were made available to the population by means of three sets installed in classrooms, where 25 inmates are allowed to watch programmes for a period of 1½ hours at a time. Each inmate benefited by this privilege an average of 2 hours each week.

Inmate Publication and Newspapers

Eight issues of "Horizon", the inmates' local publication, were published during the year, copies being distributed to the population and authorized subscribers. A one-page weekly bulletin has also been published, to fill the gap between issues of the regular publication. It is felt this medium has been a substantial way for inmates to better realize and understand their personal problems. It is also an exceptional opportunity for editors and feature writers to improve their all-round education. The interest of the editing team was particularly stimulated by taking an active part in monthly meetings, and on one special occasion, by attending a talk by a newspaperman of the Montreal daily "Le Devoir", on: "The Influence of the Press". This talk, and the discussion period which followed, were so enlightening, that consideration is being given to other such guests being invited occasionally, for the benefit of the editing team and other selected inmates who, because of their educational background, could benefit by similar experience.

There has been a substantial increase in the number of inmates' subscriptions to newspapers. 167 inmates have subscribed to 39 different newspapers published in this province, and 8 outside the provincial area.

Alcoholics Anonymous

Regular activities were maintained during the year for both English and French groups. Weekly meetings are held with outside sponsors, whose constant interest and devotion to the A.A. cause is deeply appreciated. This movement undoubtedly exercises a beneficial influence upon its local members, by instilling in them the A.A. principles and philosophy.

CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Again this year we enjoyed the active collaboration and support of several groups of citizens, either to sponsor or to participate in educational and recreational activities, for the benefit and advantage of inmates.

Numerous arrangements were made by the visitors' committee of the John Howard Society, which is presided by Mr. William Aaron, a young Montreal lawyer. Amongst others, I might mention a panel, composed of personnel directors and managers of large firms and companies, for discussion of the ex-inmates' problem in finding a job, as well as the attitude, policy and feelings of employers concerning the hiring of ex-inmates. This has eased, to a large degree, inmates' worries about their future, immediately upon release.

The John Howard Society has also organized an educational programme, for a selected group of some 50 inmates, both French and English in collaboration with the University Naval Training Unit, of Montreal. Naval officers or senior cadets gave conferences on topics followed by general discussions; these conferences dealt with NATO countries, Life in Russia, Education in Quebec, etc. This innovation was duly appreciated by all concerned.

The Rotary Club of Westmount has again, this year, paid for the services of Mr. Descoteaux, choir-master, who takes charge of our inmates' singing group once a week. They also arranged for a male choir, from the Montreal section of the Barber Shop Quartet of America Association, to come here and entertain the population. Two additional T.V. sets were generously donated by this Club for the benefit of inmates. The Club has also made it a point of having one or more members of their committee on hand, at the weekly choir practice. The sustained interest and regular visits of these club members, most of whom reside some 20 miles away from the institution, certainly deserve our sincere thanks and gratitude.

The Dalse Welfare Club, the Silver Line Variety Show, the Knights of Columbus, the Unity Boys Club, the Grenadier Guards Band, the Northern Lights Review, the Bell Telephone Employees, les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, the Musicians' Guild of Montreal, and the Irish Athletic Club, have gone out of their way, time and again, either in organizing or participating in entertainment, recreation and sports events for the benefit of the inmate population. Their contribution has been a very effective means of promoting inmate morale, and deserve thanks and congratulations for their exceptional participation towards the rehabilitation of inmates.

Our public relations have been gratifying as usual. Personal contacts have been maintained between senior officers and the public, through various associations including unions, parity committees, Quebec apprenticeship committee and trade schools, service clubs, social agencies, etc. The Deputy Director and Chief Vocational Officer have regularly attended the monthly and special meetings of the Canadian Industrial Trade Association, of which they are active members. Members from the several associations and other bodies have called frequently at the institution, to devise ways and means whereby greater assistance could be given to our inmates by their respective groups. These contacts and activities are considered a necessary complement to our programme, and the enthusiastic response received from these several public sources, and the concrete benefits and

advantages resulting therefrom, amply compensate for local efforts, notwithstanding the fact they absorb a lot of time, both during and after hours.

VISITORS

Numerous privileged and authorized persons visited the institution, I might mention amongst others Judge J. Y. Nicholson, of the Montreal Social Welfare Court; Messrs. A. J. MacLeod, J. R. Stone and J. A. McLaughlin, members of the Planning Committee appointed by the Honourable Minister of Justice; the Chairman and one member of the Parole Board; the local member of Parliament; Mr. N. N. Hague, Assistant Inspector General of Prisons for the Province of Bihar, India; class members of P.O.T.C.'s 74, 75 and 77, etc.

TREATMENT FEATURES

Grading of inmates

As a result of the assignment of a supervisor as liaison officer in each dormitory, it has been possible to further improve our method of grading inmates which, incidentally, is considered an important part of the treatment process.

Because of their close and constant contact with inmates in the dormitories to which they are assigned, liaison officers have an exceptional opportunity of observing inmates at "home" and at play, and grading now covers all periods of activities of inmates. The standard grading form is filled at grading time, either by the instructor or officer supervising the inmate at work, and results are reviewed by heads of departments concerned. The second grading form, slightly modified to suit local purposes is likewise prepared by liaison officers, in collaboration with all supervisors having contact with inmates in dormitories. Particular care and attention is given to the method of informing each inmate of the results of his grading; on the same occasion he is being advised what progress (if necessary) he is expected to make, either to improve his score or quality for a higher rate of pay.

This improved method, now in operation for a full year, is clearly understood by both inmates and officers concerned, and has proven both efficient and satisfactory. As a matter of fact, not one single application for revision was voiced by inmates on the occasion of the last grading.

Treatment of special cases

In my last year's annual report, I represented the difficult task faced by the treatment team in dealing with youthful offenders under 18 years of age and physically and mentally handicapped inmates. This applies chiefly to:

(a) Juveniles

(b) Inmates with I.Q. under 70, and others with I.Q. between 70 and 80.

While no practical solution has been found for effective treatment of this category of inmates, an experimental programme has been put afoot by the treatment team, with the assistance of the schoolteacher and the liaison officers. This programme consists of the assignment of very simple projects, such as colouring picture books, cutting and pasting pictures, elementary woodwork, or other simple tasks. A gift of \$50.00 from the Knights of Columbus permitted the initial purchase of necessary material. A similar amount was made available with your permission by an appropriation out of a free outstanding balance. This programme has been in operation for a period of six months. Although definite conclusion cannot be drawn at this time, this pilot project appears to be a step in the right direction. The 40 inmates who have participated in it have shown great interest and pride in the work they have done, even though this might appear childish to normal adults. This experiment has given these

handicapped inmates an occasion to develop whatever potential they have. In order to explore the possibility of further development, it is intended to contact institutions specializing in similar work, in the expectation that their experience and techniques could be used advantageously for the benefit of this pitiful category of inmates.

DEVELOPMENT OF TREATMENT PROGRAMME

It is undoubtedly agreed that there are, during the period of incarceration of inmates, three major phases of adjustment, namely:

- (a) Classification or Orientation—on admission.
- (b) Adaptation during sentence—through application of treatment programme.
- (c) Preparation for return to community life—prior to release.

While these specific areas of mass and individualized treatment were fully realized from the date of inauguration of this institution, no concrete steps towards the implementation of such gradual adjustment could be taken in the early stages of operation, until after the daily routines and procedures had been firmly established.

(a) *Classification or orientation (newcomers course)*

In the fall of 1953, after long planning and consideration, and with a better appreciation of the calibre of our custodial staff, it was possible to initiate a four-week orientation course for newcomers admitted from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. The syllabus of this course was outlined in my annual report for the fiscal year 1954-55, and was embodied in page 128 of your own report for that year.

Results of this procedure have been consistently highly satisfactory. During the limited period of orientation (which unfortunately it has been necessary to cut down to three and sometimes two weeks, because of the acute over-population problem at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and the corresponding imperative necessity to step up our intake) we have had the definite advantage of fairly accurately assessing the physical and mental make-up of newcomers, their individual traits, good or bad, and, in final analysis, to formulate a specific programme for practically each individual inmate, beside being able, during that relatively short period of time, to initiate a healthy change in attitudes in a large percentage of inmates transferred here. (Eleven such courses were given to all newcomers admitted this year).

(b) *Adaptation—(Liaison Officers)*

Over two years ago, in order to provide adequate lines of communication between the inmate body and the treatment team, one of our custodial officers was specially selected, on an experimental basis, as "relations officer", to establish closer liaison between the treatment unit and the inmates in "D" dormitory. The advantages of this connecting link became self-evident practically overnight. On the strength of this highly successful experience, two other custodial officers were assigned to similar duties last year, in dormitories "B" and "C", with the same gratifying results.

These officers are given specialized training in principles of education, applied elementary psychology, successful human relations, case histories, etc. Their working hours are irregular, so they may be in close contact with their group, particularly after working hours, a period when opportunity for individual interviews, guidance, counselling, positive influence and observation is considered an integral part of our treatment programme.

This concept of interjecting treatment at the custodial level has unavoidably created a number of minor problems which, however, have been solved gradually.

After the first reaction, the majority of custodial officers on duty in dormitories have clearly understood the improvements brought about by the appointment of liaison officers, whom they welcomed heartily, and with whom they readily cooperate. This innovation has been deeply appreciated by the inmates. The general feeling was possibly best expressed by one of them, by the following remarks: "This is an excellent thing. We now have with us in the dormitory an officer who looks after us".

(c) *Pre-release preparation*

Following the publication of the Fauteux Report, serious consideration was given to the organization of a pre-release unit, along the lines advocated in the report in question. Another custodial officer was selected for this specific job last summer, and our pre-release unit, consisting of one wing, in "A" dormitory, with a total capacity of 18 men, started functioning on August 5, 1958. From that date until March 31, 1959, 112 inmates, including 72 released under the Ticket-of-Leave Act, were admitted to and discharged from this wing, where they remained for periods ranging from 2 days (in cases where almost immediate conditional release was approved) up to one month for the other 40 who served their full sentence.

Since establishing our pre-release wing, worries, tension, concern and apprehension of most inmates (as well as feelings of hostility towards the institution and society on the part of a small number of inmates) which previously harassed the majority of the population during the latter part of their sentence, have been lessened to a marked degree, if not altogether eliminated, besides inmates concerned showing definite interest and a keen sense of cooperation at this critical stage. This no doubt can be attributed largely to features of our pre-release programme (which is being improved gradually as day by day experience dictates) and which, inter alia, permit individual guidance and orientation by the officer in charge of this group, and afford immediate and frequent contacts with relatives, social workers of after-care agencies, and the placement officer of the National Unemployment Commission. Our pre-release system (which applies to all inmates, without exception) is still in its infancy, so to speak, but from our experience and observations, there is reason to believe it will eventually provide the answer to the need for realistic and practical readjustment upon release so vitally important to inmates and, incidentally, to the institution and to society as well.

Results

The five custodial officers selected for these important and highly specialized duties were picked from our grade 2 supervisors. They had been promoted to a higher rank, in the first instance, because they fully met conditions for such promotion as defined in Circular Letter 17/47. They have been withdrawn gradually from custodial duties and are now attached to the treatment team, for all practical purposes. They are under the jurisdiction and control of the Deputy Director (in his capacity of treatment coordinator) for work assignment and specialized training. Through their experience, qualifications, aptitudes and special training, these officers have demonstrated their value and capacity in their new jobs, and have proven necessary and worth-while assistants to the treatment team, as "field officers", so to speak.

The functions and duties of the officers immediately concerned with the application of these three phases of treatment will be detailed in my estimate submission of staff establishment, for the fiscal year 1960-61. They are not repeated here, for the sake of brevity. I feel sure that perusal of the outline in question, even in its condensed form, will convey a clear enough picture of the functions and duties assigned to, and performed by, these specialized officers, and will permit a ready mental comparison with the jobs normally done by custodial officers in the grade 2 category.

I consider that officers performing these special duties are actually doing basic social work of a type and nature which could hardly have been even dreamt about, 5 or 6 years ago. I do not mean to imply that they possess the scientific knowledge and techniques of professional social workers; but I am confident and satisfied that with added experience and training, (and professional counselling which they shall be given next year, through welfare agencies with whom necessary arrangements have already been made) these officers will be able to assume a direct role in training, counselling, directing and favourably influencing inmates under their supervision. They should prove the nucleus of a substantial and highly desirable group of educators at the custodial level. This will eventually materialize, however, in the proportion of those officers who are truly dedicated to prison work.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report, I wish to offer my sincere thanks to the Remission Service, Social Welfare Agencies, Salvation Army, public bodies, benevolent organizations and private citizens, for their kind co-operation, ready collaboration and active participation in the implementation of so many phases of our treatment activities. I wish to express my deep appreciation to yourself and other members of the Commission, for your advice, guidance and assistance. I also wish to commend my staff for their loyalty, devotion to duty and sense of responsibility, and their resulting active and important contribution in the-day-to-day operation and administration of the institution.

PENITENTIARY STAFF COLLEGE

T. C. McDONELL—SUPERINTENDENT

During the fiscal year 1958-59 seven training courses were conducted. Of these courses four were of the regular custodial type, one was a course in penitentiary administration, one was a course for vocational training and control officers, with the course-conference for Laundrymen and Tailor Instructors. The number of officers who attended these courses was 163, of whom two were officers from the staff of Headingley Gaol, and two were military personnel of the Canadian Provost Corps.

Details of the courses conducted are as follows;

Course No. 71: April 14th to May 23rd, 1958. A regular course for custodial officers with 21 officers in attendance.

Course No. 72: June 2nd to June 20th, 1958. A three weeks conference-course for Laundrymen and Tailor Instructors, with 24 officers in attendance.

Course No. 73: A course in teacher-training for officers engaged in or preparing for vocational or control-training activities, with 27 officers in attendance, July 6th to August 7th, 1958.

Course No. 74: September 15th to October 24th, 1958. A regular course for custodial officers with 23 officers in attendance.

Course No. 75: November 2nd to December 12th, 1958. A regular course for custodial officers with 23 officers in attendance, including two Warrant Officers from the Canadian Provost Corps.

Course No. 76: January 6th to February 6th, 1959. A course in penitentiary administration with 21 officers in attendance.

Course No. 77: February 8th to March 20th, 1959. A regular course for custodial officers with 24 officers in attendance, including two officers from Headingley Gaol, Manitoba.

The continuance of our practice of accepting for training officers of Warrant Rank from the Canadian Provost Corps and from the guard staff of Headingley Gaol continues to work satisfactorily and can be continued with no inconvenience to our administration.

The selection of candidates for the various courses, has produced officers of good calibre and the Wardens are to be congratulated for their choices of personnel selected for training at Calderwood.

Fifteen members of the graduating classes in Theology at Wycliffe College and Trinity College at Toronto, Huron College at London, Ontario, McGill University and the Anglican Church Army were accommodated for meals on May 7th and 8th, 1958 and given assistance on a short course covering Chaplain Services conducted by Reverend Canon Swan of Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Reverend Mr. Whittingham of Kingston Penitentiary. This included visits to Kingston Penitentiary, Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Joyceville Institution, as well as a showing of selected films and an outline and discussion of the purposes and procedures of the officers' training programme. The Superintendent was in attendance at the American Congress of Correction at Detroit, Michigan, September 7th to 12th, 1958, inclusive, to act as discussant at the workshop in connection with the subject of "Continuous In-Service Training". The opportunity to attend this very successful Congress of Correction was greatly appreciated.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the many persons who have assisted in our training programme, including the Director of Remission Service and Chairman of the Parole Board for the assistance given in making Mr. Miller and Mr. Edwards available as lecturers, to the Department of National Health and Welfare in permitting Mr. R. C. Hammond, Chief of Narcotics Control, to be with us to lecture on and discuss the interesting and important subject of narcotics addiction; to Mr. Joseph McCulley for his continued interest in attending custodial courses held at Calderwood and his continued interest in our programme, also Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Reid and Mr. McCabe of the John Howard Society and the National Employment Service for the service of Mr. Brooks. The courtesy of Dr. Ault of the Civil Service Commission for making available the services of Mr. Hector Leroux to assist in the course on Penitentiary Administration is greatly appreciated and may, we hope, continue on future administrative courses.

Our thanks are also extended to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and the various officials from the office of the Commissioner who visited to assist with our training programme, also to the Wardens of the institutions in the Kingston area for their courtesy and cooperation in making various official of their staff available for instructional duties on various subjects also for providing inmate labour for the various duties of cleaning, maintenance and general labour.

Finally, may I express my appreciation of the cooperation of the staff of Calderwood, including the Kitchen Staff and Assistant Superintendent Jarvis and Assistant Accountant Graves, throughout the past year, which has been instrumental in the successful operation of our training programme.

JOYCEVILLE INSTITUTION

O. A. EARL, WARDEN

Joyceville Institution continued to operate for the whole of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959, as a detached department of Kingston Penitentiary; Joyceville, however, has its own staff establishment. All statistical information contained in Tables 1 to 8 inclusive, and part of Table 16 will therefore be included in the Annual Report of Kingston Penitentiary. We are able to submit information relating to Table 16 as compiled by our Classification Officer covering the period from October 7, 1958, to the end of the fiscal year.

The Selection Board of Joyceville Institution maintained a steady posting of inmates from Kingston Penitentiary. Our average daily population for the whole year was 47.4 inmates.

The number of inmates on register at the opening of Institution April 1, 1958 was 44; at close of Institution on March 31, 1959, there were 48 on register.

During the year 69 inmates were posted from Kingston Penitentiary to Joyceville as newcomers and 65 were discharged as follows;

By Expiry of Sentence.....	39
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	3
By Unconditional Release.....	8
By return to Kingston Penitentiary.....	15
Total.....	65

The return of the 15 inmates to Kingston Penitentiary was due to the under-mentioned reasons:

At own request.....	5
Considered unsuitable.....	2
As a result of disciplinary action.....	2
For escaping.....	2
Wanted by RCMP on release.....	2
Because of Physical ailments.....	1
Bulldozer operator trans from CBP to KP for employment at J. I., returned to KP on completion of project.....	1

It is interesting to note that during the previous fiscal year 1957-58, only 6 inmates were returned to K.P. at their own requests because of their admitted inability to accept the freedom-like atmosphere of the present open-type Institution at Joyceville following their posting from K.P. I am sure it will be admitted that this, in itself, is something to be proud of, especially for those who have had these inmates under their guidance, and the custodial staff has played more than a small part in our successful programme. The two inmates who escaped left the Institution reserve at approximately 1530 hours on Dec. 26th and were recaptured by the Ontario Provincial Police at approximately 2215 hours the same date.

STAFF

With the gradual completion of the permanent buildings, particularly the Power Plant, the expanded farm operations, the increased work and maintenance programme, and the detailed operational planning of the new institution, the Staff at Joyceville Institution has increased accordingly during the year and the following appointments were made for a total increase of 24.

Warden.....	1	Plant Engineer.....	1
Classification Officer.....	1	Assistant Engineers.....	3
Accountant.....	1	Fireman, Pens.....	5
Sr. Clk. Stenographers.....	2	Guard Fieldman.....	1
Assistant Storekeeper.....	1	Guards Grade 1.....	4
Instructors.....	4		

There was one Asst. Engineer resignation from the staff. Of the total increase of 24 officers, 10 were transferred from the other Penitentiaries in the Kingston area. The services of only one of the 4 custodial officers acquired were utilized, the other 3 remained at Kingston Penitentiary on duty.

With reference to promotions, Chief Supervisor F. S. Harris of the Joyceville Staff was promoted to Deputy Warden on Feb. 1st, Asst. Accountant G. Stanford of Kingston Penitentiary was promoted to Accountant at J.I. on Feb. 9th; promotions effective April 1, 1958 were Asst. Steward E. A. Chadband of J.I. to position of Sr. Asst Steward (PA. 7), Sr. Clk. Steno. G. S. Merritt of J.I. upgraded to a PA. 6. Sr. Clk. Steno. S. M. Scrutton of K.P. trans to J.I. and upgraded to PA. 5 on Nov. 20th. Guard Grade 1 G.T. McMaster was promoted to Bookkeeper in the Stores Department with a PA. 4 Classification on 16 Feb. 59.

Two separate officer In-Service Training Courses were held during the year both under the capable direction of K.P. In-Service Training Officer F. Pitt with lecturers from both Kingston Penitentiary and Joyceville Institution imparting their knowledge of their respective departmental procedures to course members. I am able to say that all officers of the Joyceville staff have either attended one of the Penitentiary Officers' Training Courses or have had In-Service Training.

I feel I should mention the fact here that it has been most, and I emphasize the word "most", difficult to obtain the services of Asst. Engineers (2nd Class Stationary) and Firemen. These positions have been advertised on several occasions in local and out-of-town newspapers with discouraging results due to higher wages being paid by outside employers. This same comment applies to the position of Plant Engineer, but we were very fortunate in employing a First Class Plant Engineer on 6 Jan. 59 after this position had been advertised ever since August 1958. We received excellent co-operation from the National Employment in an Endeavour to obtain staff for our Power Plant.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Dr. C. M. Stevenson of Kingston continued as Attending Physician for Joyceville Institution; he visited here every Saturday morning during the year and held sick parade. In addition, he was called on 2 other occasions in emergency to attend to an inmate after the close of the Institution. During the regular weekly visits of the Physician 238 inmates appeared on sick parade, an average of 4.6 per visit. During the year 15 inmates had to be admitted to Kingston Penitentiary Hospital to undergo medical treatment; of this number, 14 were returned after they had recuperated and, without exception, each one was most anxious to return to Joyceville. Several other treatment cases which seemed to require immediate attention during the week were sent in to Kingston Penitentiary Hospital with the messenger on his regular A.M. or P.M. trips to the City; still other minor treatment was given by duty Officers at the Institution.

One inmate was released on 2 occasions on Temporary Ticket-of-Leave to undergo surgical treatment in the Kingston General Hospital as a D.V.A. patient. This same inmate was removed on Head Office authority to see Dr. Melvin in Kingston for post-operative examination and treatment; another inmate was removed to K.G.H. for a Darkfield examination as authorized. Both inmates were returned to Joyceville Institution the same day following their examination.

Dental treatment afforded to inmates at Joyceville was not too satisfactory, but this was due to the overcrowded conditions at Kingston Penitentiary itself. However, following a recent discussion on this subject with Warden Johnstone, one day a month has been allotted to us by the Dental Clinic and at the end of the fiscal year this agreement provided better treatment for our inmates.

The Division of Tuberculosis Prevention visited K.P. to conduct the annual X-ray of inmates and staff on Jan. 5 & 6, 1959, and 44 inmates were transported

to K.P. in the Collin's Bay Pen'y bus for this purpose; several staff members were also X-rayed.

On July 31, 1958, the Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic was held at K.P. and 17 inmates were transported to K.P. and made blood donations.

On the whole, the inmate population enjoyed good health. The visiting physician reported very favourably each month throughout the year on the overall cleanliness of the Institution, and such condition can be attributed to a large extent to the fact that a local pest control service had the contract to service the Temporary Accommodation Building.

The officers on the Joyceville Staff used 101½ days sick leave, which appears to be excessive for the small staff; however, one officer had to undergo a serious operation and he was absent for 48 days; another officer met with an accident at home and was absent for 15 days, making a total of 63 days for 2 officers. Only one officer was absent on accident leave for a 3-day period.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

The Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains at Kingston Penitentiary have included Joyceville in their annual reports to the Warden, K.P. The Roman Catholic Sunday services were conducted by Rev. Fr. E. A. Byrne of the local Parish and were held in the office of the Temporary Accommodation Building. Rev. F. S. Whittington conducted the services for those of the Protestant faith and, as last year, the services for these have been held in St. James Anglican Church on Highway 15, a short distance from the Institution. Religious services continued on a voluntary attendance basis and the resulting attendance has not been as encouraging as the administration and Chaplains had hoped. The present physical set-up leaves much to be desired and it is felt that when the new Chapel Buildings are completed and furnished properly there should be a decided increase in attendance and a more favourable report will, I feel sure, be forthcoming.

Inmates of the Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths were taken to K.P. for the annual missions which were conducted there.

Rev. Fr. E. J. Way, the Roman Catholic Chaplain at Kingston Penitentiary and Rev. Whittington, Protestant Chaplain at K.P., paid weekly visits to Joyceville and helped and guided inmates of their respective denominations with many of their problems. Brigadier Mercer of the Salvation Army, who received a recent well-earned promotion from the rank of Major within his service, visited Joyceville on several occasions administering to inmates who had requested to see him.

The Alcoholics Anonymous "Liberty Group" (10 members) under the sponsorship of Guard 2 J. C. Ryan held weekly meetings on most Saturdays during the year and several outside speakers visited the group. Most important of all and a meeting long to be remembered by those members present, was the First Anniversary of the Liberty Group which was held at Joyceville Institution on May 31, 1958. At this First Anniversary meeting 18 outsiders were present, 10 of them from out-of-town and from as far West as Kitchener. On 2 successive Saturdays in July, the Joyceville A.A. members were transported to K.P. for a special meeting of both A.A. Groups to discuss A.A. procedures, philosophy, set-up and financing, and outside speakers were present. The Annual Meeting of the K.P. "Aurora" group took place at K.P. on Jan. 17, 1959—Joyceville A.A. inmates were invited and attended this meeting. Several letters have been received by Guard Ryan from those members who initiated the Liberty Group and have since been discharged; they have continued their membership on the outside and their sobriety has paid off resulting in their securing and, most important of all, holding onto jobs of a steady nature.

RECREATION AND DIVERSION

Softball and ice hockey were the main outdoor sports played during the year. The inmate ball team, the Joyceville Jets, were entered in the County League and ended up in first place but were unable to take part in the playoff games because it would mean home and home games. The winter weather this year could not have been more perfect as far as hockey and skating were concerned. Many of the inmates who had not been on skates for quite some time regained their youthfulness and donned the blades during the weekends; needless to say there were several requests for linament. Two hockey games were played with an outside team from the Joyceville area but the inmates were no match for the visitors. The ice rink operated and was used from Dec. 25 1958 to the end of Feb. 1959, and did much to help occupy the leisure hours of the inmates on week-ends as well as afford them the benefit of healthful, energetic, recreational periods.

In the Temporary Accommodation Building, the Television remained the main source of entertainment between 1800 and 2315 hours. Cards, cribbage, chess, checkers, monopoly, darts and table tennis were played. Out-door sports such as hanball, horseshoes, tennis, volleyball, scrub ball, soccer, and touch rugby, were enjoyed. Not too many participated in tennis because the location was temporary and there was no backstop to the court.

The summer recreational season lasted from the middle of May until the end of September and inmates were permitted out of the Dormitory during week nights in the areas allocated from 1800 hours until 2000 hours, extended to 2030 hours as the days became longer. On weekends and holidays they were permitted out from 0900 to 1130 hours, 1300 to 1630 hours besides the regular evening period.

In August the Joyceville inmate ball team and inmate supporters were transported to K.P. in the C.B.P. bus to play an exhibition game with the K.P. team. Inmates were taken to K.P. on 4 other occasions, twice to view boxing matches and to see 2 concerts. Entertainment films were shown during the winter months on most week-ends—there were a few weekends when there was no projector available. Projector has since been purchased.

It is extremely satisfying and very interesting to note that during the mass movements back and forth to K.P. under minimum escort not one inmate had to be checked on his conduct and no privileges were abused.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

The Classification Department actually came into being as a department on October 7, 1958 when Classification Officer J. R. Coleman, who had been working in K.P. as Classification Officer since his appointment on July 2, 1958—was posted to Joyceville. Previous to this, our needs were taken care of as they arose by the visiting members of the K.P. Classification staff and Classification Officer Coleman. Every K.P. inmate who requests a transfer to Joyceville is interviewed by the Classification Officer whose recommendations are brought before the Selection Board which decides whether the inmate is a suitable type for posting. The greatest care has to be and is taken in the Board's selection of inmates for this open type institution. Such care has had excellent results to date as can be verified by the fact that only 6 inmates had to be returned to K.P., 2 following their escape, 2 as the result of disciplinary action and 2 others who were unsuitable. The Classification Officer has been able to keep abreast with his interviews and his counselling, and assisted inmates in many personal matters.

As well as carrying on the regular Classification duties, the Classification Department is temporarily helping out in other capacities such as censoring inmates' mail, visits, hobbycraft, typing, and administering the officers' library, which had until October 7th, been done by the Clerk in the General Office. On

Friday of each week, the Classification Officer worked at the Prison for Women as a Psychologist. He is also a member of our Work Board. The censoring of the inmates' incoming and outgoing mail, pending the appointment of a Censor Clerk, has given the Classification Office a further insight into the inmate's true character and family life which it may be impossible to draw out in regular interviews.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT

During the year the Stores Department functioned jointly as a department of Kingston Penitentiary and as a parent department for other departments at Joyceville Institution. At the beginning of the year, the Farm, Stewards and Works Departments were in existence; during the year the Motor Transport, Electricians, Plumbers, Engineers, and Carpenters were established. The entire stock control, requisitioning and general shop accounting for all departments was maintained and controlled by the Stores Department. The Stores Department was staffed by Asst. Storekeeper G. R. Rogers until Feb. 16, 1959, at which time a Guard Storeman was appointed to assist with the increased duties.

A total of 219 Requisitions were raised, against which 398 Purchase Orders were placed and 877 invoices processed for payment. In addition 354 Local Purchase Orders were placed for local purchases.

Purchases of Machinery, Equipment, Furnishings, Tools and livestock totalled \$71,204.56. This represents an increase of \$45,129.56 compared with the purchases for the previous fiscal year. This increase was primarily due to purchases of heavy equipment for the Power Plant and other permanent buildings.

The consumption of gasoline was 10,797 gallons, 1,831 gallon increase over the previous year due to one more vehicle being in operation and an increased work programme.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Asst. Farm Manager R. E. Mott supervised farm operations of the 250 acres under cultivation. Early spring weather conditions were very poor and it was impossible to commence seeding until May 21st and seeding continued off and on until completion of June 4th. 2,500 bushels of oats and 12,300 bales of hay were produced; 190 tons of ensilage were stores in the 2 silos.

An experiment was carried out with a section of the flat area lying to the north of the institution and adjacent to the Rideau River to ascertain whether or not it was suitable for the growing of garden vegetables. The following kinds of vegetables were used in the test: 1,500 tomato plants, 300 cabbage plants, beets, carrots, onions, lettuce, radishes, beans, peas, pumpkins, turnips, mangels, sweet and field corn. The results obtained from the first-year trials has demonstrated that gardening on a large scale is feasible. 2,800 rhubarb plants were purchased and planted; these consisted of 2 varieties, Canada Red and McDonald Improved.

In January 39 head of feeder steers were purchased and increased our herd to 111. When the new Slaughter House is completed, 72 head will be ready for slaughtering. The herd has been free from diseases and their condition is excellent.

The fencing problem has been a very pressing one; sections of the boundary fences had to be hurriedly erected in order to control the steers and keep them on the reserve. To date $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of 10-line fence has been completed. 1,600 feet of new drainage ditch was completed and another 1,400 feet was deepened. It is now possible to drain all of the area South of Highway 15.

350 Maple trees were tapped and 50 gallons of syrup made; authorized expenditure of \$350.00 outlay for new equipment.

Farm Equipment purchased during the year as follows:

Ford Tractor	Windrower
Cultivator	Fertilizer Spreader
Combine	Oat Roller

STEWARDS DEPARTMENT

The Steward's Department under Sr. Asst. Steward E. A. Chadband was operated efficiently and all meals served were of good quality and the quantities adequate. One additional Asst. Steward and 4 inmates were the full complement of the Department. All our supplies were drawn from Kingston Penitentiary Steward's Department; these were supplemented during the summer months with garden vegetables produced on the farm. A large quantity of apples and canned celery was received from the Federal Experimental Farm. Cookies and Pastry were produced as follows: fruit cake 80 lbs., cake 1,845 lbs., cookies and pies etc. 346 lbs. and pastry 3,500 lbs. Kitchen smallwares purchased totalled \$186.55.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

We were fortunate in employing a Plant Engineer, 1st Class, Mr. W. Dudley, on 6 Jan. 59. Up until this time there had been no suitable persons apply in almost 6 months of advertising and the situation had become serious. The power plant equipment was due to be put into operation to supply much needed heat to the permanent buildings so that the contractors and sub-contractors could continue their work. The equipment includes one 21,000 lb. per hour boiler and two 15,000 lb. per hour boilers, also sodium zeolite softeners and hydrogen zeolite split stream system; the latter unit has not been put into operation as yet until the final adjustments have been completed.

Boil-out and drying operations on Nos. 1 and 2 boilers were completed and steam was fed to the buildings commencing Jan. 14, 1959. Boil-out of No. 3 boiler was not completed until after the installation of the new water pump. Since Jan. 14th, the plant equipment, although not officially turned over to the department at the present time, has been operated by the Plant Engineer's staff.

By March 31st, 2,857 tons of coal had been delivered, most of which had been stored on delivery in the coal silo for immediate use, the remainder being stock-piled in the area west of the power plant. The exact quantity of coal used in the production of steam cannot be determined as our coal equipment was broken down for some time, but the approximate quantity used was in the neighborhood of 1,000 tons. It is impossible to report correctly on the amount of steam produced as the meters were only in operation a short time between Jan. 14th and March 31st; during the metering period evaporation was recorded as being over 9 lbs of steam per lb of coal.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Construction at Joyceville Institution is divided into 2 parts, first the construction of the new institutional buildings by outside contract and secondly, those that are constructed by inmate labour under officer instructors. The Architectural and Engineering Division of Head Office has a Field Supervisor, Mr. W. J. Taylor, located at Joyceville Institution and he acts as a liaison officer between Head Office and the contractors; his job is to see that construction and services are according to specifications, that the construction of buildings is progressing favourably and submit progress reports to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries weekly; this applies to all buildings under outside contract with the exception of the Sewage Disposal Plant and the Slaughter House which come

under the field supervision of A. McMichael who is Works Officer on the Joyceville Staff. Under the Works Officer's supervision is the maintenance of and alterations to existing buildings and those of the permanent institution that have been turned over to the Department on completion.

The many maintenance projects that were carried out during the year all provided the General Labour and Trades forces of the inmate population with full-time employment each day.

On March 31st, the following was the disposition of the 48 inmates at employment:

Carpenters.....	2	Gen. Maintenance.....	1
Electricians.....	2	Kitchen.....	4
Garage.....	4	Farm.....	16
Painters.....	1	General Labour.....	9
Plumbers.....	1	Cleaners (incl. Barber).....	3
Masons.....	1	Clerks.....	3
Tinsmiths.....	1		

The gang composition was not firm; the number in any gang fluctuates according to requirements. The quality of work, particularly of those employed in clerical and trades jobs has been high.

A lot of maintenance work was done to improve the farm buildings and line fences. Such work consisted of:

Building No. 41.—Alterations to the West wing of the Cattle Barn. Lighting units were installed, ceiling furred and asbestos cement flatboard applied. This revamping has provided much needed temporary storage space for the farm department and has on occasion been used for the storage of construction material and equipment. The old concrete floor in the South wing was removed and a new reinforced concrete floor was poured. Brick and block partitions were erected to provide a storage loft and bins for grain and fertilizer. The wall of the exterior of this building was repainted including the silo which was painted with cement paint.

Building No. 42, West Cattle Barn.—Interior painting with fire retardant paint continued to be carried out at times when temperatures were suitable and when the stable was not occupied. A storage room for veterinary supplies was built in the room at the North end of the East half of this building and a dual oil-fired space heater was also provided to heat the feed room. A new chimney and storage tank for oil was installed to complete the project. Convenient grounded electrical outlets to provide power for portable power machinery were hooked up on the East and West sides. The North wall which had been left exposed after the demolition of the root house was stuccoed.

Building No. 44, Implement Shed.—The roof was repainted with asphalt roofing cement and the exterior was painted. The interior woodwork of the room at the North end was primed and painted with fire retardant paint.

Re-routing Farm Drain.—To avoid hampering the run-off of water from part of the Farm area South of Highway No. 15, the 15-inch diameter concrete tile drain beginning at a point on the right of way of Highway 15, in front of the Temporary Administration Building and leading Northerly and Westerly, was rerouted in the vicinity of the Pump House for Well No. 3. This involved excavation of 100 feet of trench and laying the same quantity of concrete tile.

Excavation of Farm Ditch.—A cross drainage ditch which already existed in the area immediately South of Highway No. 15 was cleared out and regraded. The earth so removed was used to fill in some lowlying sections of pasture and the area East of Staff House No. 72. The rock, approximately 560 cu. yds. that was removed from this same ditch was used to grade the area West of the Power Plant. All the earth and rock from this project was hauled by our own trucks supplemented by trucks from Kingston Penitentiary driven by our Officers.

Other Construction & Maintenance projects were:

Staff House No. 71.—Sand and infiltrated material had to be cleared again this year from the well by outside contract.

Staff House No. 72.—The extensive renovation of the interior of this old stone residence was completed. A new septic tank and seepage bed was provided.

Temporary Accommodation Building.—The floors of the ablation room office, kitchen, passage and common room were painted with rubbercrete paint. The walls above and below the dado in the ablation room and kitchen were also painted. On the exterior, the steel sash and doors were repainted.

Automotive Building No. 11.—An 8-inch concrete block wall 8 feet high was erected between the wash and lubrication areas of the new garage to prevent the intrusion of wash water into the lubrication pit. An 8-inch brick partition 9 feet high was erected in the tool crib, this new room to be used for the storage of maintenance supplies.

Pump House for Deep Well No. 3.—This project was begun in September 1958 with the excavation being done by outside contract. The installation of the vertical turbine deepwell pump was carried out by Institutional forces. This building was completed and painted.

Water Service Lines.—To provide water for the operation of the Power House prior to the permanent hook-up of services to Well No. 3 a temporary water main hook-up was made at Well No. 1. The 6-inch low pressure main was extended Eastward approximately 10 feet East of Well No. 1 pumphouse and connected to the 2½-inch copper line supplying the Temporary Accommodation Building; water was then supplied to the high level water tower and to the Power Plant.

The following is a summary of the progress of the new permanent buildings:

<i>Building No.</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>Percentage Completed</i>
1	Administration.....	100
2	Hospital and Chapels.....	50
3	Accommodation.....	55
5	Kitchen.....	80
7	Laundry, Clothing, Repairs Storage.....	85
8	Shop.....	90
9	Stores.....	95
10	Maintenance.....	100
11	Automotive.....	100
12	Power House (incl. Weigh House and Coal Silo).....	100

Of the aforementioned buildings, three have been wholly or partially occupied and put into use—Maintenance Building No. 10 in use by the Carpenters, Electricians and Plumbers; Automotive Building No. 11, South half being used by Instr. Mechanical, North half is being used for temporary storage; Power House Building No. 12 and equipment are in operation.

Building No. 46, Slaughter House.—The construction of this building was undertaken in Sept. 1958 and the excavation, pouring of concrete foundations, and setting of steel door frames have been completed. Most of the structural steel, door frames, steel sash and monorail track supplied by Collin's Bay Penitentiary has been brought to the site.

Sewage Disposal Plant.—This building was commenced in August 1958. Work progressed until late in December and to date the excavation, the major part of the concrete work and the structural aluminum framework has been completed.

Firefighting Equipment.—All portable hand extinguishers were inspected weekly throughout the year. Fire hoses are being installed in locations provided in the main corridor of the permanent buildings.

Water Supply and Tests.—Samples of domestic water were taken monthly throughout the year. The water supply from Well No. 1 has been sufficient considering that in addition to supplying the Temporary Accommodation Building, water was supplied to the contractors for construction purposes.

Garbage Disposal.—Garbage from the kitchen continued to be burned throughout the year in the temporary incinerator in the North section of the reserve; this method of disposal has been satisfactory.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I would make the observation that we have concluded a transition period, passing from the administrative control and guidance of the parent Institution-Kingston Penitentiary to the role of a self governing and self supporting Institution prepared to accept the greater responsibilities and the challenge that will be our heritage as Prison Administrators.

The staff at Joyceville have experienced the first phase of the environment and the development of a minimum-medium security prison, and the part they have played and the experience gained will I am sure provide them with the knowledge and understanding they will require to proceed to the expanded responsibilities which will be theirs with the opening and occupation of the new accommodation later in the year.

It would be unfair for me to single out any one person or persons for commendation, they have all played an exceedingly important role, from the day of the first influx of inmates April 1957, to the present time, and I trust they will continue with enthusiasm—the co-operation and support they have displayed in the past and during my short term of office—into the future.

The assistance and co-operation of the Wardens and staffs of Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries have been most gratifying, many of our problems could not have been readily solved without their administrative and technical assistance.

The Salvation Army, John Howard Society, National Employment Service, Children's Aid Society, and the Members of Alcoholics Anonymous have visited regularly contributing valuable aid to the inmates who have requested or were advised to seek and accept their assistance and guidance.

I wish to sincerely thank the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his staff for their interest, advice, guidance, understanding and co-operation, and I would take this opportunity to record my appreciation to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and the Minister for the appointment to the post of Warden at Joyceville Institution.

TABULATION FOR PENITENTIARY DATA FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1958-59

TABLE	PAGE
1. Admissions and Discharges during the Year Ended March 31, 1959.....	191
MALES ADMITTED	
<i>Offence</i>	
2. Nature of Offence by Number of Convictions.....	192
3. Nature of Offence by Term of Sentence.....	194
4. Nature of Offence by Type of Sentence.....	196
5. Nature of Offence by Penal Record.....	198
6. Nature of Offence by Age on Admission.....	200
7. Nature of Offence by Origin.....	203
8. Nature of Offence by Marital Status and Residence.....	206
9. Nature of Offence by Religion.....	208
10. Nature of Offence by Degree of Education.....	210
11. Nature of Offence by Social Habit.....	212
12. Nature of Offence by Employment Status and Period of Employment.....	214
13. Nature of Offence by Weekly Earnings When Last Employed.....	216

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE

PAGE

<i>Sentence</i>	
14.	Term of Sentence by Penal Record..... 21
15.	Type of Sentence by Penitentiary Where Inmate Admitted..... 21
15A.	Type of Sentence by Penitentiary Where Inmate in Custody on March 31, 1959..... 21
<i>Age</i>	
16.	Age on Admission by Penitentiary Where Inmate Admitted..... 22
16A.	Age on Admission by Penitentiary Where Inmate in Custody on March 31, 1959.. 21
17.	Age on Admission by Type of Sentence..... 22
18.	Age on Admission by Penal Record..... 22
19.	Age on Admission by Marital Status and Residence..... 22
20.	Age on Admission by Number of Dependents..... 22
21.	Age on Admission by Degree of Education..... 22
22.	Age on Admission by Social Habit..... 22
23.	Age on Admission by Previous Occupation and Employment Status..... 22
<i>Origin, Country of Birth and Citizenship</i>	
24.	Origin by Birthplace and Citizenship..... 22
25.	Origin by Degree of Education..... 22
26.	Birthplace of Inmates by Birthplace of Parents..... 22
27.	Birthplace of Inmates Born Outside Canada by Length of Residence in Canada.. 22
28.	Birthplace by Degree of Education..... 23
<i>Employment Status Prior to Commitment</i>	
29.	Previous Occupation and Employment Status by Penitentiary Where Inmate Admitted..... 23
29A.	Previous Occupation and Employment Status by Penitentiary Where Inmate in Custody on March 31, 1959..... 23
30.	Weekly Earnings When Last Employed by Marital Status..... 23
31.	Employment Status by Marital Status..... 23
32.	Employment Status by Number of Dependents..... 23
<i>Recidivists</i>	
33.	Penal Record by Penitentiary Where Inmate Admitted..... 23
33A.	Penal Record by Penitentiary Where Inmate in Custody on March 31, 1959.... 23
34.	Recidivists by Penal Record..... 23
35.	Recidivists by Time Served..... 23
36.	Recidivists by Degree of Education..... 23
37.	Recidivists by Social Habit..... 23
38.	Recidivists by Employment Status..... 23
39.	Penal Record by Residence and Employment Status..... 23
40.	Penal Record by Non-Penal Institution History..... 24
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
41.	Degree of Education by Language Spoken..... 24
MALES DISCHARGED	
42.	Age on Admission by Age on Discharge..... 24
43.	Method of Discharge by Penitentiary..... 24
44.	Method of Discharge by Time Served..... 24
45.	Nature of Offence by Time Served..... 24
46.	Main Occupation during Sentence by Time Served..... 24
FEMALES ADMITTED	
47.	Nature of Offence by Term of Sentence..... 24
48.	Nature of Offence by Penal Record..... 24
49.	Nature of Offence by Age on Admission..... 25
50.	Nature of Offence by Degree of Education..... 25
51.	Nature of Offence by Marital Status and Social Habit..... 25
52.	Nature of Offence by Religion..... 25
53.	Type of Sentence by Penitentiary Where Inmate Admitted..... 25
53A.	Type of Sentence by Penitentiary Where Inmate in Custody on March 31, 1959.. 25
54.	Age on Admission by Penitentiary Where Inmate Admitted..... 25
54A.	Age on Admission by Penitentiary Where Inmate in Custody on March 31, 1959.. 25
55.	Penitentiary Where Inmate Admitted by Penal Record..... 25
55A.	Penitentiary Where Inmate in Custody on March 31, 1959, by Penal Record... 25
56.	Recidivists by Penal Record..... 25
56A.	Recidivists by Time Served..... 25
57.	Origin by Birthplace and Citizenship..... 25

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE	PAGE
58. Age on Admission by Age on Discharge.....	258
59. Nature of Offence by Time Served.....	258
60. Method of Discharge by Time Served.....	259

REPORT OF PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES APRIL 1, 1958 TO MARCH 31, 1959

INTRODUCTION

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics maintains a perpetual inventory of persons committed to and discharged from Canadian penitentiaries by means of a system whereby admission and discharge cards are completed by penitentiary authorities and a copy forwarded to the Bureau. The information contained in the following tables is compiled from these cards.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (Table 1)

There were 3,045 direct admissions to penitentiaries from April 1, 1958 to March 31, 1959, and 2,520 discharges as well as 6,295 inmates on register at the end of the fiscal year, an increase of 70 admissions and of 525 inmates on register and a decrease of 118 releases compared with the fiscal year 1957-1958. During the twelve-month period, 872 inmates were transferred from one penitentiary to another. Transfers were mainly from St. Vincent de Paul (210 males) and Kingston (200 males) to the Federal Training Centre, Collin's Bay and other penitentiaries.

The following table shows the total admissions and discharges not including transfers from one penitentiary to another and the inmates on register March 31, for the five-year period 1955-1959:—

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Total direct admissions.....	2,398	2,406	2,309	2,975	3,045
Total discharges.....	2,001	2,406	2,385	2,638	2,520
Inmates on register, March 31.....	5,507	5,508 ¹	5,432 ¹	5,770	6,295

¹One inmate added to the penitentiary count and indicated as being confined in a mental hospital under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act, (1939).

NATURE OF OFFENCES (Tables 2-13)

The population, which is reported in Tables 2-41 and 47-57, includes those convicted persons who were admitted directly to penitentiaries from gaols during the fiscal year and consists of thirteen inmates who were released prior to March 31, 1959. Males admitted during the year numbered 2,975.

Offences under the Criminal Code and the Federal Statutes accounted respectively for 93.9 and 6.1 per cent of the male admissions to penitentiaries. Of the men convicted of offences under the Criminal Code, 77.2 per cent were committed for offences against rights of property. Of these, 87.5 per cent were imprisoned for breaking, robbery and theft.

Sexual offences and public morals accounted for 6.6 per cent of the male commitments. Forty-three cases of rape, five of attempt to commit rape, 29 of sexual intercourse with female under fourteen, 54 of indecent assault on female,

15 of indecent assault on male, 12 of gross indecency and 7 of buggery, were included in this group. Four inmates convicted of the substantive offences of buggery, gross indecency, sexual intercourse with female under fourteen and indecent assault on male were found to be criminal sexual psychopaths by the court.

Offences against the person and reputation represented 5.1 per cent and included fourteen murders, thirteen attempts to commit murder, 46 man-slaughters and three motor-manslaughters.

Offences against the administration of law and justice consisted mainly of 52 cases of prison breach.

Of the men convicted of offences under the Federal Statutes, 65.4 per cent of the committals were for offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

The following table shows the percentage of offenders who were employed and those who were unemployed, had never worked, were retired or students at the time of the offence:—

Nature of Offence	Total	Employed		Unemployed		Not Stated	
		Num- ber	Per- centage of total	Num- ber	Per- centage of total	Num- ber	Per- centage of total
Total inmates.....	2,975	1,349	45.3	1,623	54.6	3	0.1
Criminal Code.....	2,793	1,286	46.0	1,505	53.9	2	0.1
Against public order.....	22	15	68.2	7	31.8		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	60	23	38.3	37	61.7		
Sexual offences, public morals and dis- orderly conduct.....	197	156	79.2	41	20.6		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	10	5	50.0	5	50.0		
Against the person and reputation.....	151	95	62.9	56	37.1		
Against rights of property.....	2,296	962	41.9	1,333	58.0	1	0.1
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	20	13	65.0	7	35.0		
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	25	10	40.0	14	56.0	1	4.0
Offences relating to currency.....	4	2	50.0	2	50.0		
Conspiracies.....	8	5	62.5	3	37.5		
Federal Statutes.....	182	63	34.6	118	64.8	1	0.6

SENTENCES (Tables 14, 15, 15A)

Of the men admitted to penitentiaries, 1.7 per cent were to serve a sentence of less than two years; 83.1 per cent were committed for two and under five years; 10.9 per cent were given five to under ten years; 2.5 per cent were sentenced to ten to under fifteen years; 1.8 per cent, fifteen years and over including 26 incarcerated for life.

Four criminal sexual psychopaths and one habitual criminal were sentenced to preventive detention.

AGE ON ADMISSION (Tables 6, 16-23)

Young Offenders

Of the total number of male offenders admitted, 652 or 21.9 per cent were under 21 years of age, a decrease of 44 from the number in this age group admitted in the previous fiscal year. Fifty-seven boys were sixteen years of age and 22, under sixteen.

The following table shows the proportion of male offenders under 21 years of age committed to each penitentiary:—

	Percentage		Percentage
Total.....	100.0		
Federal Training Centre.....	25.8	Collin's Bay.....	6.3
St. Vincent de Paul.....	23.8	Kingston.....	4.4
Dorchester.....	17.8	Manitoba.....	3.7
Saskatchewan.....	9.7	Newfoundland.....	0.4
British Columbia.....	8.1		

Offences against rights of property (88.3 per cent) accounted for the greatest number of their offences which were made up mainly of breaking and entering a place, theft and armed or unarmed robbery.

Offences against the person and reputation formed another 3.7 per cent and included six murders, one attempt to commit murder and five manslaughters.

Seventeen offenders (2.6 per cent) were imprisoned for sexual offences. Five were found guilty of rape, one of attempt to commit rape and five of sexual intercourse with female under fourteen.

Offences against the administration of law and justice, which included seventeen cases of prison breach, constituted another 2.8 per cent.

Of these young offenders, 47.4 per cent had no previous penal record. The remainder had served previous sentences: 27.6 per cent, in gaol; 7.4 per cent, in reformatory; 8.2 per cent, in penitentiary; 9.3 per cent, in a combination of any two or more of these penal institutions; 13.4 per cent had had a previous penitentiary record.

Seventeen minors were married men. Thirty-nine dependents were affected by their committal. All but 67 of these young offenders were reported living in urban centres; twenty-eight were recorded as transients.

At the time of the commission of their offences, 33.3 per cent of these youths were employed and thirteen of them (2 per cent) were students. In answer to the query about alcohol and drug habit, 35.4 per cent claimed to be abstainers, 58.7 per cent, moderate drinkers and 5.1 per cent, excessive drinkers; five reported the use of drugs.

Eight youths were recorded as not being able to read or write their own language; 39 per cent of them had not attended school beyond grade VI and 73.5 per cent beyond grade VIII; 23.5 per cent had attended high school for some period of time. None reported higher education.

All ages

The first largest number of males admitted (21.9 per cent) were those under 21 years; the second (21.3 per cent) and the third (19.5 per cent) were in the five-year age groups 21-24 and 25-29 years respectively and fourth (14.3 per cent) were aged 30-34 years, of that 62.7 per cent of the admissions consisted of men in their teens or twenties. At the time of admission twenty males (0.7 per cent) were 60 years or more.

Single men (62.9 per cent) were the majority; 11.5 per cent of the male inmates were widowed, divorced or separated from their wives and 27.4 per cent had persons financially dependent on them. The number of dependents ranged from one in 279 cases to cover ten or over in ten cases with an average of three dependents. The greater number (83 per cent) resided in urban centres. Rural residents accounted for 9.8 per cent and transients, 6.7 per cent.

Illiteracy was recorded in 56 cases (1.9 per cent). The school attainment of 11.5 per cent of the men was not beyond grade IV; 30.9 per cent of them had not attended beyond grade VI and the school achievement of 66.6 per cent of the male inmates had not reached beyond grade VIII; 29.9 per cent had attended High School for some period of time and 22 men had some higher education.

The claim of moderate use of alcohol was made by 60.4 per cent of all the men, while 17.3 per cent said they were abstainers; 18.6 per cent were recorded excessive drinkers and 3.5 per cent, as addicted to the use of drugs.

ORIGIN, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (Tables 24—28)

Over four-fifths of the men admitted to penitentiaries were of British (44 per cent) and French (36.9 per cent) extraction. Of the European races, German, Ukrainian, Polish, Italian, Netherlandish and Russian were numerically the next most common origins recorded though none of these represented more than 10 per cent of all the admissions.

Canada was the country of birth of 94.4 per cent of the male admissions, 54 men were born in the British Commonwealth, 76 in Europe, 33 in the United States of America and three in Asia. Of those born outside Canada, 43 have lived in this country less than five years and 37, less than fifteen years but 43.4 per cent had been in this country fifteen years or more. The length of residence was not reported in fourteen cases.

Both parents of 69.3 per cent of the inmates were born in Canada; 12.6 per cent had one Canadian parent; in another 8.1 per cent both parents were British while in 7.8 per cent of the cases both parents were of foreign birth.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT (Tables 29-32)

At the time of commitment, 45.3 per cent of the men (1,349) were gainfully employed and thirteen were students. The occupations, in which 30.5 per cent of the male inmates were engaged before committal were construction, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, transportation, labouring and various services.

Of the 1,585 unemployed, 68.8 per cent were single; 40.8 per cent had been out of work less than three months; 60.2 per cent, less than six months, 74.9 per cent, less than one year and 20.9 per cent, for one year or more.

According to male inmates' statements, wages when last employed varied from under \$10 a week in nine cases to \$70 or more. In 6.4 per cent of the cases reported wages were under \$30 a week; 37.9 per cent earned between \$30 and \$59.99 and 51.7 per cent \$60 and over a week.

The following table indicates the percentage of these employed or unemployed in the different age groups (Table 23)—

—	Total	14 to 20 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 years and over
	%	%	%	%	%
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	45.3	33.3	46.1	51.5	51.7
Unemployed.....	53.3	62.4	53.5	48.1	47.0
Never worked, retired and students.....	1.3	4.1	0.3	0.4	1.0
Not stated.....	0.1	0.2	0.1	.....	0.3

RECIDIVISM (Tables 33-40)

The men admitted to the penitentiaries with a previous penal record numbered 2,288 (76.9 per cent). Of these 1,193 had been former inmates of penitentiaries. Of the 2,288 recidivists, 14.3 per cent had already served under six months in a penal institution, 9.6 per cent, six to twelve months, 47 per cent, one to five years, 18.5 per cent, five to ten years and 10.6 per cent, ten years or more. It was known that 14.5 per cent had been in training school.

At the time of their last offence, 45.1 per cent of the repeaters were employed. Reports showed that 89.8 per cent of the excessive drinkers and 99.1 per cent of the drug addicts were recidivists.

MALES DISCHARGED (Tables 42-46)

The male persons discharged from the penitentiaries between April 1, 1958 and March 31, 1959 inclusive, numbered 2,476, a decrease of 118 releases from the previous fiscal year. Two hundred and twelve (8.6 per cent) discharged inmates were still in their teens; 53.3 per cent were under 30 years of age; 44.8 per cent between 30 and 59 years and 1.9 per cent, over 60 years. Fifteen men died while serving their time.

Expiration of sentence was the method by which 65 per cent of inmates were released. Of the 1,610 who had served their sentences, 61.1 per cent had been detained for less than two years, 36.2 per cent had served from two to under five years, 2.5 per cent from five to under ten years and 0.2 per cent from ten to under 15 years.

Ticket of leave and parole were granted to 528 males (21.3 per cent). Of these 361 (68.4 per cent), had been incarcerated for less than two years, 109 (20.6 per cent) had served from two to under five years, 44 (8.3 per cent) from five to under ten years and 12 (2.3 per cent), from ten to under fifteen years. Two have been imprisoned for fifteen years and over.

FEMALES ADMITTED (Tables 47-57)

Female inmates admitted to penitentiaries from April 1, 1958 to March 31, 1959 numbered 70, an increase of 24 over the previous fiscal year.

Thirty-three of the women admitted were between the ages of 15 and 29 years. Eighteen of this group were committed for offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, eleven for possession and seven for trafficking. Indictable offences under this Act accounted for forty female committals and against right of property, for twenty. Forty women were reported as drug addicts and four were recorded as excessive alcohol drinkers.

For sixteen of the female inmates admitted, it was the first commitment to a penal institution and for 34, their first sentence of imprisonment in a penitentiary.

Sixty-four of the women admitted were born in Canada. Thirty-seven were of British and 27 of European origin and three were naturalized Canadians. Forty-four were married, five widowed, five divorced and two separated.

Elementary school had been attended by thirty of the female inmates admitted, 36 had some high school education. Four could not read or write.

Eighty-three per cent of the females admitted live in urban centres. Two were reported as transients. Seventeen women were reported to have been previously in training schools, two in tuberculosis hospitals and ten in mental institutions.

FEMALES DISCHARGED (Tables 58-60)

Forty-four women were discharged from penitentiary between April 1, 1958 and March 31, 1959 inclusive, the same number as during the previous fiscal year. Thirty-one were released on expiration of sentence and eight were granted ticket of leave.

Thirty-one discharged females were in the age group 20-39 years; three were fifty years and over.

TABLE 1.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1959

—	Total Inmates	New found- land	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	British Columbia
Inmates on Register March 31, 1958.										
T.	5,770	33	678	1,371	369	1,095	441	416	647	720
M.	5,682	31	678	1,371	369	1,010	441	416	647	719
F.	88	2				85				1 ⁽²⁾
Admissions—										
Received by direct admission.	2,975	14	391	902		714	2 ⁽¹⁾	193	350	409
F.	70		4	8		23		7	5	23
Received by transfer.	824		2	52	360	68	300	40	2	
F.	48					48 ⁽²⁾				
Total Admissions.	3,917	14	397	962	360	853	302	240	357	432
M.	3,799	14	393	954	360	782	302	233	352	409
F.	118		4	8		71		7	5	23
Releases—										
Discharges.	2,476	15	343	509	278	353	238	174	279	287
F.	44	2				42				
Transfers.	824	1	3	374	38	313	60	2	2	31
F.	48		4	8				7	5	24 ⁽²⁾
Total Releases.	3,302	18	350	891	316	708	298	183	286	342
M.	3,300	16	346	883	316	666	298	176	281	318
F.	92	2	4	8		42		7	5	24
Inmates on register March 31, 1959.	6,295	29	725	1,442	413	1,240	445	473	718	810
M.	6,181	29	725	1,442	413	1,126	445	473	718	810
F.	114					114				

(1)—Inmate held in custody pending clarification of warrant of committal and subsequently removed to provincial reformatory.

(2)—One female inmate admitted in British Columbia Penitentiary during the previous fiscal year and transferred to Prison for Women, Kingston, Ontario on April 2, 1958.

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Single Offence		Multiple Offences		Ticket of leave violator	Ticket of leave violator plus conviction
		Single conviction	Multiple convictions	One conviction for each offence	Multiple convictions		
Total inmates.....	2,975	1,456	362	7	1,111	30	9
Against public order.....	22	8	1		13		
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	5	3	1		1		
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	2	1			1		
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	4				4		
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	11	4			7		
Against the administration of law and justice..	60	26			34		
Corrupting or dissuading witness from giving evidence.....	1				1		
False statement in extra judicial proceedings.....	2				2		
Perjury.....	3	2			1		
Prison breach—Breaking.....	10	8			2		
Prison breach—Escape.....	39	12			27		
Prison breach—unlawfully at large.....	3	2			1		
Rescuing persons from lawful custody.....	2	2					
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	197	129	16	1	51		
Buggery.....	7	1	1	1	4		
Gross indecency.....	12	5	5		2		
Incest.....	29	22	2		5		
Indecent assault on female.....	54	35	4		15		
Indecent assault on male.....	15	12	1		2		
Obscene books, pictures, records, etc.....	1	1					
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1	1					
Rape.....	43	27	3		13		
Rape, attempt to commit.....	5	4			1		
Sexual intercourse (under 14 years of age).....	29	21			8		
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	1				1		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	10	7			3		
Dice game, punch boards, coin tables, wheels of fortune.....	1	1					
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1	1					
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	5	3			2		
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	3	2			1		
Against the person and reputation.....	151	120	6		23		2
Abduction of a child (under 14 years of age).....	1				1		
Assault on public officer.....	6	5			1		
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	00	15	2		5		1
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1	1					
Bigamy.....	5	4			1		
Bodily harm, with intent to wound, maim or disfigure.....	21	16	1		4		
Bodily harm, with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.....	3	2			1		
Bodily harm, shooting with intent.....	5	5					
Common assault.....	3	2	1		3		
Criminal negligence, motor-manslaughter.....	3	3					
Criminal negligence, in operation of a motor vehicle.....	2	1			1		
Duties of persons to provide necessities.....	2	1	1				
False imprisonment.....	1	1					
Manslaughter.....	46	44			1		
Murder.....	14	14			1		
Murder, attempt to commit.....	13	5	1		7		
Procuring miscarriage.....	1	1					
Against rights of property.....	2,296	1,031	316	6	936		7
Breaking and entering with intent.....	170	107	13		49		1
Breaking and entering and committing.....	902	342	107	3	448		2
Breaking, disguise with intent.....	1	1					
Breaking, found in dwelling house.....	4	3			1		
Breaking, possession of housebreaking instruments.....	25	10			15		
Breaking out.....	1	1					
Criminal breach of trust.....	1				1		
Extortion.....	4	1	3				
False pretences.....	73	14	23		36		
False pretences, obtaining credit.....	10	1	6		3		
False statement in writing.....	2		1		1		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Single Offence		Multiple Offences		Ticket of leave violator	Ticket of leave violator plus conviction
		Single conviction	Multiple convictions	One conviction for each offence	Multiple convictions		
Forgery.....	43	9	6	2	26		
Forgery, instruments for making bank notes.....	1				1		
Forgery, uttering forged documents.....	65	10	11		44		
Having in possession.....	87	48	12		27		
Robbery.....	230	141	21		68		
Robbery, assault with intent.....	187	86	32		67		2
Robbery, theft from the person.....	29	22			7		
Theft.....	24	12	2		10		
Theft, attempt to commit.....	432	220	79	1	130		2
Theft from mail.....	1				1		
	4	3			1		
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	20	2	7		11		
Defrauding the public or any person.....	20	2	7		11		
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	25	14	1		10		
Arson.....	14	8	1		5		
Mischief to private property.....	3	3					
Mischief to public property.....	6	2			4		
Mischief which causes actual danger to life.....	1				1		
Setting fire to personal property.....	1	1					
Offences relating to currency.....	4		1		3		
Possessional of counterfeit money.....	1				1		
Uttering counterfeit money.....	3		1		2		
Conspiracies.....	8	3			5		
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	8	3			5		
Federal Statutes.....	182	116	14		22	30	
Canada Shipping Act.....	1	1					
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Section 33.....	32	21	7		4		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possession.....	91	79	4		8		
—trafficking.....	28	15	3		10		
Ticket of leave violator.....	30					30	

[illegible]

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 5.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							No information available	
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary		Total previous penitentiary (Columns 5, 7, 8 and 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Total inmates.....	2,975	683	672	170	171	253	268	130	324	1,193	4
Against public order.....	22	5	3	1	3	1	3	2	4	12	
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	5		1		1		2		1	4	
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	2					1				1	
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	4	1	2		1					1	
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	11	4		1	3	8	7	2	2	6	
Against the administration of law and justice.....	60	11	20	4	2			4	4	17	
Corrupting or dissuading witness from giving evidence.....	1					1					
False statement in extra judicial proceedings.....	2		2								
Perjury.....	3	3									
Prison breach—Breaking.....	10		5		1		4			5	
Prison breach—Escape.....	39	7	12	2	1	6	3	4	4	12	
Prison breach—Unlawfully at large.....	3	1	1			1					
Rescuing persons from lawful custody.....	2			2							
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	197	96	46	7	13	11	15	2	7	37	
Buggery.....	7	3				1	2		1	3	
Gross indecency.....	12	7	1		1	1	1		1	3	
Indecent assault on female.....	29	22	5		1	1				1	
Indecent assault on male.....	54	14	17	6	4	2	8		3	15	
Obscene books, pictures, records, etc.....	15	4	5	1	3			1	1	5	
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1	1									
Rape.....	43	26	10		1	4	2	1		1	
Rape, attempt to commit.....	5	4	1							3	
Sexual intercourse (under 14 years of age).....	29	15	7		3	2	1		1	5	
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	1									1	
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	10	1	2	3		1	1	1	1	3	
Dice game, punch boards, coin tables, wheels of fortune.....	1		1								
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1			1							
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	5		1	1			1	1	1	3	
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	3	1		1		1					
Against the person and reputation.....	151	60	34	15	7	9	12	7	7	33	
Abduction of a child (under 14 year of age).....	1			1							
Assault on public officer.....	6		2	2		1	1			1	
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	24	9	3	4	2	1	2	1	2	7	
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	5		1							1	

Bodily harm, with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.
Bodily harm, shooting with intent.
Common assault.
Criminal negligence, motor-manslaughter.
Criminal negligence, in operation of a motor vehicle.
Duties of persons to provide necessities.
False imprisonment.
Manslaughter.
Murder.
Murder, attempt to commit.
Procuring miscarriage.
Receiving stolen goods.
Aggravated burglary.
Breaking and entering with intent.
Breaking and entering with intent.
Breaking, disguise with intent.
Breaking, found in dwelling house.
Breaking, possession of housebreaking instruments.
Breaking out.
Criminal breach of trust.
Extortion.
False pretences.
False pretences, obtaining credit.
False statement in writing.
Forgery.
Forgery, instruments for making bank notes.
Forgery, uttering forged documents.
Having in possession.
Robbery.
Robbery when armed.
Robbery, assault with intent.
Robbery, theft from the person.
Theft.
Theft, attempt to commit.
Theft from mail.
Theft from post.
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.
Defrauding the public or any person.
Wild and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.
Arson.
Mischievous fire.
Mischief to private property.
Mischief to public property.
Mischief which caused personal danger to life.
Setting fire to personal property.
Offences relating to currency.
Possession of counterfeit money.
Uttering counterfeit money.
Conspiracies.
Conspiracy to commit an offence.
Federal Statutes.
Canada Shipping Act.
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Section 33.
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possession.—trafficking.
Ticket of leave violator.

[illegible]

TABLE 6.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Total under 21 years	Age on admission						Total over 21 years	Age on admission						60 years and over		
			14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years		20 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years		45-49 years	50-59 years
Total inmates.....	2,975	652	3	19	57	101	143	156	173	2,323	634	580	426	298	162	108	95	20
Against public order.....	22	2					1		1	20	3	12	3	1	1			
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	5									5		3	1		1			
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	2									2		1		1				
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	4	1				1				3	2	1						
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	11	1							1	10	1	7	2					
Against the administration of law and justice.....	60	18		1	1	5	6	4	1	42	17	8	11	2	1	2	1	
Corrupting or dissuading witness from giving evidence.....	1									1			1					
False statement in extra judicial proceedings.....	2									2		1				1		
Perjury.....	3									3			1					
Prison breach—Breaking.....	10	2				1	1			8	2	4	1	2			1	
Prison breach—Escape.....	39	14			1	4	5	4		25	10	4	7	2	1	1		
Prison breach—Unlawfully at large.....	3	1		1						2	1	1						
Rescuing persons from lawful custody.....	2	1							1	1		1						
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	197	18		1	1	4	4	4	4	179	34	33	22	30	20	18	16	6
Buggery.....	7	1		1						6		1	1	1	2		1	
Gross indecency.....	12	1			1					11	2	1	3		2		2	1
Incest.....	29									29		1	2	10	5	6	2	1
Indecent assault on female.....	54	4			1	1		1	1	50	7	11	5	9	4	6	7	1
Indecent assault on male.....	15									15	1	4		4	3	2	1	
Obscene books, picture, records, etc.....	1	1						1										
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1																	
Rape.....	43	5				1	1	1	2	1	13	12	7	2	2	2		1
Rape, attempt to commit.....	5	1				1	1			4	1	1	1	1				
Sexual intercourse (under 14 years of age).....	29	5			1	2	1	1	1	24	8	2	4	2	1	2	3	2
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	1									1				1				

MALES ADMITTED

Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....														
10	10	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
151	127	27	27	19	24	15	8	5	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	22	12	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	19	6	6	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
46	41	4	8	7	10	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	8	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	12	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2,296	1,720	527	445	331	207	93	56	54	7	7	7	7	7	7
170	140	43	35	29	15	7	3	8	2	2	2	2	2	2
902	620	206	162	128	72	29	12	9	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	24	5	5	5	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
73	72	13	8	14	12	8	8	7	2	2	2	2	2	2
10	10	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 6.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION—Concluded

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Total under 21 years	Age on admission							Total over 21 years	Age on admission							60 years and over
			14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years		21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-59 years	
Forgery	43	3			1		2				8	9		2	1	2		
Forgery, instruments for making bank notes	1																	
Forgery, uttering forged documents	65	3																
Having in possession	87	15		1	1	1			1		10	15	8	2	1			
Robbery	230	48		3	3	4	7	14	20		17	19	5	8	2			
Robbery when armed	187	41		1	5	9	10	16			62	55	7	2	6			
Robbery, assault with intent	29	6			3			3			54	51	3	1	3			
Robbery, theft from the person	24	7				2	2				9	4	3					
Theft	432	137		4	16	26	36	33	22		87	76	49	36	15	17	13	
Theft, attempt to commit	1	1							1					2	1		2	
Theft from mail	4																	
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades	20										1	5	3	2	5	2	2	
Defrauding the public or any person	20										1	5	3	2	5	2	2	
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property	25	4	1		1	2					5	5	2	2	2	3	1	
Arson	14	1	1								3	3	2	1	2	2		
Mischief to private property	3	1		1							2	2						
Mischief to public property	6	2			2						3	1						
Mischief which causes actual danger to life	1																	
Setting fire to personal property	1										1							
Offences relating to currency	4															1		
Possession of counterfeit money	1																	
Uttering counterfeit money	3																	
Conspiracies	8	1					1				1	2	2	1			1	
Conspiracy to commit an offence	8	1					1				1	2	2				1	
Federal Statutes	182	9				2	2	2	3		17	38	28	24	19	14	3	
Canada Shipping Act	1										1							
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Section 33	32	1																
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act —possession	91	3							1		4	3	6	3	2	5	2	
—trafficking	28							1	2		6	19	15	14	10	14	9	
Ticket of leave violator	30	5			2	2		1			5	16	4	3	3	3	1	

TABLE 7.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY ORIGIN

Nature of Offence	British				European																Asiatic				Other											
	English	Scottish	Austrian	Total inmates	Belgian	Bulgarian	Czech and Slovak	Danish	Estonian	Finnish	French	German	Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Italian	Jewish	Latvian	Lithuanian	Netherlandish	Norwegian	Polish	Roumanian	Russian	Swedish	Swiss	Ukrainian	Yugoslavia	Chinese	Japanese	Syrian	Negro	North American	Indian	Other	Origin not stated
Total inmates.....	2,975	552	423	335	15	6	1	7	10	1	21,097	99	4	17	3	41	2	1	1	35	19	48	8	21	14	2	53	6	11	1	8	19	99	3	11	
Against public order.....	22	3	3	3							4	1								1	1	1	2				1					1		1		
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	5	1																																		
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	2	1																																		
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	4		1																	1																
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	11	2	1								4																							1		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	60	14	6	6	1		1				26			2						1														2		
Corrupting or dissuading witness from giving evidence.....	1	1																																		
False statement in extra judicial proceedings.....	2										2																									
Perjury.....	3	1												1																						
Prison breach—Breaking.....	10	2	1	2							5																									
Prison breach—Escape.....	39	9	5	3	1		1				15			1						1														2		
Prison breach—Unlawfully at large.....	3										3																									
Rescuing persons from lawful custody.....	2	1																																		
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	197	48	17	21	2		1		1		70	7	3	2	1					5		4					5		1			1		8		
Buggery.....	7	3									3																									
Gross indecency.....	12	2	2								7									1																
Incest.....	26	11	3	2							8	1																								
Indecent assault on female.....	54	9	4	9							20	3	2	2																						
Indecent assault on male.....	15	2	5				1				4									1																
Obscene books, pictures, records, etc.....											1																									
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1	1																																		
Rape.....	43	9	5	2	2		1				17									3		2													1	
Rape, attempt to commit.....	5	1												1																						
Sexual intercourse (under 14 years of age).....	29	10		2							9	3																						1	2	
Sexual intercourse(feeble-minded).....	1																																			
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	10	1	2								5																								1	
Dice game, punch boards, coin tables, wheels of fortune.....																																				
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1										1																									
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	5	1									3																									1
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	3										1																									

[illegible]

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 8.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Marital Status					Residence			Not stated
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Rural	Urban	Transient	
Total inmates.....	2,975	1,873	761	29	97	215	292	2,470	199	14
Against public order.....										
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	22	12	9				2	17	3	
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	5	1	3		1		1	3	1	
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	2	4	1					2		
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	4	6	5				1	10	2	
Against the administration of law and justice.....										
Corrupting or dissuading witness from giving evidence.....	60	47	7	2		4	6	45	9	
Perverse statement in extra judicial proceedings.....	2		1			1	1			
Perjury.....	3	2						2		
Prison breach—Breaking.....	10	7	1			2	2	6	2	
Prison breach—escape.....	39	32	4	2		1	2	30	7	
Prison breach—unlawfully at large.....	3	3						3		
Rescuing persons from lawful custody.....	2	2						2		
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....										
Buggery.....	197	99	76	2	7	13	43	141	12	1
Gross indecency.....	7	5	2				2	4	1	
Incest.....	12	12					4	6	2	
Indecent assault on female.....	29	4	24			1	10	19		
Indecent assault on male.....	54	23	22	1	5	3	6	45	3	
Obscene books, pictures, records, etc.....	15	11	2			2	4	9	2	
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1	1					1			
Rape.....	43	20	17	1		5	6	35	2	1
Rape, attempt to commit.....	5	4				1	3	1	1	
Sexual intercourse (under 14 years of age).....	29	19	7		2	1	7	21	1	
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	1			1				1		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....										
Dice game, punch boards, coin tables, wheels of fortune.....	10	2	7			1		9	1	
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1		1					1		
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	1		4					5		
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	5	1								
Against the person and reputation.....										
Abduction of a child (under 14 years of age).....	3	1	1			1		3		1
Abduction of a child (under 14 years of age).....	151	74	46	6	11	14	29	110	11	1
Assault on public officer.....	1		1					1		
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	6	4	2			1	2	4	1	
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	4	14	9					19	2	1
Bodily harm.....	1							1		
Bodily harm, with intent to wound, maim or disfigure.....	5		5					5		
Bodily harm, with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.....	21	12	7			2	6	14	1	
Bodily harm, according with intent.....	3	1	1		1	1	1	2	3	
Common assault.....	5	3	2		1		1	3	3	

[illegible]

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Religion																		
		Adventist	Baptist	Christian Science	Church of England	Doukhor Eastern	Religions	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Mennonite	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Protestant N.O.S.	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church	Other Religions	No Religion	Not Stated
Total inmates.....	2,975	6	123	3	418	1	1	22	10	44	5	13	100	48	1,683	25	367	24	78	4
Against public order.....	22		1		2	1		1							10		5		2	
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	5																			
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	2				1										1		1			
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	4				1															
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	11		1					1							8		1			
Against the administration of law and justice.....	60		4		8					1				1	35		8	2		
Corrupting or dissuading witness from giving evidence.....	1																1			
False statement in extra judicial proceedings.....	2														2					
Perjury.....	3														3					
Prison breach—Breaking.....	10		1												8			1		
Prison breach—Escape.....	38				8					1				1	20	8	6	1		
Prison breach—Unlawfully at large.....	3		1												2					
Rescuing persons from lawful custody.....	2		1														1			
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	197	1	10		29			1	1	3		2	5	5	104	3	28	2	3	
Buggery.....	7				1									1						
Gross indecency.....	12		1		2							1		1	8					
Incest.....	29		3		6								1	1	13	1	4			
Indecent assault on female.....	54		1		5					1		1	2	1	33	1	7	1	1	
Indecent assault on male.....	15		2		2			1					1				5			
Obscene books, pictures, records, etc.....	1														1					
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1																			
Rape.....	43		1		5					1			1	1	23	1	8	1	1	
Rape, attempt to commit.....	5		2												2		1			
Sexual intercourse (under 14 years of age).....	29		1		7					1				1	15		3		1	
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	1														1					
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	10		1		2										6		1			
Dice game, punch boards, con tables, wheels of fortune.....	1														1					
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1														1					
Male persons living on avails of prostitution.....	5		1		1										2		1			
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	3														2					
Against the person and reputation.....	151		10	1	25			1		4		1	3		74	3	24	1	4	
Abduction of a child (under 14 years of age).....	1				1															
Assault on public officer.....	6				1					1					2		2			
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	24		5		4										11		3		1	
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1														1					

Bodily harm, with intent to wound, maim or disfigure.....	21	1	1	4	1	5	31	8	72	32	1,336	19	272	17	62	4
Bodily harm, with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.....	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	5	8	3	102	1	15	1	3	4
Bodily harm, shooting with intent.....	5	1	1	1	3	2	2	5	22	12	521	4	113	7	28	4
Common assault.....	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Criminal negligence, motor manslaughter.....	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Criminal negligence, in operation of a motor vehicle.....	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Duties of persons to provide necessities.....	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
False Imprisonment.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manslaughter.....	46	1	1	8	1	3	3	1	2	2	21	1	8	1	1	1
Murder.....	14	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	2	1	1	1
Murder, attempt to commit.....	13	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Procuring miscarriage.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Against rights or property.....	2,296	5	92	2	317	1	16	5	8	72	32	1,336	19	272	17	62
Breaking and entering with intent.....	170	13	13	21	21	2	2	2	5	8	3	102	1	15	1	3
Breaking and entering and committing.....	902	3	38	119	119	10	2	16	5	22	12	521	4	113	7	28
Breaking, disguise with intent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breaking, found in dwelling house.....	4	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	2	2	2
Breaking, possession of housebreaking instruments.....	25	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	2	2	2
Breaking out.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Criminal breach of trust.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Extortion.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
False pretences.....	73	4	4	14	14	1	1	2	1	5	1	29	1	11	5	5
False pretences, obtaining credit.....	10	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	1	1
False statement in writing.....	2	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	3	3	18	1	12	1	1
Forgery.....	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Forgery, instruments for making bank notes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Forgery, uttering forged documents.....	65	6	6	11	11	2	2	2	1	4	4	1	28	13	1	3
Having in possession.....	87	7	7	33	33	4	4	4	1	4	4	1	41	2	11	3
Robbery.....	230	2	2	20	20	2	2	2	1	6	6	124	3	28	7	4
Robbery when armed.....	187	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	21	7	2	2
Robbery, assault with intent.....	29	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	22	3	2	2	2
Robbery, assault with intent.....	24	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	1	9	4	17	7	36	1	9
Robbery, theft from the person.....	432	1	20	1	62	1	1	3	1	1	1	277	7	36	1	9
Theft.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Theft, attempt to commit.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Theft from mail.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	20	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	3	3	1	1
Defrauding the public or any person.....	20	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	3	3	1	1
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	16	3	3	3	3
Arson.....	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	2	2	1	1
Mischief to private property.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
Mischief to public property.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
Mischief which causes actual danger to life.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Setting fire to personal property.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Offences relating to currency.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Possession of counterfeit money.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uttering counterfeit money.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Conspiracies.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1
Federal Statutes.....	182	3	32	32	32	2	4	5	1	15	10	80	22	2	6	6
Canada Shipping Act.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Section 33.....	32	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	3	3	2	2
Opium and Narcotics Drug Act—possession.....	91	2	20	20	20	2	2	5	10	7	31	8	8	2	2	2
Opium and Narcotics Drug Act—trafficking.....	28	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	3	1	1	17	3	3	3	3
Ticket of leave violator.....	30	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 10.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Illiterate	School grades		Above High School	Not stated
			1-8	9-13		
Total inmates.....	2,975	56	1,980	889	22	28
Against public order.....	22	1	11	10		
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	5	1	2	2		
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	2		2			
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	4			4		
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	11		7	4		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	60	1	45	12		2
Corrupting or dissuading witness from giving evidence.....	1		1			
False statement in extra judicial proceedings.....	2		1	1		
Perjury.....	3		2	1		
Prison breach—Breaking.....	10		8	2		
Prison breach—Escape.....	39	1	29	7		2
Prison breach—Unlawfully at large.....	3		3			
Rescuing persons from lawful custody.....	2		1	1		
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	197	12	141	44		
Buggery.....	7		5	2		
Gross indecency.....	12		10	2		
Incest.....	29	2	22	5		
Indecent assault on female.....	54	4	35	15		
Indecent assault on male.....	15		12	3		
Obscene books, pictures, records, etc.....	1		1			
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1	1				
Rape.....	43	1	29	13		
Rape, attempt to commit.....	5		4	1		
Sexual intercourse (under 14 years of age).....	29	4	22	3		
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	1		1			
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	10		8	2		
Dice game, punch boards, coin tables, wheels of fortune.....	1		1			
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1		1			
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	5		4	1		
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	3		2	1		
Against the person and reputation.....	151	6	97	43	4	1
Abduction of a child (under 14 years of age).....	1			1		
Assault on public officer.....	6		5	1		
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	24	1	11	12		
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1		1			
Bigamy.....	5		3	2		
Bodily harm, with intent to wound, maim or disfigure.....	21		16	5		
Bodily harm, with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.....	3		1	2		
Bodily harm, shooting with intent.....	5		4	1		
Common assault.....	3		2	1		
Criminal negligence, motor manslaughter.....	3		3			
Criminal negligence, in operation of a motor vehicle.....	2		2			
Duties of persons to provide necessities.....	2		2			
False imprisonment.....	1		1			
Manslaughter.....	46	2	28	14	2	
Murder.....	14	3	7	3		1
Murder, attempt to commit.....	13		11	1	1	
Procuring miscarriage.....	1				1	
Against rights of property.....	2,296	32	1,539	687	16	22
Breaking and entering with intent.....	170	4	126	38		2
Breaking and entering and committing.....	902	11	630	253	1	7
Breaking, disguise with intent.....	1	1				
Breaking, found in dwelling house.....	4					
Breaking, possession of housebreaking instruments.....	25		3	1		
Breaking out.....	1		14	10		1
Criminal breach of trust.....	1			1		
Extortion.....	4		3	1	1	
False pretences.....	73		28	42	3	
False pretences, obtaining credit.....	10		7	3		
False statement in writing.....	2			2		
Forgery.....	43		20	22	1	
Forgery, instruments for making bank notes.....	1			1		
Forgery, uttering forged documents.....	65	1	33	27		1
Having in possession.....	87	2	45	40	3	1
Robbery.....	230	2	146	77	2	3
Robbery when armed.....	187	2	139	43		3
Robbery, assault with intent.....	29		27	2		
Robbery, theft from the person.....	24	1	20	2		
Theft.....	432	8	296	119	5	1
Theft, attempt to commit.....	1		1			4
Theft from mail.....	4		1	3		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 10.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Illiterate	School grades		Above High School	Not stated
			1-8	9-13		
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades...	20	.....	7	12	1	.....
Defrauding the public or any person.....	20	.....	7	12	1	.....
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property...	25	2	19	4	.....	.....
Arson.....	14	1	11	2	.....	.....
Mischief to private property.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Mischief to public property.....	6	1	4	1	.....	.....
Mischief which causes actual danger to life.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Setting fire to personal property.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Offences relating to currency.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Possession of counterfeit money.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Uttering counterfeit money.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracies.....	8	.....	3	5	.....	.....
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	8	.....	3	5	.....	.....
Federal Statutes.....	182	2	106	70	1	3
Canada Shipping Act.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Section 33.....	32	1	25	5	.....	1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possession.....	91	1	48	40	1	1
—trafficking.....	28	.....	11	17	.....	.....
Ticket of leave violator.....	30	.....	21	8	.....	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 11.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABIT

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Social Habit					
		Absti- nent	Use of alcohol		Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs	Not Stated
			Moderate	Excessive			
Total inmates.....	2,975	516	1,796	552	43	63	5
Against public order.....	22	4	16	2			
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	5		5				
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	2		2				
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	4		3	1			
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	11	4	6	1			
Against the administration of law and justice..	60	10	34	15		1	
Corrupting or dissuading witness from giving evidence.....	1		1				
False statement in extra judicial proceedings.....	2		2				
Perjury.....	3	1					
Prison breach—Breaking.....	10	1	6	3			
Prison breach—Escape.....	39	8	19	11		1	
Prison breach—Unlawfully at large.....	3		2	1			
Rescuing persons from lawful custody.....	2		2				
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	197	34	130	33			
Buggery.....	7	2	4	1			
Gross indecency.....	12	1	10	1			
Incest.....	29	4	22	3			
Indecent assault on female.....	54	8	28	18			
Indecent assault on male.....	15	3	9	3			
Obscene books, pictures, records, etc.....	1	1					
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1	1					
Rape.....	43	4	35	4			
Rape, attempt to commit.....	5	1	4				
Sexual intercourse (under 14 years of age).....	29	9	18	2			
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	1			1			
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	10		9	1			
Dice game, punch boards, coin tables, wheels of fortune.....	1		1				
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1		1				
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	5		4	1			
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	3		3				
Against the person and reputation.....	151	21	99	30		1	
Abduction of a child (under 14 years of age).....	1		1				
Assault on public officer.....	6	2	4				
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	24	2	16	6			
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1			1			
Bigamy.....	5	2	3				
Bodily harm, with intent to wound, maim or disfigure.....	21		15	6			
Bodily harm, with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.....	3	1	1	1			
Bodily harm, shooting with intent.....	5	1	3	1			
Common assault.....	3		3				
Criminal negligence, motor-manslaughter.....	3		3				
Criminal negligence, in operation of a motor vehicle.....	2		1	1			
Duties of persons to provide necessities.....	2		1	1			
False imprisonment.....	1		1				
Manslaughter.....	46	6	27	12		1	
Murder.....	14	2	11	1			
Murder, attempt to commit.....	13	5	8				
Procuring miscarriage.....	1		1				
Against rights of property.....	2,296	415	1,406	447	10	14	4
Breaking and entering with intent.....	170	21	114	35			
Breaking and entering and committing.....	902	165	572	156	1	6	2
Breaking, disguise with intent.....	1						
Breaking, found in dwelling house.....	4	1	2	1			
Breaking, possession of housebreaking instruments.....	25	5	14	5		1	
Breaking out.....	1		1				
Criminal breach of trust.....	1		1				
Extortion.....	4	2	2				
False pretences.....	73	6	41	25	1		
False pretences, obtaining credit.....	10	1	4	4	1		
False statement in writing.....	2		1	1			
Forgery.....	43	6	26	10		1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 11.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABIT—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Social Habit				
		Abstinent	Use of alcohol		Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs
			Moderate	Excessive		
Forgery, instruments for making bank notes.....	1	1				
Forgery, uttering forged documents.....	65	8	41	12	1	1
Having in possession.....	87	9	57	17	2	2
Robbery.....	230	38	137	51	1	3
Robbery when armed.....	187	40	118	27	2	
Robbery, assault with intent.....	29	5	18	6		
Robbery, theft from the person.....	24	3	15	6		
Theft.....	432	104	237	90	1	
Theft, attempt to commit.....	1		1			
Theft from mail.....	4		4			
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	20	5	11	4		
Defrauding the public or any person.....	20	5	11	4		
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	25	5	12	7		1
Arson.....	14	1	7	5		1
Mischief to private property.....	3	2		1		
Mischief to public property.....	6	1	4	1		
Mischief which causes actual danger to life.....	1		1			
Setting fire to personal property.....	1	1				
Offences relating to currency.....	4		4			
Possession of counterfeit money.....	1		1			
Uttering counterfeit money.....	3		3			
Conspiracies.....	8	3	2	2	1	
Conspiracy to commit on offence.....	8	3	2	2	1	
Federal Statutes.....	182	19	73	11	32	47
Canada Shipping Act.....	1		1			
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Section 33.....	32	7	19	6		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—						
—possession.....	91		22	1	26	42
—trafficking.....	28	5	10	2	6	5
Ticket of leave violator.....	30	7	21	2		

MALES ADMITTED
TABLE 12.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Employment status				Period of unemployment						
		Em- ployed	Students	Never worked	Re- tired	Total unem- ployed	Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and over
Total inmates.....	2,975	1,349	13	22	3	1,585	647	308	233	132	75	124
Against public order.....												
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	22	15		1		6	3		1	1		1
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	5	5										
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	2	2		1		1	1		1			
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	4	2				2	2					
	11	8				3						1
Against the administration of law and justice.....												
Corrupting or dissuading witnesses from giving evidence.....	60	23				37	3	3	2	4	2	1
False statement in extra judicial proceedings.....	1	3										
Perjury.....	2	2										
Prison breach—Breach.....	10	5				5	1	1				
Prison breach—Escape.....	39	11				28	1	2	1	3	2	1
Prison breach—Unlawfully at large.....	3	2				2						
Rescuing persons from lawful custody.....	2											
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	197	156			2	39	20	5	5	3	1	4
Buggery.....	7	6				1						1
Gross indecency.....	12	9				3	1	1				1
Indecent.....	29	25				4	3					1
Indecent assault on female.....	4											
Indecent assault on male.....	54	39			1	14	8	1	2	1	1	
Obscene books, pictures, records, etc.....	15	11				4	1	1	1	1		
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1					1						
Rape.....	1	1										
Rape, attempt to commit.....	43	40				3	1	1				1
Sexual intercourse (under 14 years of age).....	5	5										
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	29	19			1	9	6	1	1			1
	1	1										
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....												
Dice game, punch boards, coin tables, wheels of fortune.....	10	5				5	2		1		1	1
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1					1	1					
Male persons living on avails of prostitution.....	5	2				3	1		1			1
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	3	3										
Against the person and reputation.....												
Abduction of a child (under 14 years of age).....	151	95	2	1		53	23	8	8	8	3	3
Assault on public officer.....	6	1				6	1					
Assault causes bodily harm to any person.....	24	16				8	4	1	1	2		2
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1	1										
Bigamy.....	5	5										
Bodily harm, with intent to wound, maim or disfigure.....	21	14				7	3	1	1	1	1	
Bodily harm, with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.....	3	2				1	1					
Bodily harm, shooting with intent.....	5	3				2	1		1			

[illegible]

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 13.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Weekly Earnings										Own account	Not applicable	Not stated
		Under \$10	\$10 and under \$20	\$20 and under \$30	\$30 and under \$40	\$40 and under \$50	\$50 and under \$60	\$60 and under \$70	\$70 and over					
Total inmates.....	2,975	9	49	133	251	416	459	493	1,045	60	41	19		
Against public order.....	22	1	2			1	2	4	11		1			
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	5								5					
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	2							1						
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	4						2		2					
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	11	1	2			1		3	4					
Against the administration of law and justice.....	60	1	3	6		12	12	8	16	1		1		
Corrupting or dissuading witness from giving evidence.....	1							1						
False statement in extra judicial proceedings.....	1													
Perjury.....	3													
Prison breach—Breaking.....	10													
Prison breach—Escape.....	39	1	1	5		3	2	2	4					
Prison breach—unlawfully at large.....	3						7	8	10	1				
Rescuing persons from lawful custody.....	2					1	1							
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	387	1	5	7	12	36	29	31	69	7				
Bugery.....	7													
Gross indecency.....	12													
Indecent assault on female.....	29	1	1	2		1	1	3	2	1				
Indecent assault on male.....	5													
Indecent assault on female.....	15	2	1			14	11	9	13	2				
Obscene books, pictures, records, etc.....	1					1	1	2	4					
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1													
Rape.....	43				5	4	4	11	18	1				
Rape, attempt to commit.....	3					2			2					
Sexual intercourse (under 14 years of age).....	29	1		3		7	5	2	10	1				
Sexual intercourse (feeble-minded).....	1													
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	10													
Dice game, punch boards, coin tables, wheels of fortune.....	1													
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1													
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	5													
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	3													
Against the person and reputation.....	151	1	2	7	13	13	25	27	55	3	3	2		
Abduction of a child (under 14 years of age).....	1													
Assault on public officer.....	6													
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	24	1		1	2	1	2	4	9	1				
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1													
Bigamy.....	5													
Bodily harm, with intent to wound, maim or disfigure.....	21			1										
Bodily harm, with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.....	3													
Bodily harm, shooting with intent.....	5				1		1	2	1					

[illegible]

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 14.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Term of Sentence	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal record								Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)	No information available
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
Total inmates.....	2,975	683	672	170	171	253	568	130	324	1,193		
Under 2 years.....	52	5	11	1	11	6	9	5	4	29		
2 and under 3 years.....	1,778	414	470	104	88	167	312	54	169	623		
3 and under 4 years.....	518	101	89	32	32	39	124	33	65	254		
4 and under 5 years.....	177	47	21	10	9	12	37	10	30	86		
5 and under 6 years.....	182	38	42	7	11	9	38	12	25	86		
6 and under 7 years.....	40	11	7	2	3	2	7	1	7	18		
7 and under 8 years.....	57	17	8	5	6	3	9	4	5	24		
8 and under 9 years.....	33	6	7	2	5	4	3	1	2	14		
9 and under 10 years.....	11	2	2	2	2	2	17	3	13	35		
10 and under 15 years.....	74	21	10	4	2	4	1	1	1	8		
15 and under 20 years.....	19	8	2		2	1	5	1		3		
20 and under 25 years.....	5						2	1		1		
25 years and over.....	3					3			1	2		
Death commuted to life.....	14	10	2	1			2	1		3		
Life.....	12	3	1		2	1	4		1	7		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Type of Sentence	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,975	14	391	902	714	2	193	350	
Simple.....	1,503	12	282	453	319	1	96	113	
Simple and fine.....	1				1				
Simple with lash.....	11				4				
Concurrent.....	1,124		87	365	271		74	186	
Concurrent with lash.....	1				1				
Concurrent and consecutive.....	176		10	39	62		12	32	
Concurrent and consecutive and fine.....	1								
Concurrent and consecutive with lash.....	1				1				
Consecutive.....	110	1	9	27	47		9	11	
Consecutive and fine.....	2			2					
Consecutive with lash.....	1								
Consecutive and preventive detention.....	5								
Remanet.....	30	1	3	13	6	1	1	4	
Remanet and sentence.....	9			1	2			1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15A.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY MARCH 31, 1959

Type of Sentence	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,975	14	391	692	212	514	196	201	350	4
Simple.....	1,563	12	282	343	115	225	90	98	113	2
Simple and fine.....	1					4				
Simple with lash.....	11			1		1				
Concurrent.....	1,124		87	275	89	191	79	77	186	1
Concurrent and consecutive.....	1					1				
Concurrent and consecutive and fine.....	176		10	31	5	49	15	14	32	
Concurrent and consecutive with lash.....	1			1						
Consecutive.....	110	1	9	25	3	35	10	10	11	
Consecutive and fine.....	2			2						
Consecutive with lash.....	1									
Consecutive and preventive detention.....	5									
Remanet.....	30	1	3	13		1		1		
Remanet and sentence.....	9			1		5	2	1	4	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Age	Total inmates	New found land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,975	14	391	902	714	2	193	350	409
4 years.....	3			3					
5 years.....	19		7	12					
6 years.....	57		11	38				4	3
7 years.....	101		21	60	6		2	8	4
8 years.....	143		25	74	15		3	16	9
9 years.....	156	1	22	76	15		8	18	16
10 years.....	173	1	30	62	32		10	17	21
Total inmates under 21 years.....	652	3	116	325	69		23	63	53
21 to 24 years.....	634	4	96	194	136	2	48	71	83
25 to 29 years.....	580	3	68	130	178		44	89	68
30 to 34 years.....	426	3	32	97	142		32	53	67
35 to 39 years.....	298	1	30	58	98		23	34	54
40 to 44 years.....	162		22	40	42		12	16	30
45 to 49 years.....	108		11	25	24		6	14	28
50 to 59 years.....	95		15	31	17		4	6	22
60 and over.....	20		1	2	8		1	4	4
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,323	11	275	577	645	2	170	287	356

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16A.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1959

Age	Total inmates	New-found land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,975	14	391	692	212	514	196	201	350	405
14 years.....	3				3					
15 years.....	19		7		12					
16 years.....	57		11	8	30		1		4	3
17 years.....	101		21	22	37	5	2	2	8	4
18 years.....	143	1	25	39	35	7	8	3	16	9
19 years.....	156	1	22	41	35	5	10	8	18	16
20 years.....	173	1	30	45	16	12	20	11	17	21
Total inmates under 21 years...	652	3	116	115	168	29	41	24	63	53
21 to 24 years.....	634	4	96	160	34	91	47	48	71	83
25 to 29 years.....	580	3	68	125	7	115	59	46	89	68
30 to 34 years.....	426	3	32	98	1	109	29	35	53	66
35 to 39 years.....	298	1	30	56	2	86	12	24	34	53
40 to 44 years.....	162		22	40		35	7	12	16	30
45 to 49 years.....	108		11	25		23	1	7	14	27
50 to 59 years.....	95		15	31		17		4	6	22
60 years and over.....	20		1	2		9		1	4	3
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,323	11	275	537	44	485	155	177	287	352

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 17.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Age	Total inmates	Type of Sentence													Rema- net and sen- sen- tence
		Simple	Simple end fine	Simple with lash	Con- current	Con- current with lash	Con- current and con- se- cutive	Con- current and con- se- cutive fine	Con- current and con- se- cutive with lash	Con- se- cutive	Con- se- cutive and fine	Con- se- cutive with lash	Con- se- cutive and pre- ven- tive deten- tion	Rema- net	
Total inmates.....		1,503	1	11	1,124	1	176	1	1	110	2	1	5	30	9
14 years.....		2			1										
15 years.....		13			5					1					
16 years.....		30			21		6								
17 years.....		58			33		6		1					2	
18 years.....		143			67		10	1		8				2	
19 years.....		156			60		14			7		1		1	
20 years.....		173		1	65		18			3					2
Total inmates under 21 years..		652		1	252		54	1	1	20		1		5	3
21 to 24 years.....		634		3	244		40			30				5	1
25 to 29 years.....		580		4	219		38			17			1	10	1
30 to 34 years.....		426	1		165		24			19			3	3	1
35 to 39 years.....		298			114	1	11			12				5	2
40 to 44 years.....		162		2	62		4			4				2	
45 to 49 years.....		108			41		3			3			1		1
50 to 59 years.....		95		1	22		2			4		1			
60 years and over.....		20			5					1	1				
Total inmates over 21 years..		1,189	1	10	872	1	122			90	2		5	25	6

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 18.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENAL RECORD

Age	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record								No information available
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Goal and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	Total previous penitentiary (Cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Total inmates.....	2,975	683	672	170	171	253	568	130	324	1,193	4
4 years.....	3	3									
5 years.....	19	14	4			1					
6 years.....	57	48	3	2	3	1				3	
7 years.....	101	67	22	3	8			1		9	
8 years.....	143	74	34	11	12	7	3		1	16	1
9 years.....	156	58	53	15	12	7	10	1		23	
10 years.....	173	45	64	17	18	10	12	2	5	37	
Total inmates under 21 years.....	652	309	180	48	53	26	25	4	6	88	1
1 to 24 years.....	634	131	190	49	57	71	86	27	23	193	
5 to 29 years.....	580	89	110	40	22	64	144	37	73	276	1
10 to 34 years.....	426	43	80	18	14	45	113	32	80	239	1
15 to 39 years.....	298	45	47	9	11	23	92	11	60	174	
20 to 44 years.....	162	25	33	4		11	43	12	33	89	
25 to 49 years.....	108	18	15		5	7	33	4	26	68	
30 to 54 years.....	95	16	15	2	6	6	30	2	17	55	1
35 to 59 years.....	20	7	2		2		2	1	6	11	
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,323	374	492	122	118	227	543	126	318	1,105	3

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 19.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE

Age	Total inmates	Marital status					Residence			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Rural	Urban	Transient	Not stated
Total inmates.....	2,975	1,873	761	29	97	215	292	2,470	199	14
4 years.....	3	3						3		
5 years.....	19	19					4	14	1	
6 years.....	57	57					6	49	2	
7 years.....	101	101					18	77	4	2
8 years.....	143	142	1				16	121	5	1
9 years.....	156	149	4	2		1	14	132	10	
10 years.....	173	157	12	1	2	1	9	158	6	
Total inmates under 21 years.....	652	628	17	3	2	2	67	554	28	3
1 to 24 years.....	634	483	135	2	4	10	67	529	37	1
5 to 29 years.....	580	329	199	1	8	43	61	480	35	4
10 to 34 years.....	426	202	150	4	21	49	38	359	27	2
15 to 39 years.....	298	101	129	4	19	45	23	246	27	2
20 to 44 years.....	162	56	52	2	18	34	18	126	17	1
25 to 49 years.....	108	36	45	5	8	14	9	83	16	
30 to 54 years.....	95	32	30	6	13	14	7	77	11	
35 to 59 years.....	20	6	4	2	4	4	2	16	1	1
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,323	1,245	744	26	95	213	225	1,916	171	11

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 21.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Age	Total inmates	Illiterate	School Grade													Above High School	Not Stated
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Total inmates.....	2,975	56	29	51	89	174	236	340	381	680	343	283	141	99	23	22	28
14 years.....	3			1	1				1	1							
15 years.....	19					3	4	3	6	9		2					
16 years.....	57					6	12	8	11	15	5	2					
17 years.....	101	2		1	2	4	9	27	18	28	7	9	3				1
18 years.....	143	2		4	5	7	17	23	25	31	21	5	2	1			4
19 years.....	156		1	2	6	4	12	27	24	41	17	13	4	3			3
20 years.....	173	4	2	1	1	13	18	27	19	27	27	19	10	3			2
Total inmates under 21 years.....	652	8	3	10	17	37	72	115	104	121	77	50	19	7			12
21 to 24 years.....	634																
25 to 28 years.....	580	10	2	7	21	32	57	74	94	142	77	66	25	17	5	1	4
29 to 32 years.....	426	17	4	6	17	20	36	67	73	146	82	55	24	15	6	1	
33 to 36 years.....	298	6	2	3	13	27	29	42	48	109	56	38	31	10	5	2	2
37 to 40 years.....	162	4	5	9	10	18	16	19	30	68	29	33	18	25	1	9	5
41 to 44 years.....	108	4	7	9	5	13	11	8	16	40	6	18	7	11	2	5	4
45 to 49 years.....	95	2	1	3	3	9	9	6	5	27	9	12	10	9	1	1	
50 to 59 years.....	20	3	5	3	1	6	6	7	10	21	4	11	7	5	2	3	1
60 years and over.....		2		1	2	3		2	1	6	3						
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,323	48	26	41	72	137	164	225	277	559	266	233	122	92	23	22	16

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 22.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SOCIAL HABIT

Age	Total inmates	Social Habit					
		Ab- stinent	Use of Alcohol		Drugs Only	Alcohol and Drugs	N sta
			Mod- erate	Exces- sive			
Total inmates.....	2,975	516	1,796	552	43	63	
14 years.....	3	3					
15 years.....	19	13	6				
16 years.....	57	28	29				
17 years.....	101	36	63	2			
18 years.....	143	58	81	4			
19 years.....	156	51	92	12	1		
20 years.....	173	42	112	15	2	2	
Total inmates under 21 years	652	231	383	33	3	2	
21 to 24 years.....	634	108	427	85	8	5	
25 to 29 years.....	580	68	359	130	11	12	
30 to 34 years.....	426	41	256	109	5	14	
35 to 39 years.....	298	26	179	79	3	10	
40 to 44 years.....	162	18	84	49	4	6	
45 to 49 years.....	108	10	54	28	6	9	
50 to 59 years.....	95	10	43	35	2	5	
60 years and over.....	20	4	11	4	1		
Total inmates over 21 years...	2,323	285	1,413	519	40	61	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 23.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total inmates	Age on Admission																
		Under 21 Years								21 Years and Over								
		14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	Total inmates over 21 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-59 years	60 years and over	
Total inmates.....	2,975	652	3	19	57	101	143	156	173	2,323	634	580	426	298	162	108	95	20
Total employed.....	1,349	217	1	5	16	28	48	53	66	1,132	263	300	218	165	82	60	47	10
Agriculture.....	13	13	1	1	1	2	4	2	4	71	15	13	16	10	7	4	1	5
Armed Forces.....	21	5					4	1		16	7	4	1	2				
Clerical.....	33	3				1	4	2		30	10	4	4	6	2	2	2	
Commercial.....	94	11	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	83	14	26	15	14	7	3	2	
Construction.....	269	36			3	3	8	11	11	233	45	65	52	34	18	10	8	1
Electric light and power production.....	4									4	4	1	1	1	1			
Financial.....	12									5	1	1	1	3				
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	47	9			2	1	1	4	1	11	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	
Labourer.....	157	45	1	3	2	8	10	8	13	112	39	28	13	13	5	9	2	
Managerial.....	40	1								39	3	8	9	5	5	6	3	
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	179	30			3	9	3	7	8	149	33	45	22	27	7	8	7	
Mining.....	16	12					2	3	3	7	49	16	9	7	7	3		
Professional.....	23	1								22	3	3	7	4	1	1	2	1
Domestic.....	39	2						1	1	37	5	9	7	8	5	1	3	3
Services—Personal.....	89	9					3	1	5	80	11	23	11	14	6	6	6	3
Protective.....	4									4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other and recreational.....	17	4		1			1	1	1	13	5	3	3	1	4	7	5	
Transportation.....	171	35		1	3	2	11	11	7	136	36	44	29	11	4	7	5	
Total unemployed.....	1,585	407		8	32	68	93	100	106	1,178	370	279	216	132	79	47	47	8
Under 3 months.....	647	183		4	11	30	55	35	48	464	153	115	85	55	29	12	14	1
3 and under 6 months.....	308	89			7	18	13	28	22	219	80	54	34	23	15	9	4	
6 and under 12 months.....	233	63		4	8	14	16	15	17	170	47	49	25	24	8	9	7	1
1 year and under 2 years.....	132	39			4	7	7	12	9	93	34	15	10	11	5	5	2	
2 years and under 3 years.....	75	12			2	2	2	5	3	63	19	16	10	15	6	2	5	1
3 years and over.....	124	7							6	117	20	19	28	12	13	9	11	5
Incarcerated.....	37	9						3	3	28	11	3	10	4	1	1	4	
Time not stated.....	29	5				4	1	1	1	24	6	8	4	1	1			
Total other.....	41	28	2	6	9	5	2	3	1	13	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Never worked.....	22	14	1	3	4	3	2			8	4		2	1				
Retired.....	3																	
Student.....	13	13	1	3	5	2		2		3							1	2
Not stated.....	3	1						1		2		1				1		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 25.—ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Origin	Total inmates	Illiterate	Degree of Education			
			School Grades		Above High School	Not stated
			1 to 8	9 to 13		
Total inmates.....	2,975	56	1,980	889	22	28
British:						
English.....	552	13	331	199	5	4
Irish.....	423		244	174	3	2
Scottish.....	335	4	182	143	5	1
European:						
Austrian.....	15		7	8		
Belgian.....	6		5	1		
Bulgarian.....	1			1		
Czech and Slovak.....	7		3	4		
Danish.....	10		4	6		
Estonian.....	1		1			
Finnish.....	2		2			
French.....	1,097	27	878	170	2	20
German.....	99		49	46	4	
Greek.....	4		2	2		
Hungarian.....	17		7	10		
Icelandic.....	3		1	2		
Italian.....	41	1	27	13		
Jewish.....	2		2			
Latvian.....	1			1		
Lithuanian.....	1		1			
Netherlandish.....	35		19	15	1	
Norwegian.....	19		11	8		
Polish.....	48	1	23	18	1	
Roumanian.....	8		6	2		
Russian.....	21	1	10	10		
Swedish.....	14		5	9		
Swiss.....	2		1	1		
Ukrainian.....	53		31	22		
Yugoslavic.....	6		3	2		1
Asiatic:						
Chinese.....	11		7	4		
Japanese.....	1		1			
Syrian.....	8		4	3	1	
Other:						
Negro.....	19	1	15	3		
North American Indian.....	99	8	84	7		
Other.....	3		2	1		
Origin not stated.....	11		7	4		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 27.—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BORN OUTSIDE CANADA
BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA

Birthplace of Inmates	Total Inmates	Length of Residence in Canada					
		Born in Canada	Less than 5 Years	5 to 9 Years	10 to 14 Years	15 Years and Over	Not stated
Total inmates.....	2,975	2,809	43	24	13	72	14
Canada.....	2,809	2,809					
Britain:							
England and Wales.....	33		7	2	5	17	2
Northern Ireland.....	5		2			2	1
Scotland.....	13			3	1	9	
Other countries of British Commonwealth.....	3		1		1	1	
United States.....	33		9			16	8
Europe:							
Austria.....	3				2	1	
Belgium.....	1		1				
Czechoslovakia.....	3			1		2	
Finland.....	1					1	
France.....	2			1		1	
Germany.....	8		6	2			
Hungary.....	11		6	3	1		1
Irish Free State.....	6		2		1	3	
Italy.....	6		3	1		2	
Netherlands.....	2		2				
Norway.....	3		1			2	
Poland.....	15		1	4	1	8	1
Roumania.....	4		1	1		2	
Russia.....	5			2	1	2	
Switzerland.....	1						1
Yugoslavia.....	4		1	1		2	
Other European.....	1			1			
Asia:							
China.....	3			2		1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 28.—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Birthplace of Inmates	Total inmates	Illiterate	Degree of education			
			School grades		Above High School	Not State
			1 to 8	8 to 13		
Total inmates.....	2,975	56	1,980	889	22	28
Canada.....	2,809	54	1,890	819	20	26
Britain:						
England and Wales.....	33	1	19	13		
Northern Ireland.....	5		3	2		
Scotland.....	13		5	8		
Other countries of British Commonwealth....	3		1	2		
United States.....	33		14	19		
Europe:						
Austria.....	3		3			
Belgium.....	1			1		
Czechoslovakia.....	3		1	2		
Finland.....	1		1			
France.....	2		1	1		
Germany.....	8		3	4	1	
Hungary.....	11		4	7		
Irish Free State.....	6		2	2	1	1
Italy.....	6		4	2		
Netherlands.....	2		2			
Norway.....	3		2	1		
Poland.....	15	1	13	1		
Roumania.....	4		2	2		
Russia.....	5		3	2		
Switzerland.....	1		1			
Yugoslavia.....	4		2	1		1
Other European.....	1		1			
Asia:						
China.....	3		3			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total inmates	New found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,975	14	391	902	714	2	193	350	409
Total employed.....	1,349	7	164	320	282	2	96	348	130
Agriculture.....	84		10	7	16		6	41	4
Armed Forces.....	21		8	1	4		2	5	1
Clerical.....	33		4	8	8		5	7	1
Commercial.....	94		11	17	29		9	15	13
Construction.....	269		28	63	52	2	21	90	13
Communication.....	4		1		2			1	
Electric light and Power Production.....	5		1	1	1			2	
Financial.....	12			5	3		1	2	1
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	47		55	6	4		1	12	19
Labourer.....	157	3	33	50	18		12	30	11
Managerial.....	40		3	25	5		3	3	1
Manufacturing and Mechanical.....	179	3	10	54	50		7	41	14
Mining.....	61	1	21	3	11		2	19	4
Professional.....	23			4	7		3	4	5
Services { Domestic.....	39		5	6	12			9	7
Services { Protective.....	89		5	20	24		8	17	15
Services { Protective.....	4			1	2			1	
Other and Recreational.....	17		1	5	3		1	2	5
Transportation.....	171		18	44	31		15	47	16
Total Unemployed.....	1,585	6	219	564	426		97		273
Under 3 months.....	647		72	232	167		39		87
3 and under 6 months.....	308	1	46	113	84		25		39
6 and under 12 months.....	233		41	82	41		15		54
1 year and under 2 years.....	132		17	46	31		5		33
2 years and under 3 years.....	75	2	17	10	24		3		19
3 years and over.....	124	2	22	15	40		6		39
Incarcerated.....	37		1	8	23		4		1
Time not stated.....	29	1	3	8	16				1
Total other.....	41	1	8	18	6			2	6
Never worked.....	22		5	8	5			1	3
Retired.....	3		1					1	1
Student.....	13		1	10	1				1
Not stated.....	3	1	1						1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29A.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1959

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,975	14	391	692	212	514	196	201	350	405
Total employed.....	1,349	7	164	268	53	202	79	100	348	128
Agriculture.....	84		10	6	1	11	5	6	41	4
Armed Forces.....	21		8		1	2	2	2	5	1
Clerical.....	33		4	6	1	6	3	5	7	1
Commercial.....	94		11	16		23	6	10	15	13
Construction.....	269		28	51	13	39	15	21	90	11
Communication.....	4		1			2			1	
Electric light and power production.....	5		1	1		1			2	
Financial.....	12			5		1	2	1	2	
Fishing, trapping, logging....	47		5	6	1	3		1	12	19
Labourer.....	157	3	33	37	13	14	4	12	30	1
Managerial.....	40		3	25		3	2	3	3	
Manufacturing and Mechanical	179	3	10	41	14	33	15	8	41	1
Mining.....	61	1	21	3		8	3	2	19	
Professional.....	23			3	1	6		4	4	
Services—{ Domestic.....	39		5	6		9	3	1	9	
{ Personal.....	89		5	18	2	19	5	8	17	1
{ Protective.....	4			1		1	1		1	
Other and recreational.....	17		1	5		2	1	1	2	
Transportation.....	171		18	38	6	19	12	15	47	1
Total Unemployed.....	1,585	6	219	421	144	308	115	101		27
Under 3 months.....	647		72	217	66	105	61	39		8
3 and under 6 months.....	308	1	46	79	35	61	22	25		3
6 and under 12 months.....	233		41	55	27	28	12	18		5
1 year and under 2 years.....	132		17	35	12	23	7	5		3
2 years and under 3 years....	75	2	17	7	2	22	2	4		1
years and over.....	124	2	22	14	1	40		6		3
Incarcerated.....	37		1	8		17	6	4		
Time not stated.....	29	1	3	6	1	12	5			
Total other.....	41	1	8	3	15	4	2		2	
Never worked.....	22		5	3	5	3	2		1	
Retired.....	3		1						1	
Student.....	13		1		10	1				
Not stated.....	3	1	1							

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 30.—WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED BY MARITAL STATUS

Weekly earnings	Total Inmates		Marital Status				
	Number	Per-centage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divor- ced	Sepa- rated
Total inmates.....	2,975	100.0	1,873	761	29	97	215
Under \$10.....	9	0.3	7	2			
\$10 and under \$20.....	49	1.7	43	3	1		2
\$20 and under \$30.....	133	4.5	125	5	1		2
\$30 and under \$40.....	251	8.4	207	28	1	4	11
\$40 and under \$50.....	416	14.0	321	64	1	14	16
\$50 and under \$60.....	459	15.4	321	95	7	9	27
\$60 and under \$70.....	493	16.6	291	144	3	17	38
\$70 and over.....	1,045	35.1	479	392	12	49	113
Own account.....	60	2.0	28	22	2	2	6
Not applicable.....	41	1.4	37	3		1	
Not stated.....	29	0.6	14	3	1	1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 31.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY MARITAL STATUS

	Total Inmates		Marital Status				
	Number	Per-centage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divor- ced	Sepa- rated
Total inmates.....	2,975	100.0	1,873	761	29	97	215
Total employed.....	1,349	45.3	747	426	19	49	108
Total unemployed.....	1,535	53.3	1,091	331	10	46	107
Under 3 months.....	647	21.8	455	135	3	13	41
3 and under 6 months.....	308	10.4	218	69		7	14
6 and under 12 months.....	233	7.6	154	58	1	5	15
1 year and under 2 years.....	132	4.4	94	19	1	6	12
2 years and under 3 years.....	75	2.5	52	14	1		8
3 years and over.....	124	4.2	74	25	2	14	9
Incarcerated.....	37	1.2	28	4	1	1	3
Time not stated.....	29	1.0	16	7	1		5
Total other.....	41	1.4	35	4		2	
Never worked.....	22	0.8	20	1		1	
Retired.....	3	0.1		2		1	
Student.....	13	0.4	13				
Not stated.....	3	0.1	2	1			

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

235

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33.—PENAL RECORD BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Penitentiary	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record								Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)	Information not available
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Goal and reformatory	Goal and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Goal, reformatory and penitentiary			
Total inmates.....	(1) 2,975	(2) 683	(3) 672	(4) 170	(5) 171	(6) 253	(7) 568	(8) 130	(9) 324	(10) 1,193		
Newfoundland.....	14	5	3			2	4			4	4	
Dorchester.....	391	111	107	4	32	18	93	7	19	151		
St. Vincent de Paul.....	902	311	220	13	96	32	184	7	37	324	2	
Kingston.....	714	115	42	116	18	120	35	99	169	321		
Collin's Bay.....	2				2					2		
Manitoba.....	193	34	51	9	5	28	42	6	18	71		
Saskatchewan.....	350	52	139	6	7	27	89	6	23	125	1	
British Columbia.....	409	55	110	22	11	26	121	5	58	195	1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33A.—PENAL RECORD BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1959

Penitentiary	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record								Total previous penitentiary (cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)	Information not available
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Goal and reformatory	Goal and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Goal, reformatory and penitentiary			
Total inmates.....	(1) 2,975	(2) 683	(3) 672	(4) 170	(5) 171	(6) 253	(7) 568	(8) 130	(9) 324	(10) 1,193		
Newfoundland.....	14	5	3			2	4			4	4	
Dorchester.....	391	111	107	4	32	18	93	7	19	151		
St. Vincent de Paul.....	692	166	163	10	93	30	185	7	36	311	2	
Federal Training Centre.....	212	144	58	3	2	5				12		
Kingston.....	514	46	23	72	16	83	33	85	156	290		
Collin's Bay.....	196	70	17	43	5	33	1	13	14	33		
Manitoba.....	201	35	53	10	5	29	44	7	18	74		
Saskatchewan.....	350	52	139	6	7	27	89	6	23	125	1	
British Columbia.....	405	54	109	22	11	26	119	5	58	193	1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 36.—RECIDIVISTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Number of previous commitments	Total inmates	Illiterate	Degree of Education			
			School grades		Above High School	Not stated
			1-8	9-13		
Total inmates.....	2,975	56	1,980	889	22	28
No previous commitments.....	683	21	472	171	7	12
Total recidivists.....	2,288	35	1,505	717	15	16
One previous commitment.....	499	7	354	128	3	7
Two previous commitments.....	377	8	236	130	2	1
Three previous commitments.....	276	3	179	93	1	.....
Four previous commitments.....	240	3	170	65	1	1
Five previous commitments.....	188	3	114	68	1	2
Six to ten previous commitments.....	487	9	312	159	4	3
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments....	142	1	85	52	2	2
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments...	47	1	33	13	.....	.....
Over twenty previous commitments.....	32	.....	22	9	1	.....
No information available.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 37.—RECIDIVISTS BY SOCIAL HABIT

Number of previous commitments	Total inmates	Social Habit				
		Use of Alcohol			Use of drugs only	Use of alcohol and drugs
		Abstinent	Mod-erate	Exces-sive		
Total inmates.....	2,975	516	1,796	552	43	63
No previous commitments.....	683	194	432	56	.....	1
Total recidivists.....	2,288	322	1,360	496	43	62
One previous commitment.....	499	115	316	65	.....	3
Two previous commitments.....	377	65	242	65	2	2
Three previous commitments.....	276	44	170	54	3	5
Four previous commitments.....	240	28	155	47	3	7
Five previous commitments.....	188	17	109	54	3	5
Six to ten previous commitments...	487	40	272	132	17	22
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	142	7	67	48	9	11
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	47	6	18	17	2	4
Over twenty previous commitments	32	.....	11	14	4	3
No information available.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 39.—PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Penal Record	Total inmates	Residence and Employment Status							
		Rural		Urban		Transient		Not stated	
		Em- ployed	Un- employed and other	Em- ployed	Un- employed and other	Em- ployed	Un- employed and other	Em- ployed	Un- employed and other
Total inmates.....	2,975	157	135	1,138	1,332	48	151	6	8
No previous commitments.....	683	59	57	248	299	6	11	1	2
Goal only.....	672	51	32	266	271	10	38	2	2
Reformatory only.....	170	3	3	53	99	2	10	.....	.....
Penitentiary only.....	171	4	6	61	90	1	7	1	1
Goal and reformatory.....	253	14	5	95	121	6	11	1	.....
Goal and penitentiary.....	568	19	23	244	224	16	40	.....	2
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	130	3	.....	63	57	2	5	.....	.....
Goal, reformatory and penitentiary.....	324	4	8	105	171	5	29	1	1
Total previous penitentiary (lines 5, 7, 8 and 9).....	1,193	30	37	473	542	24	81	2	4
Information not available.....	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 40.—PENAL RECORD BY NON-PENAL INSTITUTION HISTORY

Non-penal Institution	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiaries (columns 5, 7, 8 and 9)	Information not available
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Total inmates.....	2,975	683	672	170	171	253	568	130	324	1,193	4
No non-penal institution history.....	2,417	616	535	130	151	183	476	88	234	949	4
Hospital for insane.....	89	15	26	6	.....	6	22	2	12	36	.....
Home for mental defectives.....	29	4	6	1	2	3	6	3	4	15	.....
Tuberculosis hospital.....	28	2	7	3	.....	2	7	2	5	14	.....
Protection home.....	34	5	6	3	1	5	5	2	7	15	.....
Training School.....	317	36	74	25	14	48	43	27	50	134	.....
Hospital for insane and training school.....	22	3	4	1	2	2	4	2	4	12	.....
Protection home and training school.....	27	1	11	.....	1	3	2	3	6	12	.....
Hospital for insane and tuberculosis.....	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....
Training school and tuberculosis hospital...	6	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	3	.....
Not stated.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....

Education	Total inmates	Language Spoken						
		English only	French only	English and French	English and mother tongue	French and mother tongue	English, French and mother tongue	Mother tongue only
Total inmates.....	2,975	1,747	288	763	154	1	19	3
Illiterate.....	56	25	4	19	7		1	
School grades 1 to 8.....	1,980	1,017	262	577	107	1	14	2
School grades 9 to 13.....	889	684	14	150	36		4	1
Above high school.....	22	17		2	3			
Not stated.....	28	4	8	15	1			

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 42.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY AGE ON DISCHARGE

[illegible]

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 43.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY

Method of Discharge	Total inmates	Penitentiary								
		New-found land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Col-lin's Bay	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	Briti Colu-bia
Total inmates.....	2,476	15	343	509	278	353	238	174	279	
Death.....	15		2	7		3		1		
Deportation.....	10		4	2		2			1	
Expiration of sentence.....	1,610	11	227	226	101	302	179	149	207	
Release on court order.....	8								5	
Release to Provincial authorities...	2					1	1			
Ticket of leave and parole.....	528	4	90	109	170	22	42	17	30	
Unconditional release.....	303		20	165	7	23	16	7	36	

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 44.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total inmates	Time Served								
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total inmates.....	2,476	78	1,499	538	185	66	90	16	2	
Death.....	15	4	2	2		2	3		1	
Deportation.....	10	1	6	1			1	1		
Expiration of Sentence.....	1,610	23	961	400	137	45	41	3		
Release on court order.....	8	8								
Realse to Provincial authorities.....	2	2								
Ticket of leave and parole.....	528	27	334	63	30	16	44	12	1	
Unconditional release.....	303	13	196	72	18	3	1			

TABLE 45.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Time served								
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 2 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Total.....	2,476	78	1,499	538	185	66	90	16	2	2
Against public order.....	17		8	6	3					
Bomb, grenade or other explosive weapon in possession.....	3			2	1					
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	1			1						
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	13		8	3	2					
Against the administration of law and justice.....	71	8	37	17	6	3				
Obstructing public or peace officer.....	3		2	1						
Perjury.....	4		2	2						
Prison breach—breaking.....	11	1	6	3	1					
Prison breach—escape from lawful custody.....	51	7	25	11	5	3				
Prison breach—at large under sentence.....	1		1							
Public mischief.....	1		1							
Sexual offences and public morals.....	176	2	86	51	22	6	8	1		
Buggery.....	5		2	1	2					
Buggery—assault with intent to commit.....	1									
Gross indecency.....	22	1	14	7						
Indecent.....	33		14	10	6	3				
Indecent assault on female.....	54		36	13	1		4			
Indecent assault on male.....	3		2			1				
Rape.....	36		6	13	11	1	4	1		
Rape, attempt to commit.....	8		2	4	1	1				
Sexual intercourse (under 14 years of age.....	6		4	1	1					
Sexual intercourse (between 14 and 16 years of age).....	8	1	6	1						
Disorderly houses.....	8		5	3						
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1		1							
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	7		4	3						
Against the person and reputation.....	114	2	58	8	9	5	20	10		2
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age).....	1		1							
Assault on a public officer while engaged in his duty.....	2		2							
Assault that causes bodily harm to any person.....	19		17	1	1					
Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence.....	3		1							

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 45.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED—Continued

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Time served								
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 2 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Bigamy.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bodily harm—shooting with intent.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Bodily harm—with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bodily harm—with intent to wound, maim or disfigure.....	19	.....	12	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Common assault.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Criminal negligence—causing bodily harm.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Criminal negligence—causing death.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Criminal negligence—in operation of a motor vehicle.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duties of persons to provide necessities.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
False imprisonment or forcible confinement.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kidnapping with intent.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manlaughter.....	36	1	5	2	4	4	15	4	1	1
Murder.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder, attempt to commit.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Against rights of property.....	1,875	35	1,182	417	128	49	58	5	1	.....
Breaking and entering with intent.....	133	.....	89	36	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Breaking and entering and committing.....	717	14	464	163	46	14	14	2	.....	.....
Breaking, possession of house-breaking instruments.....	22	.....	16	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Extortion.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
False pretences.....	83	1	66	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery.....	37	1	23	9	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery—instruments for making bank-notes.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery—uttering forged documents.....	81	2	48	22	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Forgery—uttering forged documents.....	57	1	40	13	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Having in possession.....	158	7	86	43	10	8	4	.....	.....	.....
Robbery.....	11	.....	5	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery—assault with intent.....	6	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery—stopping the mail with intent.....	179	1	38	40	43	18	35	3	1	.....
Robbery—when armed.....	384	8	299	64	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft from mail.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	25	.....	16	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defrauding the public or any person.....	24	.....	16	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawful possession of mineral or precious metal.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 46.—MAIN OCCUPATION DURING SENTENCE BY TIME SERVED

Occupation	Total inmates	Time served								
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Total.....	2,476	78	1,499	538	185	66	90	16	2	2
Barbering.....	25	1	14	7	1	1	1			
Blacksmithing.....	34		17	10	4	1	2			
Bookbinding.....	9	2	3	3			1			
Broom and Brush Shop.....	8		8							
Butchering.....	3	1	1							
Canvas work.....	64	1	28	20	8	3	4			
Carpentering and cabinet making.....	66		45	13	6		2			
Change room and laundry.....	76	2	44	11	6	6	5	2		
Chairservice.....	154	10	85	37	10	7	3	2		
Clerking and bookkeeping.....	91	3	46	22	8	4	8			
Cooking, baking and kitchen help.....	167	4	94	45	16	2	6			
Construction:										
Building carpentry.....	125	5	78	22	13	4	2	1		
Bricklaying.....	137	10	95	26	5		1			
Plastering.....	15		12	3						
Machine operation.....	1									
Labouring.....	439	11	320	91	33	16	15	2	1	
Trucking and Teaming.....	4		3	1						
Engineer's Department:										
Electricity.....	42		27	10	2	1		2		
Plumbing.....	50	1	34	10	2	3				
Steam fitting.....	6		4	2						
Stoking.....	42	1	24	9	5		2	1		
Farming, general.....	178	6	124	31	8	4	5			
Gardening.....	27	1	17	6		2	1			
Hospital orderly.....	21	1	10	3	1		4	2		
Library.....	35		20	8	5		2			
Machine shop.....	54		33	10	6	2	2			1
Motor mechanics.....	90	1	59	22	5	1	2	2		
Painting.....	59	1	40	12	4	2				
Printing.....	13		9	2	1		1			
Quarrying, stone cutting.....	57	1	30	12	9	2	3			

Rural repairing.....	14	1	10	2	1							
School.....	5			2								
Shoemaking.....	62		34	12								
Tailoring.....	145	1	74	49	2							
Tinsmithing.....	57	4	32	13	1							
Upholstering.....	12	3	11	1								
Hospital patient.....	10		4	1								
Other.....	16	1	5	7	1							
Not stated.....	13	5	3	2	1							

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 47.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Term of Sentence					
		Under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	6 and under 7 years	7 and under 8 years
Total female inmates.....	70	1	53	11	3	1	1
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	1			1			
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1			1			
Offences against the person and reputation....	5		2	2			1
Abduction of child under 14 years of age....	1						1
Abortion.....	1		1				
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound..	1			1			
Manslaughter.....	2		1	1			
Offences against rights of property.....	20	1	16	2	1		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1	1					
Breaking and entering and committing.....	2		1		1		
False pretences.....	1		1				
Forgery.....	1		1				
Uttering forged documents.....	2		1	1			
Having in possession.....	1		1				
Robbery.....	4		3	1			
Theft.....	8		8				
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	1		1				
False entries and omissions in books or docu- ments with intent to defraud.....	1		1				
Conspiracies.....	1		1				
Conspiring to commit forgery.....	1		1				
Federal Statutes.....	42		33	6	2	1	
Juvenile Delinquents Act Section 33.....	2		2				
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possession..	27		26	1			
—Trafficking..	13		5	5	2	1	

TABLE 48.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record					Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	Total Previous Penitentiaries (Columns 6, 7, 8)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary		
Total female inmates.....	70	16	18	7	9	6	3	11	20
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	1	1							
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1	1							
Offences against the person and reputation.....	5	4							
Abduction of child under 14 years of age.....	1	1			1				
Abortion.....	1	1							
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound.....	1	1			1				
Manslaughter.....	2	2							
Offences against rights of property.....	20	8	2	3	1	1		5	6
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1				1				
Breaking and entering and committing.....	2	1						1	1
False pretences.....	1							1	
Forgery.....	1	1							
Uttering forged documents.....	1	1							
Having in possession.....	2	1		1					
Robbery.....	1		1						
Theft.....	4	3							
	8	2	1	2		1		1 2	3
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	1	1							
False entries and omissions in books or documents with intent to defraud.....	1	1							
Conspiracies.....	1	1							
Conspiring to commit forgery.....	1	1							
Federal Statutes.....	42	1	16	4	7	5	3	6	14
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Section 33.....	2	1	1						
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possession.....	27	12	12	2	4	4	1	4	10
—Trafficking.....	13	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	4

TABLE 49.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

FEMALES ADMITTED

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Age on Admission									
		15 years	16-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-59 years	60 years and over
Total female inmates.....	70	1	2	16	14	20	8	3	3	2	1
Sexual offences public morals and disorderly conduct.....	1									1	
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1									1	
Offences against the person and reputation.....	5			1	1	1		1	1		
Abduction of child under 14 years of age.....	1					1		1			
Abortion.....	1										
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound.....	1										
Manslaughter.....	2		1	1	1						
Offences against rights of property.....	20	1	2	5	3	6	1	1			1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1										
Breaking and entering and committing.....	2	1					1				
False pretences.....	1										1
Forgery.....	1					1					
Uttering forged documents.....	2			2							
Having in possession.....	1		1	1				1			
Robbery.....	4		1			2					
Theft.....	8		1	2	3	2					
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	1				1						
False entries and omissions in books or documents with intent to defraud.....	1				1						
Conspiracies.....	1					1					
Conspiracy to commit forgery.....	1					1					
Federal Statutes.....	42			10	9	12	7	1	2	1	
Juvenile Delinquents Acts, Section 33.....	2				1	1	1				
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possession.....	27			6	5	6	7	1	1	1	
—Trafficking.....	13			4	3	5					

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 50.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Degree of Education		
		No Schooling	School Grades	
			3 to 8	9 to 13
Total female inmates.....	70	4	30	36
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct	1	1		
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1	1		
Offences against the person and reputation.....	5	2	2	1
Abduction of child under 14 years of age.....	1			1
Abortion.....	1		1	
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound.....	1	1		
Manslaughter.....	2	1	1	
Offences against rights of property.....	20	1	9	10
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1			1
Breaking and entering and committing.....	2		1	1
False pretences.....	1			1
Forgery.....	1			1
Uttering forged documents.....	2		2	
Having in possession.....	1		1	
Robbery.....	4		4	
Theft.....	8	1	1	6
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	1			1
False entries and omissions in books or documents with intent to defraud.....	1			1
Conspiracies.....	1			1
Conspiracy to commit forgery.....	1			1
Federal Statutes.....	42		19	23
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Section 33.....	2		1	1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possession.....	27		13	14
—Trafficking.....	13		5	8

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 52.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Religion										
		Adventist	Baptist	Church of England	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Presby- terian	Protes- tant N.O.S.	Roman Catholic	United Church	No Religion
Total female inmates.....	70	1	2	10	1	4	1	1	8	28	7	7
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	1			1								
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1			1								
Offences against the person and reputation.....	5	1								4		
Abduction of child under 14 years of age.....	1									1		
Abortion.....	1									1		
Causing bodily harm with intent to wound.....	1									1		
Manslaughter.....	2	1								1		
Offences against rights of property.....	20		1	3			1			12	1	2
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1											1
Breaking and entering and committing.....	2			1						1		
False pretences.....	1										1	
Forgery.....	1											
Uttering forged documents.....	1			1								
Having in possession.....	2									2		
Robbery.....	4									3		
Theft.....	8		1	1						5		1
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	1									1		
False entries and omissions in books or documents with intent to defraud.....	1									1		
Conspiracies.....	1											
Conspiring to commit forgery.....	1					1						
Federal Statutes.....	42		1	6	1	3						
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Section 33.....	2									11	6	5
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—Possession.....	27		1	2	1	1				1	4	3
—Trafficking.....	13			4		2				3	2	

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 53.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Type of Sentence	Total Female Inmates	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total female inmates....	70	4	8	23	7	5	23
Simple.....	40	1	8	11	3	2	15
Concurrent.....	28	3	.....	11	4	3	7
Consecutive.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Concurrent and consecutive..	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 53A.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1957

Type of Sentence	Total Female Inmates	Kingston
Total female inmates.....	70	70
Simple.....	40	40
Concurrent.....	28	28
Consecutive.....	1	1
Concurrent and consecutive.....	1	1

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 54.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Age on Admission	Total Female Inmates	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total female inmates....	70	4	8	23	7	5	23
15 years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
16-19 years.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20-24 years.....	16	.....	2	4	2	1	7
25-29 years.....	14	1	1	6	.....	2	4
30-34 years.....	20	1	2	10	3	1	3
35-39 years.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7
40-44 years.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
45-49 years.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
50-59 years.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
60 years and over.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 54A.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1957

Age on Admission	Total Female Inmates	Kingston
Total female inmates.....	70	70
15 years.....	1	1
16-19 years.....	2	2
20-24 years.....	16	16
25-29 years.....	14	14
30-34 years.....	20	20
35-39 years.....	8	8
40-44 years.....	3	3
45-49 years.....	3	3
50-59 years.....	2	2
60 years and over.....	1	1

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 55.—PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentiary	Total Female Inmates	First commitment	Penal Record						Total Previous penitentiary (Cols. 6, 7, 8)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
Total female inmates.	(1) 70	(2) 16	(3) 18	(4) 7	(5) 9	(6) 6	(7) 3	(8) 11	(9) 20
Dorchester.....	4	4							
St. Vincent de Paul.....	8	5	2					1	1
Kingston.....	23	1	2	7	5	1	2	5	8
Manitoba.....	7	2			1	1		3	4
Saskatchewan.....	5	3	1			1			1
British Columbia.....	23	1	13		3	3	1	2	6

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 55A.—PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31 BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentiary	Total Female Inmates	First commitment	Penal Record						Total Previous penitentiary (Cols. 6, 7, 8)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
Total female inmates.	(1) 70	(2) 16	(3) 18	(4) 7	(5) 9	(6) 6	(7) 3	(8) 11	(9) 20
Kingston.....	70	16	18	7	9	6	3	11	20

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 56.—RECIDIVISTS BY PENAL RECORD

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Female Inmates	First commitment	Penal Record						Total Previous penitentiary (Cols. 6, 7, 8)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
Total female inmates.	(1) 70	(2) 16	(3) 18	(4) 7	(5) 9	(6) 6	(7) 3	(8) 11	(9) 20
No previous commitment	16	16							
Total recidivists.....	54		18	7	9	6	3	11	20
One previous commitment	4		2	2					
Two previous commitments.....	13		8	2	2	1			1
Three previous commitments.....	8		2	2	2		2		2
Four previous commitments.....	1		1						
Five previous commitments.....	5		3			1	1		2
Six to ten previous commitments.....	13		1	1	2	3		6	9
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	5		1		2	1		1	2
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	4				1			3	3
Over twenty previous commitments.....	1							1	1

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 56A.—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Female Inmates	No Previous Commitment	Time Served					
			Under 3 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years
Total female inmates.....	70	16	1	7	11	8	10	15
No previous commitment.....	16	16						
Total recidivists.....	54		1	7	11	8	10	15
One previous commitment.....	4			3	1			
Two previous commitments.....	13		1	3	7	2		
Three previous commitments.....	8			1	2	3	2	
Four previous commitments.....	1						1	
Five previous commitments.....	5					2	1	2
Six to ten previous commitments.....	13				1	1	5	5
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	5						1	4
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	4							3
Over twenty previous commitments.....	1							1

TABLE 57.—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

Origin	Total Female Inmates	Birthplace					Citizenship				
		Canada	British Common- wealth	Germany	Poland	United States	Canadian		British | Alien		
							Born	Naturalized		Years in Canada	
								British	Alien	5 years and over	Under 5 years
Total female inmates.....	70	64	3	1	1	1	64	2	1	1	2
British.....	37	35	2				35	1		1	
English.....	13	13					13				
Irish.....	19	17	2				17	1		1	
Scottish.....	5	5					5				
European.....	27	25		1	1		25			1	1
French.....	11	11					11				
German.....	2	2					2				
Jewish.....	4	4									
Netherlandish.....	1	1					1				
Polish.....	5	3		1	1		3		1		1
Russian.....	1	1					1				
Swedish.....	2	2					2				
Ukrainian.....	1	1					1				
Other.....	6	4	1		1		4	1			1
North American Indian.....	3	3					3				
Negro.....	2	1			1		1				1
Other.....	1		1					1			

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 58.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY AGE ON DISCHARGE

Age on Admission	Total Females Discharged	Age on Discharge							
		19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-59 years
Total females discharged.....	44	1	3	7	10	11	6	3	3
17 years.....	1	1							
20-24 years.....	5		3	2					
25-29 years.....	11			5	5	1			
30-34 years.....	11				5	6			
35-39 years.....	5					4	1		
40-44 years.....	5						5		
45-49 years.....	5							3	2
50-59 years.....	1								1

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 59.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total Females Discharged	Time Served					
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years
Total females discharged.....	44	1	32	6	3	1	1
Offences against public order.....	1		1				
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	1		1				
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	2		2				
Keeping common bawdy house.....	2		2				
Offences against the person and reputation.....	3		1			1	1
Causing bodily harm with intent.....	1		1				
Manslaughter.....	2					1	1
Offences against rights of property.....	11		8	2	1		
Breaking and entering and committing.....	1				1		
False pretences.....	3		2	1			
Robbery.....	1			1			
Theft.....	4		1				
Uttering forged documents.....	2		2				
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	1		1				
Defrauding the public.....	1		1				
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	4		4				
Arson.....	1		1				
Mischief which causes actual danger to life.....	3		3				
Federal Statutes.....	22	1	15	4	2		
Juvenile Delinquents Acts, Section 33.....	2	1	1				
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—							
Possession.....	17		13	4			
Trafficking.....	3		1		2		

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 60.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total Females Dis- charged	Time Served					
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years
Total females discharged.....	44	1	32	6	3	1	1
Deportation.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expiration of sentence.....	31	24	5	2
Ticket of leave.....	8	1	5	1	1
Unconditional release.....	4	2	1	1

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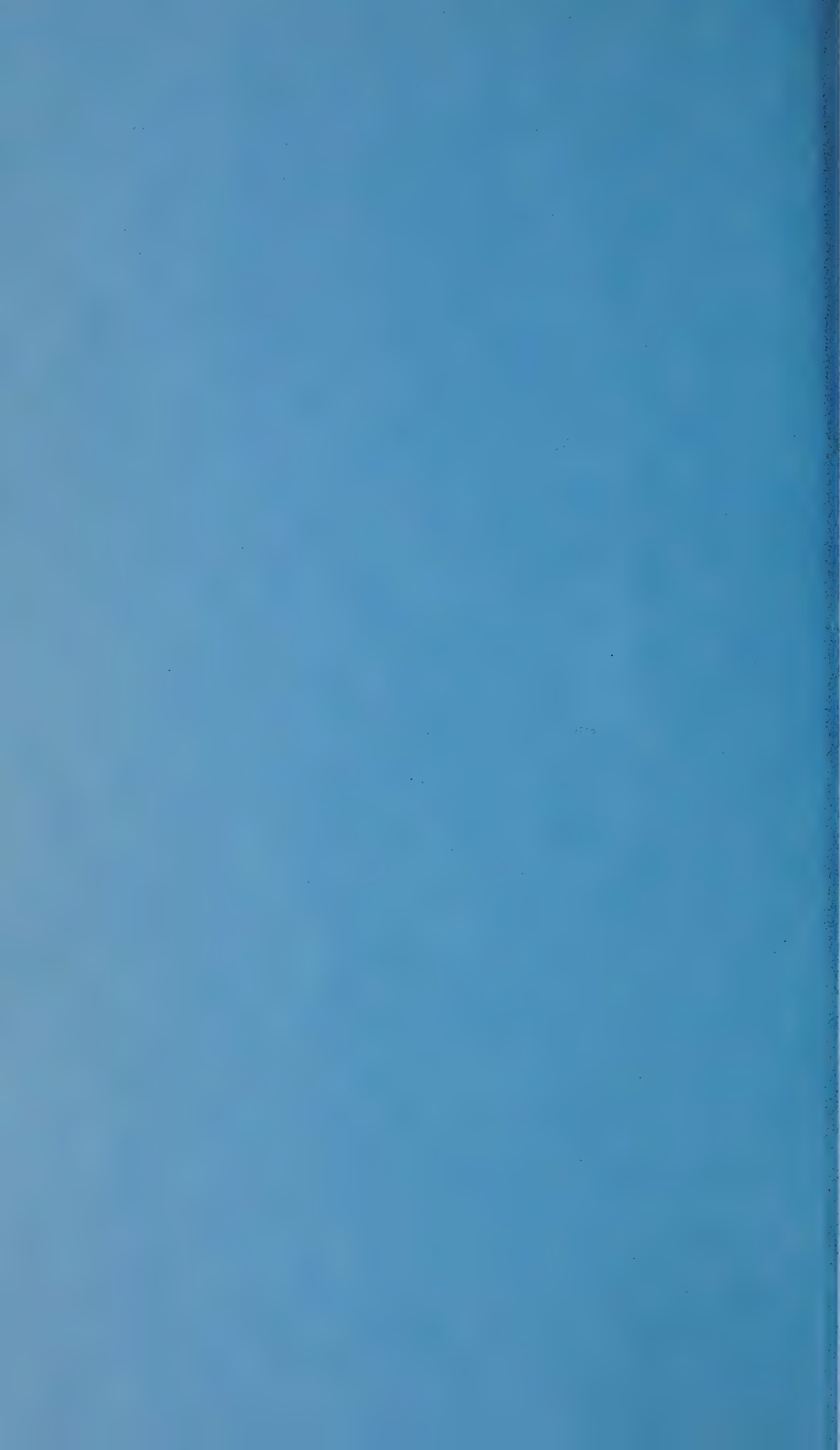
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CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
**COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES**

For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1960

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1961





CANADA

(ANNUAL) REPORT

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•

For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1960

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*To His Excellency Major General Georges Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1960, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

E. D. FULTON,

Minister of Justice.

*To the Honourable E. D. Fulton, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice.*

SIR,—In accordance with Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1960, together with excerpts from Wardens' Reports and appropriate statistics dealing with the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. GIBSON,

Commissioner.

OTTAWA, August 31st, 1960.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I—INTRODUCTORY.....	PAGE 7
II—ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL.....	8
Appointments in the Commissioner's office.....	8
Appointments in the Penitentiaries.....	9
Retirements.....	9
New Positions.....	10
Promotions.....	11
L'Institution Leclerc.....	11
Salaries.....	12
Annual Leave Regulations.....	12
Canada Savings Bonds.....	13
III—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION.....	13
General Data.....	13
First Offenders.....	14
General Recidivism.....	14
Penitentiary Recidivism.....	14
Nationality of Inmates.....	15
Young Inmates in Penitentiary.....	15
Releases 1959-60.....	15
Admissions.....	15
Penal record of inmates admitted.....	15
Young inmates admitted (males).....	16
Penal Records of Young Inmates Admitted (Males).....	17
Nature of Offences (Young Inmates Admitted).....	17
IV—CLASSIFICATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES.....	17
V—EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.....	18
VI—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	19
VII—CELLULAR ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES.....	20
VIII—RELIGIOUS SERVICES.....	20
IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS.....	20
X—AFTER-CARE SERVICES.....	20
XI—PENITENTIARY FARMS.....	20
XII—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT.....	29
General Progress in the Development of Food Services.....	29
Food Services Management.....	29
Food Services Premises.....	30
Food Services Equipment.....	30
Food and Nutrition.....	30
Penitentiary Farm Produce Purchased by Steward.....	32
Meat Products Manufactured by the Penitentiaries.....	32
Penitentiary Bakery Production.....	32
XIII—ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DIVISION.....	33
XIV—INDUSTRIAL DIVISION.....	36
XV—VOCATIONAL TRAINING.....	42
XVI—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES.....	45
XVII—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES.....	47
XVIII—CONCLUSION.....	48

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Concluded*

	PAGE
TABLES RESPECTING INMATES—	
Table I—Movement of Population.....	49
Table II—Nationality.....	50
Table III—Civil Status.....	50
Table IV—Duration of Sentence.....	51
Table V—Ages.....	51
Table VI—Creeds.....	51
Table VII—Previous Convictions.....	52
Table VIII—Employment of Inmates.....	53
Table IX—Comparative Statement of Revenue.....	54
Table X—Comparative Statement of Disbursements.....	55
Table XI—Comparative Statement of Disbursements.....	55
Table XII—Comparative Statement of Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed.....	55
Table XIII—Statement of Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed in the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1960.....	56
Table XIV—Expenditures on Medical and Allied Services.....	57
Table XV—Activities of Welfare Organizations during Fiscal Year.....	58
ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WARDENS—	
Kingston Penitentiary.....	60
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	83
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	93
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	107
British Columbia Penitentiary.....	127
Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	137
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	148
Federal Training Centre.....	156
Penitentiary Staff College.....	171
Joyceville Institution.....	173
STATISTICAL DATA BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS ON INMATES RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR	
(Table of Contents).....	187

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES
for the
Fiscal Year 1959-60

I—INTRODUCTORY

1. A notable event of 1959-60 for the Penitentiary Service was the opening of Joyceville Institution as a permanent unit in our system. Reference has been made in our last three annual reports to the success of the experimental temporary operation which commenced with the acquisition of property at Joyceville, Ontario, and to the progress which was being made in erection of the necessary buildings for permanent use. Throughout the summer and fall of the year under review, there was intensive activity in such matters as the selection and training of staff and the purchase and installation of equipment. Finally, in an unprecedented ceremony which was attended by a large group of interested citizens and dignitaries, the Joyceville Institution was formally opened on Tuesday afternoon, December 15, 1959, by the Hon. E. D. Fulton, Minister of Justice. In succeeding months, the new institution was rapidly populated by transfer of carefully-selected inmates from Kingston Penitentiary, bringing into use a third important unit in a regional group which also comprises Collin's Bay Penitentiary and which now offers greatly-increased opportunity for practical segregation of prisoners who have been sentenced to penitentiary terms in the Ontario region.

2. Substantial progress has also been made in the erection and in the preparation for opening of an institution of similar design on the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary reserve in the Province of Quebec. As in the case of Joyceville, assistance has been provided by Head Office officials in connection with special staff-training courses which, for this institution, were conducted in the French language. An interesting departure from tradition was made in selection of its name. In choosing the designation "L'Institution Leclerc", recognition has been given to the work of a man who exerted a powerful and far-seeing influence upon the penitentiary system in his own time and in the years which have since elapsed: the Rev. Jos. U. Leclerc, first Roman Catholic Chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 1873 to 1884.

3. As the fiscal year ended, plans were well advanced for the reception of inmates at the Springhill (Nova Scotia) Camp installation, to which reference was made in our last annual report. This unit, operating as an extension of Dorchester Penitentiary, constitutes the third such "satellite" for the accommodation and treatment of prisoners who have been selected for their suitability to respond favourably under less stringent custodial conditions than those of a maximum-security institution. Experience gained in the operation of the two previously-established units (William Head, B.C., and Valleyfield, Que.) lends support to the view that future extension of penitentiary facilities in Canada should be mainly in a similar direction. Further exploration of suitable sites and work-projects has been conducted in close association with the Correctional Planning Section of the Department of Justice, whose functions were described in our last previous annual report.

4. A significant change in the number of female inmates to be cared for in the Prison for Women has been under observation for some time. Comparison

of records of inmate-population at the close of each month revealed that a gradual decline was occurring during the first half of the last decade, to the extent that there were only 68 inmates in the Prison for Women (72 on register, less 4 in mental hospitals) as of August 1955. With normal fluctuation, the actual population had returned to 80 by May 1957 and, after remaining relatively stable during the next twelve months, had by July 1958 reached 99 for the first time in over five years. It has been continuously over that figure since January 1959, reaching a peak of 121 (126 on register, less 5 in hospitals) as of January 31, 1960. In view of the fact that regular cubicle-cell accommodation of the institution was originally designed to provide for 100 inmates, the use of temporary dormitories had become necessary and the provision of a more permanent and satisfactory extension of the plant was imperative. Plans were prepared to satisfy not only this urgent need, but also to improve the training facilities.

5. It will be recalled that, during the fiscal year 1955-56, drawings had been prepared and tenders had been invited for the construction of a new Prison for Women, adjacent to Collin's Bay Penitentiary. There was at that time, however, a strong expression of opinion on behalf of several interested organizations in favour of a financial arrangement which would permit women prisoners to be retained in provincially-operated institutions closer to their ordinary places of residence. The uncertainty of long-range requirements was resolved in October 1958 by a decision reached between the provincial Attorneys General and the Minister of Justice to the effect that the actual care of female penitentiary inmates would remain in federal hands. Thus, when the above mentioned rise in numbers of women inmates occurred and the need for more accommodation was apparent, it was also necessary to give serious thought to the intensification of the rehabilitative programme for a larger and more diverse inmate population. We are grateful to representatives of the Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston for assistance and cooperation with our own staff in preparation of a brief which contained many useful suggestions for this purpose. The extension which is now under construction within the walled enclosure of the Prison for Women will incorporate 50 individual sleeping rooms with bathing and living room facilities and, in addition, a much-needed auditorium-gymnasium with adjacent school-rooms and offices. The restricted space which was formerly devoted to educational and recreational purposes will be converted to improve the production shop facilities and to enable the introduction of training in household arts and home-making. The new schoolrooms are intended to permit increased attention to the academic needs of inmates and the extension of training in typing and related commercial subjects.

II—ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

APPOINTMENTS IN THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

6. Lieutenant Colonel F. Waugh was seconded from the Department of National Defence to this office effective April 6, 1959, as a Special Assistant to the Commissioner. Lieutenant Colonel Waugh has had extensive administrative experience with the Department of National Defence and was responsible for much of the detailed planning in setting up the army establishment at Gagetown, N.B., since the last War. His main responsibility has been the detailed planning for the setting up of the Springhill Institution in Nova Scotia and other camps which are intended to be established throughout the country.

7. Works Officer A. McMichael of Joyceville Institution was promoted to Technical Officer 4 in this office on August 4, 1959. He had been appointed to the engineering staff of Kingston Penitentiary in 1950 from where he was transferred to Joyceville.

8. Since the death of Assistant Commissioner A. L. Brown, C.A., on June 18, 1959, his functions have been assumed by his immediate assistant, Mr. J. A. Birchenough, Administrative Officer 4.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE PENITENTIARIES

9. During the year there were 373 appointments, of which 94 were veterans with overseas active service. 229 Guard Applicants were taken on against 152 in 1958-59.

10. By institution these appointments were:

	<i>Custodial Officers</i>	<i>Administrative and Executive</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dorchester.....	8	15	23
Federal Training Centre.....	16	5	21
St. Vincent de Paul (Valleyfield)....	59	22(a)	81
Kingston.....	27	19	46
Collin's Bay.....	20	4	24
Joyceville.....	32	29	61
Manitoba.....	20	14	34
Saskatchewan.....	12	2	14
British Columbia (William Head)...	29	22	51
Institution Leclerc.....	6	12	18
	229	144	373

11. Proper staffing of Joyceville Institution and L'Institution Leclerc and replacements of those who left the Service required the appointment of 154 officers, of which 98 were members of the custodial staff.

12. Appointments for the last eight years were as follows:

1952-53.....	244
1953-54.....	232
1954-55.....	215
1955-56.....	346
1956-57.....	195
1957-58.....	179
1958-59.....	245
1959-60.....	373

RETIREMENTS

13. A total of 154 officers left the Service: 114 resigned; 27 were retired; 6 were dismissed; 6 died; 1 was transferred to headquarters. Retirement for the last five years were:

1958-59.....	117
1957-58.....	114
1956-57.....	144
1955-56.....	186
1954-55.....	160

14. Out of the 114 employees who resigned, 80 were Guards, as compared with 36 in 1958-59.

15. Amongst those whose retirement was effected during the year, there were 17 who had 25 years of service or more. These officers were:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Rank when Retired</i>
Kingston	Foley, P.	Jan. 9/28	Instructor Quarryman
Kingston	Sands, W. J.	Oct. 20/32	Instructor Steamfitter Plumber
St. Vincent de Paul	Gauthier, C.	May 17/22	Guard
St. Vincent de Paul	Gagnon, J. E.	July 3/34	Guard
St. Vincent de Paul	Perron, J. E. O.	June 15/33	Keeper (deceased)
St. Vincent de Paul	Ouellette, J. O.	Dec. 22/32	Guard (deceased)
St. Vincent de Paul	Plante, C. A.	Apr. 1/34	Guard (deceased)

(a) includes Major J. R. G. Surprenant who was seconded to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary as Assistant to the Warden. He assumed duty on December 21, 1959.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Rank When Retired</i>
Dorchester	Tingley, L. C.	Apr. 11/34	Keeper
Dorchester	Leblanc, E. F.	June 27/19	Assistant Engineer
Manitoba	McAteer, T.	Apr. 28/30	Clerk to C/Keeper
Manitoba	Maple, H. C.	Apr. 23/28	Inst. Canvas Worker
Manitoba	Reed, C. A.	Apr. 24/20	Guard Grade 2
Manitoba	Gibson, J.	Mar. 2/31	Guard
British Columbia	Reed, F. W.	Mar. 9/31	Keeper
British Columbia	Knight, A. A. P.	Jan. 1/34	Senior Assistant Steward
British Columbia	Foulkes, G. G.	Apr. 18/32	Deputy Warden
Saskatchewan	Giles, W. B.	July 1/26	Keeper

NEW POSITIONS

16. 241 new positions were authorized by the Treasury Board, of which 101 were for the custodial staff, 110 for the administrative staff, and 30 for the executive staff.

17. By institution these positions were:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Administrative</i>	<i>Custodial</i>	<i>Total</i>
Kingston.....	4	3	3	10
St. Vincent de Paul.....	4	11	33	48
Valleyfield.....	—	5	—	5
Dorchester.....	1	3	—	4
Manitoba.....	3	5	7	15
British Columbia.....	4	3	—	7
William Head.....	—	7	—	7
Saskatchewan.....	3	3	9	15
Collin's Bay.....	1	8	—	9
Federal Training Centre...	2	4	—	6
Joyceville.....	6	33	34	73
Leclerc.....	2	25	15	42
	30	110	101	241

18. Since the proclamation of the Penitentiary Act on September 1st, 1947, 1,160 new positions have been authorized by the Treasury Board. By classification and year these positions are:

	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Administrative</i>	<i>Custodial</i>	<i>Total</i>
1947-48.....	4	38	22	64
1948-49.....	8	21	2	31
1949-50.....	1	16	17	34
1950-51.....	4	38	83	125
1951-52.....	11	26	75	112
1952-53.....	1	12	20	33
1953-54.....	7	18	5	30
1954-55.....	3	22	5	30
1955-56.....	2	60	166	228
1956-57.....	11	45	13	69
1957-58.....	11	29	7	47
1958-59.....	15	51	50	116
1959-60.....	30	110	101	241
	108	486	566	1,160

19. By institution these positions were:

	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Administrative</i>	<i>Custodial</i>	<i>Total</i>
Kingston.....	11	50	56	117
St. Vincent de Paul.....	15	79	125	219
Dorchester.....	9	33	33	75
Manitoba.....	7	30	25	62
British Columbia.....	10	41	28	79
Saskatchewan.....	7	36	39	82
Collin's Bay.....	7	55	22	84
Federal Training Centre...	20	56	124	200

	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Administrative</i>	<i>Custodial</i>	<i>Total</i>
Joyceville.....	12	56	56	124
William Head.....	3	14	26	43
Valleyfield Camp.....	2	11	17	30
Penitentiary Staff College..	3	—	—	3
Leclerc Institution.....	2	25	15	42
	108	486	566	1,160

PROMOTIONS

20. During the year, 190 officers were promoted to higher status. Promotions to key positions were as follows:

Kingston Penitentiary: PITT, F. C., from Keeper to Principal Keeper at Joyceville.
Collin's Bay Penitentiary: ATKINS, E. C., from Principal Keeper to Chief Keeper;
HAWLEY, D., from Keeper to Principal Keeper.

British Columbia Penitentiary: GRANT, J., from Chief Supervisor at William Head, to Deputy Warden Grade 1; COLLINS, H. A., from Keeper to Chief Supervisor at William Head.

Federal Training Centre: ROY, L. H. C., from Vocational Training Officer to Works Officer.

Penitentiary Staff College: JARVIS, A. J., from Assistant Superintendent to Chief Keeper, Joyceville. GRAVES, F. R., from Assistant Accountant to Assistant Superintendent.

21. Within the custodial staff 30 guards Grade 1 (P.A. 3) were promoted to Guard Grade 2 (P.A. 5), and 7 guards Grade 2 were promoted to Keeper (P.O. 1). 4 Keepers (P.O. 1) were promoted to P.O. 2, and one Keeper from P.O. 2 to P.O. 3.

22. Effective April 1st, 1960, Chief Supervisor M. Lecorre (Valleyfield Camp) was promoted to the position of Deputy Warden Grade 1 at the Institution Leclerc.

L'INSTITUTION LECLERC

23. The Honourable the Minister of Justice approved that the new Quebec Institution be designated as Leclerc Institution after the name of Reverend Father J. U. Leclerc, the first Roman Catholic Chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul (1873-1884) and the first Canadian penologist. In his ten years of service this clergyman in his annual report repeated time and again what a Penitentiary should stand for, namely the rehabilitation of the inmates, which should be attained by proper treatment of the inmates given by a trained staff. He was truly a pioneer in the penological field.

24. Biography of Father Leclerc: born at Ste. Genevieve, near Montreal, on August 6, 1936; was ordained priest in Montreal on June 14, 1862. For two years, 1862-1864, he was curate at Vaudreuil, Que.; in 1864, he became Assistant Chaplain to the Provincial School of Reform, which, at the time, was located on the site where the Penitentiary is today. He was chaplain in full charge in February 1868 up to the closing of the School of Reform in January 1873. It was in that year, namely on May 21, 1873, that St. Vincent de Paul was opened as a federal penitentiary. Since the time of the Union (1842) the inmates of Lower Canada when sentenced to long terms of imprisonment were taken to the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston and the practice was continued even after Confederation (1867). Father Leclerc was appointed chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul and before the institution was opened he saw fit to proceed to Kingston in order to travel back to St. Vincent de Paul by boat with the 119 Quebec inmates who were to be the first occupants of the Federal Penitentiary. After his resignation he was Parish Priest at St. Joseph, Montreal, until his death which occurred on August 31, 1900. He was buried at Oka, Que.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SALARIES

25. Consistent with the increase of salaries throughout the Government Service, new salary ranges were approved for the Penitentiary officers by P.C. 1960-18/1010, dated July 28, 1960, to be effective July 1st, 1960.

26. In a second Order-in-Council (P.C. 19/1010) a reclassification of the positions of Engineers and Assistant Engineers at each institution was also approved effective July 1st, 1960.

27. At the time of writing this report the salary rates for Wardens, Deputy Wardens, Assistant Wardens, Superintendent of Penitentiary Staff College, and Chaplains, are still under consideration. Revision is expected to be authorized in the immediate future.

28. The new annual salary range approved by P.C. 1960-18/1010 is as follows for each class:

Penitentiary Assistant 1.....	2,940	3,060	3,180	3,300	3,420
Penitentiary Assistant 2.....	3,330	3,450	3,570	3,690	3,810
Penitentiary Assistant 3.....	3,600	3,750	3,900	4,050	4,200
Penitentiary Assistant 4.....	3,930	4,080	4,230	4,380	
Penitentiary Assistant 5.....	4,110	4,260	4,410	4,560	
Penitentiary Assistant 6.....	4,350	4,500	4,650	4,800	
Penitentiary Assistant 7.....	4,500	4,650	4,800	4,950	
Instructor 1.....	3,930	4,080	4,230	4,380	
Instructor 2.....	4,110	4,260	4,410	4,560	
Instructor 3.....	4,350	4,500	4,650	4,800	
Instructor 4.....	4,500	4,650	4,800	4,950	
Instructor 5.....	4,650	4,800	4,950	5,100	
Instructor 6.....	4,830	5,010	5,190	5,370	
Instructor 7.....	5,010	5,190	5,370	5,550	
Instructor 8.....	5,160	5,340	5,520	5,700	
Instructor 9.....	5,340	5,520	5,700	5,880	
Instructor 10.....	5,520	5,700	5,880	6,060	
Rehabilitation Officer 1.....	4,350	4,500	4,650	4,800	
Rehabilitation Officer 2.....	4,500	4,650	4,800	4,950	
Rehabilitation Officer 3.....	4,650	4,800	4,950	5,100	
Rehabilitation Officer 4.....	4,830	5,010	5,190	5,370	
Rehabilitation Officer 5.....	5,010	5,190	5,370	5,550	
Rehabilitation Officer 6.....	5,160	5,340	5,520	5,700	
Rehabilitation Officer 7.....	5,340	5,520	5,700	5,880	
Rehabilitation Officer 8.....	5,520	5,700	5,880	6,060	
Penitentiary Officer 1.....	4,500	4,650	4,800	4,950	
Penitentiary Officer 2.....	4,650	4,800	4,950	5,100	
Penitentiary Officer 3.....	4,830	5,010	5,190	5,370	
Penitentiary Officer 4.....	5,010	5,190	5,370	5,550	
Penitentiary Officer 5.....	5,160	5,340	5,520	5,700	
Penitentiary Officer 6.....	5,340	5,520	5,700	5,880	
Penitentiary Officer 7.....	5,520	5,700	5,880	6,060	
Penitentiary Officer 8.....	5,730	5,940	6,150	6,360	
Physician (Part Time).....	5,000				
Dentist (Part Time).....	5,000				
Dentist (Part Time).....	4,500				
Medical Officer 1.....	6,760	7,000	7,240	7,480	
Medical Officer 2.....	7,800	8,100	8,400	8,700	
Psychiatrist (Part Time).....	5,000		*6,500		

NOTE: * If and when certified by Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

ANNUAL LEAVE REGULATIONS

29. As from April 1st, 1960, the vacation leave regulation was amended. Heretofore no vacation leave could be allowed until the Penitentiary Officer had been one year in the Service. From April 1st, 1960, and upon the completion of six months' service a Penitentiary officer may be considered eligible for vacation leave at any time between that date and the close of the current fiscal year to the extent of the leave which can be earned in that period.

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS

30. Once again the Canada Savings Bonds Campaign (1959 Series) met with a complete success, our institutions reaching 133 per cent of their objective, i.e. a total of \$310,900.00. All institutions exceeded their quota. Credit for this excellent success goes to the local canvassers for their cooperation in this very important national effort. Amongst the subscribers were 101 inmates who purchased cash bonds with their private funds to the extent of \$23,400.00.

III—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION

GENERAL DATA

31. The total number of inmates on the Penitentiary registers as on March 31, 1960, was 6,344 (including 124 females), an increase of 49 over the previous year. Reception were 3,403, (including 61 Parole Violators), against 3,043 for 1958-59. 71 females were admitted against 46 last year.

32. The following table shows the population on the registers of the receiving institutions at the end of the last four fiscal years:

	<i>Mar. 31/60</i>	<i>Mar. 31/59</i>	<i>Mar. 31/58</i>	<i>Mar. 31/57</i>
Dorchester.....	662	725	678	571
St. Vincent de Paul (including Valleyfield).....	1,635	1,442	1,371	1,223
Kingston (including females)...	1,113	1,240	1,095	1,066
Manitoba.....	417	473	416	392
Saskatchewan.....	640	718	647	600
British Columbia (including William Head).....	748	810	620	718

33. A substantial decrease is noted with satisfaction for fiscal year 1959-60 at Dorchester, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The decrease at Kingston is accounted for by the transfers to Joyceville Institution.

34. Direct receptions from jails were as follows for the last four fiscal years (including females):

	<i>1959-60</i>	<i>1958-59</i>	<i>1957-58</i>	<i>1956-57</i>
Newfoundland.....	18	13	7	22
Dorchester.....	374	392	322	247
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,332	897	1,013	714
Kingston.....	792	730	673	616
Manitoba.....	169	199	177	120
Saskatchewan.....	302	352	314	236
British Columbia.....	354	428	428	320
Collin's Bay.....	1	—	—	—
Total.....	3,342	3,011	2,934	2,275

35. While the general total increase from 1956-57 is constant, it will be noted that admissions for 1959-60 were less in every institution as compared with 1958-59, exception at St. Vincent de Paul (increase 435), and at Kingston (increase 61), and Newfoundland (increase 5).

36. For the last twenty-five years the population on the Penitentiary registers was:

1936.....	3,098	1949.....	4,225
1937.....	3,264	1950.....	4,740
1938.....	3,580	1951.....	4,817
1939.....	3,803	1952.....	4,686
1940.....	3,772	1953.....	4,934
1941.....	3,688	1954.....	5,120
1942.....	3,232	1955.....	5,507
1943.....	2,968	1956.....	5,508
1944.....	3,078	1957.....	5,433
1945.....	3,129	1958.....	5,770
1946.....	3,362	1959.....	6,295
1947.....	3,752	1960.....	6,344
1948.....	3,851		

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FIRST OFFENDERS

37. Of the total number on registers, 1,186 or 18.69% had no previous convictions registered against them. Percentages for the last four fiscal years were:

1958-59.....	19.52%
1957-58.....	19.63%
1956-57.....	19.78%
1955-56.....	20.58%

GENERAL RECIDIVISM

38. Considering previous sentences of all types the percentage of general recidivism is 81.30%, i.e. 5,158 inmates.

PENITENTIARY RECIDIVISM

39. Considering Penitentiary sentences alone, it is found that of the grand total 6,344, there were 2,904 Penitentiary recidivists, including 38 females. This represents 45.77% of the total, against 46.41% in 1958-59.

40. The following table gives figures of Penitentiary recidivists by institution as on March 31, 1960:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Total Population March</i>	<i>No previous Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Total Penitentiary Recidivists</i>
Dorchester.....	662	350	312
Federal Training Centre.....	431	429	2
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,635	736	899
Kingston.....	1,113(a)	528(b)	585(c)
Collin's Bay.....	456	336	120
Joyceville.....	217	77	140
Manitoba.....	417	242	175
Saskatchewan.....	640	367	273
British Columbia.....	748	355	393
Newfoundland.....	25	20	5
Total.....	6,344	3,440	2,904

41. As to the number of previous Penitentiary commitments, figures by institution are as follows:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Second Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Third Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Fourth Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Fifth or more Penitentiary Commitment</i>	<i>Total</i>
Newfoundland.....	2	2	1	nil	5
Dorchester.....	161	73	30	48	312
Federal Training Centre.....	2	—	—	—	2
St. Vincent de Paul.....	467	238	116	78	899
Kingston.....	262(d)	146(e)	89(f)	88(g)	585(h)
Collin's Bay.....	74	32	9	5	120
Joyceville.....	62	40	19	19	140
Manitoba.....	84	36	26	29	175
Saskatchewan.....	118	81	35	39	273
British Columbia.....	179	99	50	65	393
Total.....	1,411	747	375	371	2,904

(a) includes 124 females

(b) includes 86 females

(c) includes 38 females

(d) includes 25 females

(e) includes 11 females

(f) includes 1 female

(g) includes 1 female

(h) includes 38 females.

42. While the recidivists admitted during the year total 1,468 (1,445 males and 23 females), against 1,213 in the previous year (1,193 males and 20 females), we are glad to note that the number of Penitentiary recidivists incarcerated on March 31, 1960, is 18 less than in March 1959 (2,922).

43. From 1952-53 up to March 31st, 1960, the total number of recidivists admitted in each year and the total incarcerated as on the end of each fiscal year were as follows:

	<i>Admitted during the year</i>		<i>Total admitted with previous Penitentiary record</i>	<i>Total Penitentiary Recidivists incarcerated on Mar. 31</i>	<i>Percentage as to whole population</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>			
1952-53.....	775	10	785	1,996	40.45
1953-54.....	945	14	959	1,950	38.00
1954-55.....	961	10	971	2,340	42.5
1955-56.....	943	12	955	2,421	43.95
1956-57.....	998	20	1,018	2,438	44.87
1957-58.....	1,215	17	1,232	2,618	45.37
1958-59.....	1,193	20	1,213	2,922	46.41
1959-60.....	1,445	23	1,468	2,904	45.77

NATIONALITY OF INMATES

44. From the total incarcerated, 6,344, there were 5,958 who were born in Canada; 108 in British Countries; 278 were born in foreign countries. Largest groups were United States: 67; Hungary, 53; Poland, 34; Germany, 18.

YOUNG INMATES IN PENITENTIARY

45. On March 31, 1960, there were 870 inmates, including 6 females under 21 years of age, (13.71%) of the whole population. From the total 870, 247 were at the Federal Training Centre; 199 at St. Vincent de Paul; 164 at Dorchester; 62 at Saskatchewan; 61 at Collin's Bay; 51 at British Columbia; 41 at Kingston; 40 at Manitoba; 4 in Newfoundland, and 1 at Joyceville. As stated elsewhere in this report 776 of these young inmates had been admitted in 1959-60.

RELEASES 1959-60

46. During the year 3,350 inmates (3,290 males and 60 females) were released against 2,520 in 1958-59.

47. The effect of the National Parole Board is appreciably felt here as a total of 1,427 inmates were let out under the provisions of the Parole Act in 1959-60 against 839 in 1958-59. The Amnesty granted in June 1959 increased, of course, the number of those who were discharged by expiration of sentence.

ADMISSIONS

48. A total of 3,403 inmates (3,332 males and 71 females) were received during the year, an increase of 358 over 1958-59.

PENAL RECORD OF INMATES ADMITTED

49. Of the 3,403 inmates admitted, 829 (814 males and 15 females) were first offenders. This represents 24.36% of the total, against 699 or 22.9% for 1958-59.

50. The criminal record of those admitted was as follows:

<i>Males</i>			
No previous record of any kind.....		814	
Gaol only.....	660	1,073	
Reformatory only.....	205		
Gaol and reformatory.....	208		
Penitentiary only.....	224	1,445	
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	685		
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	130		
Gaol, reformatory and Penitentiary.....	406		
			3,332
<i>Females</i>			
No previous record.....		15	
Gaol only.....	6	33	
Reformatory only.....	14		
Reformatory and Gaol.....	13		
Penitentiary only.....	2	23	
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	6		
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	6		
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	9		
			71

51. 1,468 Penitentiary recidivists were admitted during the year (43% of the total), against 1,213 (39.92%) in 1958-59.

YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED (MALES)

52. 776 inmates below 21 years of age (23.28%) were received as against 652 in the previous year (21.91%). Of the 776, there were 375 first offenders.

53. The following table shows the number of young inmates admitted since 1938-39 to March 31st, 1960:

Year ending	Under 16	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years	Total
March 31, 1939.....	3	20	38	67	97	83	308
March 31, 1940.....	1	12	30	77	72	73	265
March 31, 1941.....	2	20	33	56	79	71	261
March 31, 1942.....	1	6	33	41	68	52	201
March 31, 1943.....	10	15	49	42	71	66	253
March 31, 1944.....	4	20	56	87	93	94	354
March 31, 1945.....	2	12	40	68	84	75	281
March 31, 1946.....	4	15	51	69	93	101	333
March 31, 1947.....	4	19	44	70	113	89	339
March 31, 1948.....	2	15	42	75	100	67	301
March 31, 1949.....	4	18	49	64	83	91	309
March 31, 1950.....	6	20	59	85	92	109	371
March 31, 1951.....	5	21	49	76	67	94	312
March 31, 1952.....	9	23	43	71	96	82	324
March 31, 1953.....	18	48	71	90	111	116	454
March 31, 1954.....	24	46	78	114	89	123	474
March 31, 1955.....	14	45	75	116	115	115	480
March 31, 1956.....	26	51	78	104	121	113	493
March 31, 1957.....	25	66	86	101	111	113	502
March 31, 1958.....	37	67	98	138	197	159	696
March 31, 1959.....	22	57	101	143	156	173	652
March 31, 1960.....	30	59	115	166	189	217	776

54. The increase in juvenile delinquency has also invaded the Penitentiaries, and we have to deplore an increase of 124 admissions over 1958-59.

55. These 776 young inmates were received in the following institutions: Admissions in the previous three fiscal years are also shown for purpose of comparison;

	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57
Newfoundland.....	3	3	0	1
Dorchester.....	111	116	115	76
St. Vincent 'de Paul.....	437	325	359	265
Kingston.....	96	69	75	47
Manitoba.....	34	23	26	25
Saskatchewan.....	58	63	75	64
British Columbia.....	37	53	46	24
	<u>776</u>	<u>652</u>	<u>696</u>	<u>502</u>

PENAL RECORDS OF YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED (MALES)

56. As already stated 375 were first offenders. The penal record of the remainder, i.e. 401 inmates, was as follows: (data for 1958-59 also given):

	1959-60		1958-59
Gaol only.....	177	271	180
Reformatory.....	69		48
Gaol and Reformatory.....	25	130	26
Penitentiary only.....	73		53
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	45		25
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	8	4	6
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	4		4
No information available.....	—		1
	<u>401</u>		<u>343</u>

NATURE OF OFFENCES (YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED)

57.

	1959-60	1958-59
Against Public Order.....	6	2
Against the administration of law and justice.....	29	18
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	23	18
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	nil	nil
Against the person and reputation.....	33	24
Against rights of property.....	649	576
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	nil	nil
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	13	4
Federal Statutes.....	20	9
Offences relating to Currency.....	1	nil
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	2	1
	<u>776</u>	<u>652</u>

IV—CLASSIFICATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

58. The classification process has been described in earlier reports as a method of pooling all relevant knowledge about the offender and of coordinating all important decisions and activities affecting him. Although the concept of classification has been embodied in Penitentiary Regulations since 1933, it was not until 1947 that properly-qualified employees were charged with devoting full time to the collation of data and to continuous study of the inmates concerned. With the growth of greater understanding and appreciation of the importance of this work, its principles have become more clearly established and its governing policy has been more definitely stated. Our annual report for 1956-57 contained a resumé of the major responsibilities of a Classification Board.

59. The areas of classification, psychological services for inmates, evaluation and recommendation for parole, group and individual counselling, pre-release preparation and the coordination of all rehabilitative treatment are very closely inter-related. Heavy caseloads and the resultant demands upon the workers in these areas have necessitated the appointment of additional employees, particularly those possessing professional training and experience in the field of clinical psychology. Recruitment has been very difficult in the face of stiff competition from other government departments and from industry and other agencies. There has been increasing recognition of the need for a highly-qualified specialist in the Head Office organization who can devote his full attention to the problems connected with recruitment, training and direction of professional employees in these areas of rehabilitative work. It is a source of satisfaction to know that, as this report is written, such provision has been made and a suitable incumbent has been selected in the person of Jean Garneau, Ph.D.

60. During the year under review, a further increase in the quantity of Classification and Psychological Reports has been noted, comprising:

Admission Reports.....	1,988
Case Histories.....	2,032
Reclassification and Progress Reports.....	1,156
Psychological and Special Reports.....	3,254
Discharge and Pre-Discharge Reports.....	3,611
Total.....	12,041

V—EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

61. Completion of the new combined auditorium, school and library building at Dorchester Penitentiary brought a welcome end to many years of use of chapels for secular purposes, and enabled the educational programme to be transferred to a far more accessible place than its former location. Buildings of similar design are already in use at several other penitentiaries and are also incorporated in the facilities of Joyceville Institution and L'Institution Leclerc.

62. Statistical tables indicate that, of persons admitted to federal penitentiaries in Canada:

- approximately 2½% are illiterate;
- approximately 67% have had an elementary education;
- approximately 30% have had some High School or better.

For many years in the past, the stated purpose of schools in the penitentiaries was the compulsory education of:

- (a) All illiterate inmates who were capable of being taught, and
- (b) such inmates as had not attained the standard of education of the average school pupil at the maximum age of compulsory education for the Province in which the penitentiary was situated.

63. Insofar as it has been practical to do so, achievement of that purpose has been sought, and the teachers' efforts have met with varying degrees of success, depending in large measure upon the extent to which it has been possible to motivate inmates toward those ends. In recent years there has come an increasing realization that more important and realistic goals for an educational programme in a penitentiary may well be:

- (a) To create throughout the whole institution an atmosphere in which self-improvement and education can thrive as acceptable pursuits for the majority, rather than for the occasional inmate.
- (b) Insofar as the academic programme is concerned, to concentrate upon those subjects which will specifically assist the individual to undertake or complete a course of vocational training and, additionally, to

encourage inmates who have not that need to pursue their areas of interest through school-attendance, reading, correspondence courses, special lectures and courses, films, hobby activities, etc.

- (c) To provide a diversity of vocational training courses, with good instructors and well equipped facilities, and with curricula and standards which are acceptable to labour and apprenticeship authorities, so as to promote reintegration of graduates as productive members of society upon release.
- (d) To ensure that the element of controlled training is introduced wherever possible in all industrial and maintenance activities in which inmates are required to participate.
- (e) To foster religious, cultural and physical education and to ensure that social education or "re-education" is promoted both by informal methods and by organized activities such as Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, "Dale Carnegie" and similar courses in public speaking and human relations, a diversified programme of recreation, and by the techniques of psychotherapy and group counselling.
- (f) To provide an adequate supply of wholesome reading matter of both entertaining and educational value, and to ensure its accessibility to all who can be motivated to make the best use of it.

64. Hampered by excessive numbers of inmates, and in some instances by insufficient or inadequate buildings, the Canadian Federal Penitentiaries have nevertheless made substantial progress during the past decade or so toward achievement of the foregoing objectives. Well organized full time vocational training programmes are now providing instruction in 41 separate classes embracing 18 different trades. Several of the penitentiary schools are now concentrating on the provision of intensive full time instruction in specific academic subjects for limited periods, whereby many inmates (who would otherwise have been insufficiently prepared) are being fitted to undertake vocational training courses. Other institutional schools are currently orienting their activities in a similar direction, with increasing measure of success.

65. Mention has been made in previous reports of the extent to which correspondence courses supplied by the Department of Veterans Affairs and by Provincial Departments of Education have been pursued by penitentiary inmates. During the fiscal year 1959-60, registrations and completions of DVA courses were:

	<i>Veterans</i>	<i>Non-Veterans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Registrations.....	194	653	847
Courses completed.....	59	216	275

66. For the 12-year period during which these courses have been available for inmates, the totals have been:

	<i>Veterans</i>	<i>Non-Veterans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Registrations.....	4,362	9,190	13,552
Courses completed.....	1,756	3,359	5,115

VI—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

67. Several paragraphs of our report for 1953-54 were devoted to a discussion of the growth of a new and more enlightened attitude toward the importance of recreation in a modern prison. There is now widespread recognition of its therapeutic and socializing value. Every effort is now made to promote sport and other recreational activity and to make use in that connection, where possible, of the organizational and self-disciplinary capabilities of the inmates themselves. Outside teams visit our institutions at fairly frequent intervals, and in some cases it has been possible for penitentiary teams to participate in regular leagues with all games played at "home".

VII—CELLULAR ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES

68. The pursuit of hobby work has been found beneficial in the development of new skills and in the acquisition of additional funds upon release, as well as for more immediate benefits in the form of relaxation and release of tension. The inmate publications continue to thrive and to attract many interested subscribers.

VIII—RELIGIOUS SERVICES

69. This year has been one of special interest in connection with the provision of equipment and furnishings for the new chapels at Joyceville. Special services of dedication were conducted by church dignitaries on the occasion of the official opening of this institution as mentioned in an earlier paragraph. Arrangements have been made for the religious welfare of inmates in the "satellite" camps, and special missions have been held as in previous years at the several penitentiaries. The Chaplains are finding attendance at religious services well sustained on a voluntary basis, and there is an excellent response to such related activities as choir practice, bible study group-meetings and administration of the sacrament of Holy Communion. The Alcoholics Anonymous movement continues to make an important contribution to the rehabilitation of inmates whose difficulties have been caused in part by excessive use of alcohol.

IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS

70. The Penitentiary Staff College has had another very active year, details of which may be found in the report of the Superintendent, elsewhere in this volume. Local In-Service Training of officers was discussed in detail at a Conference of In-service Training Officers at Kingston in December 1959, where helpful instruction in teaching methods and in related matters was given with a view to increased effectiveness of local training programmes in the institutions.

X—AFTER-CARE SERVICES

71. A very close relationship has been maintained with John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies, and with similar organizations whose concern is with the re-establishment of prisoners as productive and law-abiding citizens. In cooperation with the National Parole Board, it has been possible to extend the application of the principle of Gradual Release, in which programme the After-Care Agencies, the National Parole Service and the institutional staff are intimately concerned and in which some notable results have been achieved.

XI—PENITENTIARY FARMS

72. In spite of adverse weather conditions in many locations production of canned goods, livestock products, field crops and vegetables was considerably higher in 1959-60 than during the previous year.

73. Beef production was 22,351 pounds higher in 1959-60 than during the previous year. Pork production dropped from 495,786 pounds in 1958-59 to 492,095 pounds in 1959-60. Egg production showed an increase of 19,310 dozen over the previous year's figure of 114,711 dozen. Milk production increased from 201,483 gallons in 1958-59 to 207,642 gallons in 1959-60. Vegetable production showed an increase of 454,777 pounds over the previous year. The canneries produced 15,944 gallons more canned in 1959-60 than in 1958-59.

74. The value of production for the year, based on fixed penitentiary prices, amounted to \$398,743.60, an increase of \$21,366.37 over the previous year. If the current district wholesale price was allowed for the commodities produced on the farm, other than feed, seed and manure, the value of production would amount to \$705,776.17. The actual saving to the Department after paying for all operating costs and purchase of new equipment amounted to \$442,001.00.

Kingston

75. Weather conditions enabled the seeding of crops to start early. Late frost and high winds caused some damage making it necessary to replace 5,000 tomato plants. Average yields of field and vegetable crops were obtained.

76. Production of pork was lower than in the previous year.

77. The dairy herd was transferred to the Collin's Bay farm on January 18th. During the nine and one half month period at Kingston, the herd produced 36,261 gallons as compared to 42,373 gallons in the previous twelve month period.

78. A herd sire was transferred to the Manitoba Penitentiary Farm. Animals shown at the Kingston Fall Fair and the Ottawa Winter Fair made a commendable showing.

St. Vincent de Paul

79. Weather conditions during spring and early summer were favourable for crop production. Continued wet weather from mid August to late September interfered with harvest operation and delayed maturity of the late vegetables. Yields of vegetables, grain and forage crops were higher than in the previous year.

80. Pork production was slightly lower than in 1958-59. Milk production was 2,560 gallons higher than the previous year and egg production showed an increase of 5,725 dozen.

81. The Canning Plant processed 97,000 pounds more raw products in 1959-60 than in 1958-59.

82. The feed plant processed and mixed 560 tons of various concentrates, grain, mill feeds and minerals into rations for livestock and poultry. On the basis of the wholesale cost of the different rations, this operation resulted in a saving of \$14,900 and provided uniform nutritious rations.

Valleyfield Camp

83. The land at this location, which had not been tilled for a number of years, had developed a heavy sod infested with weeds. In spite of a late start and the extra tillage required to put the land in shape, 27,700 pounds of vegetables were produced. After supplying the requirements at Valleyfield, 14,420 pounds were transferred to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Dorchester

84. Precipitation was higher than normal during the growing season.

85. Severe winter killing of the legumes reduced the yield and quality of the hay and silage crops. Cool, wet weather favoured the development of beets, cabbage and carrots resulting in a high yield of vegetable crops.

86. Pork production was 3,000 pounds higher than during the previous year.

87. Slightly less eggs and beef were produced than in 1958-59.

88. The total milk production figure was slightly below that of the previous year. However, the average production per cow, 305 day lactation period, increased from 13,400 pounds in 1958-59 to 14,132 pounds in 1959-60.

89. Fourteen surplus heifers, ranging from 9 months to 2 years of age, were sold at an average price of \$263. One herd sire was sold to the New Brunswick Artificial Breeding Unit.

Manitoba

90. Frequent showers during May delayed the seeding of grain and vegetable crops. Cut worm damage necessitated the reseedling of a large part of the vegetable crop. Unusually wet weather accompanied by early frost prevented the harvesting of late potatoes and carrots resulting in a lower than average yield of vegetables.

91. Pork production increased from 50,213 pounds in 1958-59 to 66,633 pounds in 1959-60 resulting in a surplus that was sold. Egg production showed an increase of 2,300 dozen over the previous year. Milk and beef production was maintained. Ten heifers and two bulls were sold for breeding purposes.

British Columbia

92. Prolonged dry weather resulted in lower yields of fruit and vegetable crops.

93. Pork production was maintained and the Steward's requirements were met. Egg production was 1,700 dozen higher than the previous year.

Saskatchewan

94. Showers in May, which delayed the start of seeding operations, provided adequate moisture for germination. Drought conditions prevailed from June 1st to August 25th. Cloudy, wet weather persisted from late August to the end of October making it impossible to complete the harvesting of grain and potatoes. The yields of hay and grain were seriously affected by the weather conditions. Vegetable production was good due to supplemental irrigation.

95. In spite of the dry weather which adversely affected the pasture, production of animal products was maintained at a satisfactory level. Milk production was 4,800 gallons higher in 1959-60 than during the previous year and egg production increased from 22,200 dozen to 23,295 dozen.

Collins Bay

96. Production of grain, hay and vegetable crops was higher than the previous year. Five hundred tons of hay and 15,000 bushels of grain were harvested.

97. One hundred and fifty six thousand pounds of beef were sent to the kitchens of the institutions in the Kingston area. In December 1959, the beef project was transferred to Joyceville. On January 18th, 1960, the dairy herd was transferred from Kingston and housed in the new dairy barn. The new milk processing plant was put into operation. Installation of a standardizer separator and homogenizer in this plant has provided a means of extracting a percentage of the butterfat. The revenue from the sale of this butterfat has amounted to over \$100 per week.

98. Egg production was maintained at a satisfactory level.

99. The figure showing the total cost of operations is considerably higher than in past years. Included in that figure is the cost of all milk processing equipment for the new dairy plant and other farm equipment required due to change from beef to dairy farming.

Joyceville

100. The farm programme has been planned to allow as much time as possible for fencing, general clean up of brush, ditching, etc.

101. Weather conditions permitted early seeding of grain and vegetable crops. Good yields of hay, grain and silage corn were harvested.

102. New fencing was erected. Stone piles, stumps and other debris, which encroached on tillable land, were removed. Piles of earth, previously excavated from a drainage ditch were used to level low areas subject to prolonged flooding.

103. The beef herd was transferred from Collin's Bay on December 17th, 1959, and this institution is now supplying the total beef requirements of the institutions in the Kingston area.

CANNING OPERATIONS

104. The details of the year's canning operations are given in the tables which follow:

Kingston

105. The cannery at Kingston processed 35,350 gallons of canned goods from 365,720 pounds of raw products.

106.

DETAILS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Fruits and Vegetables	Quantity of Raw Products	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value		Wholesale Value	
	lb.	gal.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Apples (solid Pack).....	95,320	7,158	4,056	20	5,408	28
Beans (Green).....	14,610	3,558	3,350	45	4,467	28
Beans (Yellow).....	5,310	948	632	00	842	68
Plums.....	10,080	2,442	1,424	50	1,899	32
Tomatoes.....	211,600	17,226	10,192	05	13,589	40
Rhubarb.....	4,000	642	331	70	442	28
Jam.....	14,800	2,144	1,965	60	2,620	80
Apple Jelly.....	10,000	1,232	894	30	1,179	08
Total.....	365,720	35,350	22,846	80	30,449	12

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of Fruit and Vegetables.....	\$ 3,138.38
Sugar.....	1,190.12
Salt.....	148.25
Cans and Carriers.....	5,201.75
Cartons.....	862.79
Maintenance.....	751.61
New Machinery.....	2,686.20
Rental of Closing Machine.....	353.00
Total.....	\$ 14,300.10

107. The foregoing operations resulted in a saving to the department of \$16,149.02 after paying for a major overhaul on the scalding and purchase of additional equipment.

St. Vincent de Paul

108. The St. Vincent de Paul canning plant processed 173,900 pounds of raw products resulting in 37,308 gallons of canned goods.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DETAILS OF VEGETABLES PROCESSED

	Quantity Raw Product	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value	Wholesale Value
	lb.	gal.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Celery.....		798	115 71	166 25
Beans (Green).....	12,520	3,306	3,113 15	3,891 93
Beans (Yellow).....	24,570	3,780	2,520 00	3,150 00
Rhubarb.....	9,100	1,572	812 00	1,015 25
Tomato Juice.....		1,458	668 25	835 31
Tomatoes (Whole).....	79,000	6,714	3,972 45	4,965 56
Applesauce.....		8,244	4,263 20	5,329 00
Apple Jelly.....	80,000	3,168	2,284 26	4,568 52
Pears.....	65,000	8,268	6,063 20	7,579 25
Total.....	270,910	37,308	23,812 42	31,501 07

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of Raw Produce.....	\$ 5,730.58
Cans and Carriers.....	5,165.21
Cartons.....	720.42
Rental of Closing Machine.....	353.00
Sugar and Salt.....	2,873.74
Oil and Grease.....	36.90
Total.....	\$ 14,879.85

109. This cannery resulted in a saving to the department of \$16,621.12. The saving from the operation of both canneries amounted to \$32,770.14.

FARM PRODUCTION

110. The tables on the next pages show the farm production for the year, the value of the farm production and the cost of operations respectively.

111. The following table shows the value of the total yearly production on the penitentiary farms for the past years.

Year	Value of Production
1942-43.....	\$167,884.06
1943-44.....	206,543.82
1944-45.....	216,553.72
1945-46.....	223,947.88
1946-47.....	241,043.92
1947-48.....	249,168.01
1948-49.....	248,786.66
1949-50.....	244,122.85
1950-51.....	243,258.40
1951-52.....	300,087.96
1952-53.....	276,365.19
1953-54.....	288,892.67
1954-55.....	285,135.73
1955-56.....	340,468.11
1956-57.....	344,670.52
1957-58.....	336,112.58
1958-59.....	377,377.23
1959-60.....	398,743.60

112. The following is the value of the production on the individual farms, 1959-60.

Kingston.....	\$ 37,124.56
St. Vincent de Paul.....	78,941.13
Dorchester.....	52,779.12
Manitoba.....	44,750.45
British Columbia.....	16,267.54
Saskatchewan.....	55,668.00
Collin's Bay.....	72,382.97
Joyceville.....	40,829.83
Total.....	<hr/> \$398,743.60

113. The value of the total production represents an amount of \$398,743.60 based on values set by the department which is considerably less than the wholesale value.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FARM PRODUCTION 1959-60

Item	Joyceville	Kingston	Valleyfield	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Fruit..... (lb.)	17,336	383,538	27,679	548,180	419,750	39,774	7,358	195,902	167,419	7,358
Vegetables..... (lb.)		30			195		189,655			1,989,233
Roots..... (tons)								384,228		225
Potatoes..... (lb.)		63,587		160,516	310,300	195,000	61,760	80,968		951,288
Pork..... (lb.)				7,784	58,369	69,633	62,022	31,644		492,095
Beef..... (lb.)	84,609	1,176		41,252	10,607	14,913		31,416	155,918	306,651
Milk..... (gal.)		36,261			50,569	26,673		31	11,471	207,642
Cream..... (lb.)					1,046				3,339	4,416
Eggs..... (doz.)				27,675	21,076	14,929	11,259	23,295	25,787	124,021
Poultry..... (lb.)				8,373	5,250	3,300	2,500	3,948	6,892	30,263
Veal..... (lb.)		1,594								1,594
Hay..... (tons)	261	70		360	356	137	3	370	780	2,337
Straw..... (tons)	41	75		300	215	100		130	300	1,161
Silage, Corn..... (tons)	79	100		110		150			100	539
Silage, Grass..... (tons)		220			310				435	1,075
Grain..... (bus.)	2,265	4,600		6,760	6,000	12,300		14,500	15,000	61,425
Hides..... (lb.)	8,998								19,877	28,875
Soap..... (hides)		12		23	23	28		54		140
Manure..... (lb.)				14,700						14,700
Green Feed..... (tons)		660		1,000			24		500	2,184
Plants..... (tons)					126					126
Seeds..... (lb.)		40,000		70,220	6,000	7,000	6,500	10,000	8,000	147,720
				3,006						3,006

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION 1959-60

Item	Joyceville	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Sold to:									
Steward.....	2,961 87	26,182 06	53,535 77	30,947 86	24,701 03	14,093 39	38,450 04	18,409 21	209,281 23
Other Penitentiaries.....	18,870 13	22,182 98	12,767 66					39,466 93	93,277 70
Other Government Depts.....		1,963 65	334 35						2,298 00
Officers.....		15 53	220 80	1,529 83	912 50	165 20	876 90	526 44	4,247 20
Outside Revenue.....	842 13	1,065 49	2,107 19	7,754 30	6,447 92	231 59	1,922 60	2,481 43	22,852 65
Fed to Livestock or used for Bedding...	3,171 70	2,847 29	7,121 95	6,416 60	8,040 26	33 00	8,835 94	13,005 16	49,471 90
Used for Seed.....					378 60		519 50	2,085 78	2,983 88
Value of Soap.....			282 54						282 54
Loss by Death, Spoilage or Shrinkage...		1,032 05	2,925 00	2,537 94	399 00	644 00	1,857 84	959 80	10,355 63
Otherwise disposed of (Manure, etc.)....		660 00	400 00		1,000 00	24 00		500 00	2,584 00
Sub-TOTAL.....	25,845 83	55,949 05	79,685 26	49,186 53	41,879 31	15,191 18	52,462 82	77,434 75	397,634 73
Add Inventory at end of year.....	35,538 23	2,026 40	20,087 33	27,031 35	89,450 33	6,716 05	32,011 46	25,309 10	238,170 30
Subtract Inventory at beginning of year.	20,554 28	20,850 89	20,831 46	23,438 76	86,579 19	5,639 69	28,806 28	30,360 88	237,061 43
VALUE OF 1959-60 PRODUCE.....	40,829 83	37,124 56	78,941 13	52,779 12	44,750 45	16,267 54	55,668 00	72,382 97	398,743 60

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COST OF FARMING OPERATIONS, 1959-60

Item	Joyceville	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Operating Expenses:									
Tractor.....	806 34	620 50	1,070 53	1,843 84	1,239 24	163 18	2,383 96	1,310 12	9,437 71
Other Vehicles.....			209 65	260 86		32 77	51 41		554 69
Farm Expenses:									
Feed Purchased.....	955 49	6,106 34	32,565 59	20,674 36	6,950 43	12,107 07	8,843 21	5,959 15	94,161 64
Feed Produced.....	3,171 70	2,847 29	7,121 95	6,416 60	8,040 26		8,835 94	7,046 01	43,479 75
Seeds Purchased.....	822 76	557 26	1,485 90	4,217 93	1,067 40	1,165 11	1,867 41	2,085 78	13,269 55
Seeds Produced.....					378 60		519 50		898 10
Fertilizer Purchased.....	2,099 67	1,037 94	2,690 97	3,561 83	976 58	888 00	2,130 20	3,231 08	16,616 27
Fertilizer Produced.....		660 00	400 00		1,000 00	24 00		500 00	2,584 00
Canning Expenses.....		10,581 67	14,871 34						25,453 01
Other Farm Expenses.....	244 36	3,632 76	2,586 84	7,257 87	1,222 29	271 78	2,371 94	2,040 18	19,628 02
Veterinary Services.....	104 71		336 30	79 50	180 35		158 50	345 50	1,204 86
Veterinary Supplies.....	28 00	460 82	999 80	751 64	377 28	153 79	916 71	200 00	3,888 04
Maintenance of Equipment:									
Fences, Drains etc.....	2,466 00	665 59			462 45	320 83	289 79	886 60	5,091 26
Tractors.....	639 57	769 58	1,998 31	3,757 25	2,010 15	374 61	1,543 41	1,197 50	12,290 38
Other Equipment.....		1,569 77	2,242 73			330 26	1,442 97	1,406 44	6,992 17
Livestock Purchased.....	14,267 78	75 00	1,129 42	508 00	4,319 51	390 00	9,941 18	61,757 64	92,388 53
Total Cost of Operations.....	25,606 38	29,584 52	69,709 33	49,329 63	28,224 54	16,221 40	41,296 13	87,966 00	347,837 98
Add—Capital Purchases during year:									
Tractors.....		2,790 50			2,891 44		3,500 00		9,181 94
Other Equipment.....	10,481 46	4,884 48	9,104 38	4,252 60	7,837 33	614 72	5,575 65	42,230 46	84,881 08
GRAND TOTAL.....	36,087 84	37,259 50	78,813 71	53,582 28	38,953 31	16,836 12	50,371 78	130,196 46	442,001 00

XII—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT

GENERAL PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD SERVICES

114. Responsibility, under the direction of the Commissioner, for the control and supervision of all aspects of food services in the Federal Penitentiaries, is a function of the Supervisor of (Penitentiary) Stewards. In the discharge of the above function this officer develops and interprets policy in food services matters, and plans and consolidates the annual requirements for food, food services equipment, and other necessities. A primary responsibility, of course, is the development and maintenance of an adequate standard of feeding in the institutions, through the medium of a continuous programme of scheduled food services administrative inspections.

115. The problem of maintaining an adequate standard of inmate feeding in the face of rising costs, while still endeavouring at all levels to conserve expenditures from the public purse, continues to receive close attention. The impact upon the standard of feeding, consequent upon advances in nutritional knowledge, and resulting also from the development of new foods and food services techniques, and from the provision of food services equipment adequate to the work, requires of a food service operator a constant alertness to the need for improvement. This applies as much to penitentiary services as to other public and private institutional organizations. Wardens and Stewards are aware of this need, and the penitentiary services as a whole keep the foregoing in mind, within reason. The system of inmate rationing is, as heretofore, under scrutiny with a view to keeping abreast of food services needs within appropriate cost levels.

116. The standard of feeding has continued to improve.

117. During the year the Joyceville medium security institution became independent operationally of the parent (Kingston) institution. The number of inmates transferred to Joyceville from the Kingston Penitentiary has continued to build up to maximum capacity.

118. Construction went forward uninterruptedly, of the New Quebec Institution, now officially designated the Institution Leclerc. Leclerc was almost ready for operation at the close of the fiscal year. During 1960 inmates will be transferred to it from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as speedily as inmate reception can be organized and they can be accommodated. Leclerc is undergoing development as a new entity and will operate as a separate institution independent of control, other than that emanating from the Office of the Commissioner. It has been planned as a medium security institution, and it is expected that when at full capacity, it will contribute substantially to easing the problem of overcrowding in the St. Vincent de Paul Institution. Consideration is now being given to the centralization of bread production in the new bread bakery at Leclerc, for all Federal penitentiaries in the Montreal area. This will undoubtedly result in substantial savings, and will give impetus to a plan for the trades training of selected inmates, in bread making techniques.

119. The provision of extra accommodation for inmates at an institution under construction at Springhill, Nova Scotia, has been dealt with elsewhere in this report. The detailed plan of requirements for food services staff, inmate rations, and food services equipment and other supplies, was completed during the fiscal year. During 1960 this institution will be in operation and approaching maximum capacity.

FOOD SERVICES MANAGEMENT

120. New accessions of food services management personnel to penitentiary staff establishments occurred during the year. The need was for Stewards (Food

Services Managers), in some cases, to fill posts created consequent to the expansion of penitentiary services generally, that is, at the newer institutions at Joyceville, Springhill, and St. Vincent de Paul; in other cases to cope with increasing demands placed upon the food services of the older institutions.

121. The individuals appointed were very carefully selected, and subjected to a period of instruction based on the duties they were intended to perform.

122. Management and general administrative techniques form part of the instruction of penitentiary officer candidates at the Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston. Several stewards completed either the Introductory or the Senior Administrative Course dealing with penitentiary administrative procedures, during the year.

123. Generally speaking, direct food services management at the institutional level has proven satisfactory and fully able to cope with local administrative problems.

FOOD SERVICES PREMISES

124. The master plan for the renovation of all the old penitentiary kitchens, which was the basis for the modernization programme which commenced in 1948 (referred to in the 1958 and 1959 Annual Report as the Ten-year Programme), appears in retrospect to have been sound. Modernization is almost complete. Installations have proven sturdy. The experience gained over the years in planning food services renovations for the older institutions, has resulted in the development at Leclerc (the latest institution to be activated) of highly suitable facilities. These facilities have been planned with regard to work flow and traffic patterns and are therefore, pleasant places to work.

125. The equipment provided and the improvement in feeding environment has had an important bearing on the betterment in the standard of feeding. Surroundings are, in many cases, much more conducive to a receptive attitude to rehabilitation on the part of inmates.

FOOD SERVICES EQUIPMENT

126. The value of food services equipment, purchased during the year in support of the ten year programme for all institutions, was \$202,939.65. This sum includes the cost of equipment purchased to complete installations at Joyceville and Leclerc. The following shows the expenditures by institutions:

Dorchester.....	\$10,362.63
St. Vincent de Paul (including Valleyfield).....	13,046.29
Institution Leclerc.....	40,261.53
The Federal Training Centre.....	2,419.54
Kingston (including Prison for Women).....	45,808.53
Collin's Bay.....	3,321.71
Joyceville.....	80,162.40
Manitoba.....	2,344.48
Saskatchewan.....	3,786.79
British Columbia (including William Head).....	1,425.75

FOOD AND NUTRITION

127. Inmates are the same as other people in that they need enough of the right kinds of food to keep them fit both physically and mentally. They must have foods which provide energy, build and repair the body, and regulate the body processes. The steward who properly understands the importance of food to the inmates' well-being and rehabilitation, can plan and prepare meals more intelligently. His contribution towards building and maintaining the health and morale of inmates can be far-reaching, through the planning and provision of a balanced and varied menu; by insisting on correct cooking procedures; and by serving

meals as attractively as circumstances and cost levels will permit. Every effort is made to inculcate in stewards an awareness of this responsibility and a determination to discharge it faithfully. Wardens without exception, support stewards in this effort wholeheartedly.

128. However, some people "eat to live" while others "live to eat". This creates one of the largest food services problems in the penitentiary food services. In primary institutions, the majority of inmates would rather have quantity than quality, for example, they prefer three cups of weak coffee rather than one cup of stronger better quality coffee. They would rather have large helpings of carbohydrate foods (potatoes, macaroni, rice dishes) than attractive salads (even in the hot summer months) and dishes having more than average bulk instead of attractive finish. Each Chief Steward must constantly try to develop and maintain an adequate nutritional intake and at the same time satisfy the less sensitive palates of the majority of primary institution inmates.

129. Of tremendous help to the steward in this never-ending programme for the improvement in nutritional intake, is the breakdown of inmate populations to the medium security and other smaller institutions, where feeding is on a communal rather than the individual cell basis, and where consequently a greater degree of control of food intake can be exercised. The penitentiary services can look to the communal type of feeding as the one most likely to have a rejuvenating effect on the nutritional aspects of inmate feeding.

130. Menus for all institutions are prepared in advance of use, by each individual institution, for each weekly period from Monday breakfast to Sunday evening dinner (21 meals). These menus are planned to provide three substantial meals daily. Food commodities to the value of the controlled food cost allowance for each inmate per day, are provided to meet the demands of the weekly menus. Having regard to all the problems facing those charged with the management of food services in the institutions, it may be said that a good effort is being made to serve adequate, well-balanced, palatable meals.

131. A total of 6,874,936 meals were served during the year to an average population of 6,000 inmates in all Federal penitentiary institutions and correction camps. This represents a cost for foodstuffs of \$1,390,969.54. In addition, 395,458 meals were served to penitentiary officers whilst on duty, having a value of \$145,455.54. The breakdown of these costs is as follows:

INMATE AND OFFICER RATION DETAIL

	Inmates		Officers on Duty	
	Meals	Cost	Meals	Cost
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Kingston.....	1,267,134	238,750 04	56,575	25,206 39
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,637,053	347,520 00	81,244	32,272 38
Worcester.....	742,617	139,333 42	48,090	15,629 99
Manitoba.....	470,328	91,935 92	39,170	11,155 24
British Columbia.....	752,895	197,682 54	37,638	19,572 69
Alberta.....	720,958	142,547 85	40,637	12,339 79
Yukon.....	499,053	94,678 14	35,884	11,522 63
Essex.....	451,340	92,944 80	28,809	9,812 77
Quebec.....	333,558	38,839 52	14,411	3,942 44
Penitentiary Staff College.....			13,000	4,001 22
	6,874,936	1,384,232 23	395,458	145,455 54

132. The figures for Valleyfield are included with those for the parent institution (St. Vincent de Paul) and those for William Head are included with those for British Columbia.

PENITENTIARY FARM PRODUCE PURCHASED BY STEWARD

133. The farms operated by the primary institutions grow a variety of fresh vegetables; raise beef cattle, hogs and poultry; and provide eggs and milk. A considerable quantity of farm grown vegetables is packed by the canneries at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul. Almost the entire production of the farms is absorbed by the prime producers and the secondary penitentiary institutions in the same area, either as straight sales to the stewards' departments, or as production turned over to the canneries which eventually passes to the stewards' departments. The total value of farm produce including penitentiary packed canned foods, purchased by the stewards, amounted to \$209,281.23. The value of food commodities supplied to the various institutions was as follows:

Dorchester	\$30,947.86
St. Vincent de Paul (including Valleyfield Camp)	53,535.77
Kingston (including Prison for Women)	26,182.06
Joyceville	2,961.87
Collin's Bay	18,409.21
Manitoba	24,701.03
Saskatchewan	38,450.04
British Columbia (including William Head)	14,093.39

134. The Federal Training Centre is also included in the distribution of produce from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

MEAT PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED BY THE PENITENTIARIES

135. From the fresh beef and pork purchased in sides, quarters, and carcasses from the farm penitentiaries, and on the open market when necessary, the Stewards' Departments make corned beef, sweet pickled hams, bacon, macaroni and cheese loaf, pork loaf, cottage roll, pressed ham, sausages, bologna, lard, garlic sausage, beef fat, ham hocks. Almost two hundred and ninety-seven thousand pounds of processed meats at the below wholesale value of \$55,461.32 were produced at the institutions. A considerable reduction in the overall costs of foodstuffs for inmates is realized by the manufacture by the institutions of a large part of their processed meat requirements.

PENITENTIARY BAKERY PRODUCTION

136. Bread and buns are produced in the bread bakeries of the primary institutions for their own use, and for other penitentiary institutions in the same area at a cost considerably less than the wholesale market price for these commodities. This aspect of control helps to keep food commodity costs down. During the fiscal year 1959-60, 2,281,541 lbs. of bread having a lower than wholesale value of \$91,632.85, was produced in the penitentiary bakeries. In addition, 389,114 lbs. of rolls and buns were produced, valued at \$36,029.27. Pastries and cakes, as a cheap component of inmates' meals were also produced, to the value of \$87,734.60. The breakdown of production and values, between the institutions is as follows:

	Bread		Rolls and Buns		Cakes, Pastries
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Value
	lbs.	\$ cts.	lbs.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston	398,450	12,319 00	22,700	1,788 39	15,349 62
St. Vincent de Paul	639,000	29,338 64	217,775	12,486 79	13,302 50
Dorchester	318,800	12,358 10	1,650	12,763 00	12,488 93
Manitoba	169,722	6,740 55	24,000	6,740 55	10,310 97
British Columbia	270,184	10,969 64	98,500	788 00	12,592 22
Saskatchewan	273,555	10,889 55	9,837	349 30	11,835 90
Collin's Bay	211,830	9,017 37	6,652	665 24	9,443 58
Federal Training Centre			8,000	448 00	1,572 00
Joyceville					838 88
	2,281,541	91,632 85	366,414	36,029 27	87,734 60

Joyceville —Bread—Buns supplied from Kingston.

Federal Training Centre—Bread—supplied from St. Vincent de Paul.

XIII—ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DIVISION

137. During the past year the activities carried out under control of the Architectural and Engineering Division continued to increase. Expenditures were approximately 30% over the 1958-59 amount which was in itself approximately equal to the total of the previous three year's expenditure. This very substantial increase is primarily related to the development of the Joyceville and Leclerc Institutions but also reflects accelerated progress in developing new facilities at the existing Institutions. Included in the total expenditure which amounts to \$6,179,178.32 was \$678,523.97 for the purchase of materials to carry on the work undertaken by the Inmates. This latter amount indicates a very substantial increase when compared with a previous five year average of approximately \$460,000.00. Maintenance costs continue at approximately the same level while operating expenses rose approximately 21%. A summary of the items of expenditure under control of the Architectural and Engineering Division is given hereunder:—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

1959-1960

Expenditure for Materials for Construction by Inmates

New Construction Existing Institutions.....	\$449,166.39
New Construction Joyceville Institution.....	62,945.12
Construction—Improvements Valleyfield Camp.....	17,880.48
Construction—Improvements William Head Camp.....	6,074.05
	<hr/>
	\$536,066.04
Alterations Remodelling and Additions to Existing Buildings and Shops.....	70,316.98
Installation and Replacement of Service Lines—(Sewer—water—Electrical—Steam).....	38,420.43
Alterations and Additions to Power Plants.....	3,480.19
Construction of Roads and Drains.....	5,133.58
Renovation of Staff Houses.....	7,074.80
Installation of Radio, Telephone and Alarm Systems.....	9,180.86
Miscellaneous Minor Alterations and Additions.....	8,851.09
	<hr/>
Total Expenditure for Materials for Construction by Inmates.....	\$678,523.97

Expenditure for Construction by Contract

Construction at L'Institution Leclerc— St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec.....	\$2,833,933.11
Construction at Joyceville Institution— Joyceville, Ontario.....	1,247,717.75
Heating Installation in Bldg. 6, 7, 9 and 17— William Head Camp.....	16,720.00
Construction of Recreational and Dormitory Building— Prison for Women—Kingston.....	6,158.80
Installation of New Water Supply Main— Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	6,821.00
	<hr/>
Total Expenditure for Construction by Contract.....	\$4,111,350.66
Purchase of Land and Buildings and Initial Development of Camp at Springhill, N.S.....	257,460.22
Expenditure for Purchase of New Equipment.....	126,547.45
	<hr/>
Total Capital Expenditure.....	\$5,173,882.30

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS

1959-1960

Expenditure for Materials—Work by Inmates

Buildings, Walls and Ducts.....	\$ 100,629.27
Houses and Tenements.....	11,744.14
Service Lines.....	20,857.80
Machinery and Equipment (Engineering Items).....	52,478.85
Construction and Quarry Machinery.....	10,851.06
Roads, Sidewalks, Culverts and Bridges.....	6,150.82
Wharves and Sidings.....	1,234.75
	<hr/>
	\$203,996.69

OPERATING EXPENSES

1959-1960

Electric Light and Power.....	\$ 172,680.85
Fuel for Power Plants and Heating.....	568,391.45
Water—Municipal Payments—Treatment.....	28,780.57
Construction and Quarry Equipment.....	5,455.42
Machinery and Equipment (Engineering Items).....	25,991.04
	<hr/>
	\$801,299.33

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DIVISION.... \$6,179,178.32

138. Construction of the major buildings at Joyceville Institution was virtually completed in 1958-59 providing for establishment of that Institution on a permanent basis. Construction schedules for the most part were satisfactorily met and the accommodation and facilities provided have been well accepted by the Staff as well as the Inmate population which was being progressively built up at year's end. The design of this Institution provides another first for the Penitentiary Service accommodating approximately five hundred (500) inmates without the security of a walled enclosure. Pleasing architectural design has been effected while still maintaining a reasonable degree of security from escape and satisfactory protection for the custodial personnel. It is expected that the facilities provided will assist to a considerable degree in providing the right "climate" for furthering new concepts of reformation within a sound correctional programme.

139. As reported in the previous year another Institution of similar design to Joyceville is being constructed on the St. Vincent de Paul Reserve to be known as L'Institution Leclerc. This undertaking has progressed faster than Joyceville because of the similarity in design and the more opportune period of the year in which contracts were let. The major portion of the construction work was completed in 1958-59 and progressive occupancy has commenced during the summer 1960. In addition to the Accommodation, Hospital and Chapels, Power Plant, Shop and Stores Buildings, as provided at Joyceville, a Laundry Building is also being constructed at Leclerc which is intended to handle laundry facilities for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Federal Training Centre as well as their own requirements. A Psychiatric Centre has also been included in this building group which will accommodate approximately sixty inmates requiring treatment. Facilities have been included for treatment rooms, group therapy, etc., as well as cellular accommodation.

140. An increase in Capital Expenditure for construction work carried out by the inmates of approximately 47% as compared with the past five year average is reflected in a larger number of projects being completed. 195 projects requiring Departmental authority were completed in 1959-60 as compared with an average of 158 per year over the previous five years. In addition 166 projects were in hand as compared with a previous average of 103. On most of the projects under way at the close of the year the major portion of the materials had been purchased

and in many cases considerable progress made. Included in the larger construction projects completed were two Dormitory Buildings housing 104 inmates and 50 inmates, respectively, at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, a Vocational Training Shop at Collin's Bay, Dormitory accommodation for 30 at Manitoba and a Dormitory Building accommodating 50 inmates at Saskatchewan. Other major projects complete except for minor finishing were the Exercise Hall, School and Library Building at Dorchester Penitentiary, a Kitchen Building at Kingston, the Dairy Barn and Milk House at Collin's Bay, and an Industrial Warehouse Building at Saskatchewan. At all institutions many new facilities in existing buildings and new minor structures were completed. Notable in this respect was the programme at Joyceville which is being progressively occupied as a major Institution.

141. 173 Maintenance Projects requiring Departmental authority were completed within the yearly maintenance programme and an additional 68 projects were in hand at the close of the year. Although the number of completed projects was less than last year which was an all time record, at 173 projects, it indicates an increase when compared with a ten year average of 146. In analyzing the maintenance expenditures it is apparent that they have again remained relatively static with the exception of maintenance to machinery and equipment which reflects an increase of approximately \$19,000.00 over last year or nearly 58%. This increase is accounted for in expenditure for repairs to the Power Plant equipment particularly at St. Vincent de Paul and Kingston Penitentiaries. With the increased facilities being provided the Power Plants at some of the Institutions are taxed to capacity for long periods which invariably increases maintenance. It is also true that some plants are now reaching a point where extensive overhaul becomes necessary due to their age. This is particularly true of the Steam Generators and the Coal Handling equipment. Attention is also drawn to the increased number of installations. A complete new Power Plant for Joyceville and minor installations at William Head and Valleyfield Camps have been in operation this year.

142. Since the total inmate population was only slightly higher than the previous year the 21% increase in operating expenses for services under control of the Architectural and Engineering Division cannot be accounted for on a cost per inmate basis. Actually there is some increase in material cost, however, the major portion of the increase is related to the additional installations at Joyceville and Leclerc Institutions and the satellite camps at William Head, B.C., and Valleyfield, P.Q. It is interesting to note that the cost per inmate for these operating expenses is at approximately the previous overall average level at Valleyfield where as at William Head it is approximately 88% higher. The operational costs for Joyceville and Leclerc have of necessity been out of proportion to the number of inmates being accommodated but should not increase substantially even when populations are brought to full strength. As mentioned in last year's report there is a very direct relation between these operating costs and the population densities and this seems to be further borne out by the 1959-60 expenditures.

143. Both present and prospective increases in inmate population in the Maritimes resulted in a decision to acquire a new site at Springhill, N.S., and establishing a new satellite camp to be a division of Dorchester Penitentiary. Funds were made available in Supplementary Estimates and the land, together with some existing structures, formerly the property of the Dominion Steel and Coal Company, were acquired. Working Drawings and Specifications were completed and in the early Spring, 1960, a contract was let to erect and provide interior partitioning and finishing in a group of Army Huts made available for accommodation and administrative purposes by the Department of National Defence. Work was also undertaken to provide essential services, boilers were

purchased, electrical, steam, water and sewer lines were provided for under outside contract. It is expected that this camp will come into operation in the late Summer, 1960, and provide accommodation for approximately 100 inmates. Some of the existing buildings are to be utilized for shop purposes and further development will be governed by future demands.

144. Another project undertaken late in the year as a result of a sharp increase in the female inmate population was a building to provide additional accommodation and exercise facilities in the Prison for Women at Kingston Penitentiary. Following the provision of funds by transfer from the Joyceville Appropriation plans and specifications were prepared, a contract was let, and some progress was made on construction prior to the 31st of March, 1960. This new building provides for the housing of 50 additional inmates in individual rooms and school, recreational and exercise facilities are provided for the entire population of approximately 150.

145. The expansion of the Penitentiary System presently being carried out by establishing new Institutions as well as increased facilities in the existing Institutions continues to provide a very active programme for the Architectural and Engineering Division. Expenditures for the construction of two new major Institutions over the past two years has amounted to approximately \$7,500,000.00 which has necessitated a considerable amount of design, supervisory and administrative work. This has been accomplished together with the increased activities related to the existing Institutions and completing the necessary Architectural and Engineering work connected with establishing the three satellite camps, despite the difficulty of maintaining a satisfactory staff.

XIV—INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

146. Existing industrial shop facilities at most institutions continued during the past year to be heavily taxed by the demand for penitentiary manufactured articles of clothing, furniture and other equipment for use in new institutions. This plus the overcrowded conditions which exist at most institutions caused further delays in the plans mentioned in previous reports concerning the development of markets for large quantities of penitentiary manufactured products.

147. While it has not been possible to develop this phase of operations as speedily as intended, penitentiary returns show increases in industrial production over past years and indicate that progress was made towards the objective of providing good constructive industrial employment for all able bodied inmates.

148. Some of the main obstacles standing in the way of the expansion of industries in existing institutions include the lack of shop facilities created by the use of industrial shop space for inmate dormitory accommodation, due to over crowding and the length of time required, at some institutions, for the construction of new industrial buildings by inmate labour.

149. At the year end it appears, from Planning Committee considerations that these obstacles may be removed in the not too distant future by reducing the inmate population in existing institutions through the establishment of additional satellite institutions and through the construction of a number of industrial and other buildings by contract.

150. Some relief from the aforementioned situation is already evident in recently established institutions at Valleyfield, Quebec, Joyceville, Ontario and to a lesser degree at the new Institution Leclerc in the Province of Quebec.

151. Through the occupation of the buildings and shops referred to in last year's report, several industries were developed at Valleyfield and Joyceville. This provided some relief to the high demands on shops in existing institutions.

and opened up new areas for the manufacture and repair of goods for other Government departments. These developments also provided facilities for the employment of inmates. The shops at L'Institution Leclerc were not available for use in the fiscal year under report, however, considerable advance planning was done with respect to the industries to be established there with the object of occupying these shops early in the new fiscal year.

152. Satisfactory progress continued to be made with respect to other Government department acceptance of penitentiary manufactured products, also in the matter of implementing the intermediate and long range plans referred to in previous reports.

153. The practice of providing product design services to other Government departments, was also continued through the design and manufacture of an additional number of prototype samples. At the year end some of these samples had gained acceptance and initial orders for these had been received and completed. Others had successfully passed field tests and were being used as the basis of the development of Government specifications.

154. Plans had also been partially completed with respect to setting up new penitentiary industrial workshops for the quantity manufacture of a number of these items. Considerable thought was given to the possibility of centralizing certain production and maintenance industries on a regional basis where this appears to be practical. At the year end this development had been advanced to the point where plans were being prepared for the construction of a central laundry building at Leclerc Institution to serve all institutions in the Montreal area.

155. Plans were also well advanced on the centralizing of motor vehicle repair activities in the Montreal and Kingston regions.

156. Plans had also been completed for the implementation, on April 1st, 1960, of the centralized manufacture of officer uniform, inmate discharge and prison clothing at the three Western institutions. Under this centralized system one type of clothing will be manufactured at each of the three institutions. A similar arrangement has been in operation at Eastern institutions since 1948 and is functioning quite satisfactorily.

157. During the past year the penitentiaries acquired and put into use a large tractor trailer van type truck, for the purpose of transporting large consignments of industrially manufactured and other goods on an inter-penitentiary basis and to other Government departments. Heretofore it was necessary to have this done by commercial transport.

158. Progress was made in the development of Penitentiary industrial workshops for improved industrial operations as indicated hereunder:—

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary

Main Institution

159. Construction of the second wing of the industrial building was partially completed.

Valleyfield Camp

160. Alteration and occupation of an existing building. Establishment in this building of two industries, viz—tailoring and upholstery work. Construction of two new buildings and the establishment in these, of a sheet metal work industry, a carpenter shop, a maintenance garage, a warehouse and a small paint shop.

Kingston Penitentiary

161. Establishment of an annex to the main canvas shop to cope with the increase in this type of work.

162. The development of an industrial metal shop for the repair and manufacture of sheet metal articles.

163. Expansion of paint spraying facilities in the industrial paint shop through the addition of a second water wash spray booth.

164. At the year end plans were being finalized for the re-establishment of a shoe-making industry at this institution and for alterations to the industrial sheet metal shop.

165. Plans had also been completed for extensive alterations to the sewing room at the Prison for Women, this is also to include the installation of several units of modern equipment to facilitate the manufacture of high quality shirts to fill the needs of the penitentiary service.

166. Expansion of the print shop was again delayed due to overcrowding.

Collin's Bay Penitentiary

167. The damage caused by the fire of August 1958 to industrial buildings and equipment was rectified and the shops resumed normal operations.

168. No new industrial operations were developed, the bulk of production being concentrated on a heavy construction programme.

169. A long distance transport service was initiated for the transportation of industrially manufactured and other goods.

Joyceville Institution

170. The Tailor Shop building was completed, machinery installed and operations commenced in the manufacture of clothing.

171. The Metal Shop building was completed and progress made with the layout and installation of machinery for the manufacture of Steel Sash. At the year end plans were under way for the establishment of an industry for the manufacture of shelving, etc.

Manitoba Penitentiary

172. Plans were advanced for the re-organization of the Concrete Products shop.

173. Plans were completed for the conversion of an existing maintenance shop to a furniture repair depot.

174. Clearance of the site for a new industrial building was completed.

175. The building renovated for a Paint Shop and occupied last year was completely equipped with a water wash spray booth and modern finishing facilities.

176. Plans were completed and arrangements made for Manitoba to undertake on April 1st, 1960, the manufacture of prison clothing under the centralized clothing manufacture plan.

Saskatchewan Penitentiary

177. Construction of the Industrial Warehouse, commenced last year, was completed.

178. Plans were completed and arrangements made for Saskatchewan to undertake, on April 1st, 1960, the manufacture of officers' uniform clothing under the centralized clothing manufacture plan.

British Columbia Penitentiary

179. Construction of the warehouse referred to in last year's report is nearing completion.

180. The Paint Shop was reorganized, water wash spray booth and modern finishing facilities were also installed.

181. Plans were completed and arrangements made for British Columbia to undertake, on April 1st, 1960, the manufacture of inmate discharge clothing under the centralized clothing manufacture plan.

182. Initial operations at William Head are along vocational lines, however, plans for industrial development at this Institution are being considered.

Institution Leclerc

183. Building of a new institution is nearing completion, with progress well maintained on the industrial shops, which will provide accommodation for a Garage, Metal, Carpenter, Canvas and Paint Shops. At the year end plans for the development and equipping of these shops were under way.

Dorchester Penitentiary

184. In a new camp type institution, which is being built at Springhill, N.S., it is proposed to establish industrial shops for metal work, tailoring, canvas work, plus a small garage and a laundry. At the year end plans for the development of these had been well advanced.

185. Plans were completed for alterations and improvements in the concrete products plant and the canvas shop.

186. A major alteration in the paint shop was partially completed.

187. Previous reports made reference to the re-organization and development of industries on a threefold basis, viz.—Immediate, Intermediate and Long-range. New developments in the implementing of the immediate and long-range plans include:—

- (a) Undertaking the repair of Post Office Department Mail Boxes at Valleyfield Camp.
- (b) Manufacture of furnishings for Department of National Health & Welfare at Saskatchewan.
- (c) Manufacture of Toolboxes for Department of Public Works at Saskatchewan.
- (d) The design and manufacture of Laboratory equipment for Defence Research Board and Department of National Health & Welfare.
- (e) The manufacture of Playground and Parks equipment at Dorchester and other institutions for Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and Provincial Governments.
- (f) The starting of Tailor Shop operations at Joyceville.
- (g) Increases in clothing manufacture at all institutions.
- (h) Design and manufacture of Civil Defence equipment for Department of National Health and Welfare.
- (i) Development of a new metal shop at Joyceville for the manufacture of Steel Sash.
- (j) Increases in the repairs and manufacture of equipment for Department of Mines and Technical Surveys at Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries.

188. The total population on register as of March 31st., 1960, was 6,344, of which 2,415 or approximately 38 per cent were employed in penitentiary shops.

189. Penitentiary industrial production showed an increase during the past year, the total value of the years work being \$1,607,661.19, an increase of \$177,592.87 (approximately 12.4 per cent) over last year and an increase of \$445,261.59 (approximately 38.3 per cent) since the year 1953-54. Detailed penitentiary returns indicate that \$1,136,188.79 worth (approximately 70.7 per cent) of all industrial production was for the Penitentiary Service. (Note: this figure represents only cost of materials required for the manufacture of products, as to date no mark up has been allowed on products being manufactured for penitentiary use). This demonstrates significantly that the major portion of penitentiary industrial activity, due to the lack of markets is still, of necessity, being utilized by the Penitentiary Service to a major degree. It is hoped that through the consideration of the Correctional Planning Committee and the co-operation of other Government Departments in the purchase of penitentiary manufactured commodities to meet their requirements, this situation will be rectified in the not too distant future.

190. Concerning work for other Government Departments, 492 industrial orders were issued. The value of work performed on these orders was \$406,418.60, an increase of \$30,176.81 over last year.

191. Industrial revenue earned by industrial shops was \$271,787.45.

192. It is estimated that, were the penitentiaries to value their production for penitentiary use at conservative commercial rates, the overall total value of penitentiary industrial shop production for the past year would approximate \$3,202,400.00 with the correspondingly increased revenue of approximately \$1,866,530.00. These figures do not include the value of inmate labour required for institutional maintenance or for the construction of new buildings.

193. Staff changes in the past year saw Mr. McLaughlin, Assistant Commissioner for Industries and Vocational Training, continuing to act as a member of the Planning Committee; the promotion of Mr. Milk from supervising draftsman to Industries Officer and the appointment of Mr. Peacock as supervising draftsman on transfer from Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

TABLE No. 1—TOTAL VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION

Penitentiary	Own Insti- tution	Other Peniten- tiaries	Govt. Depts. and Other Organi- zations	Officer Custom Work	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	120,774 54	107,256 28	114,840 14	7,687 20	350,558 16
St. Vincent de Paul.....	90,915 45	74,930 44	140,136 05	4,138 15	310,120 09
Dorchester.....	56,406 68	61,283 67	28,942 99	5,429 38	152,062 72
Manitoba.....	85,695 60	113 45	54,269 40	4,598 92	144,677 37
British Columbia.....	108,905 65	632 61	35,197 60	7,287 79	152,023 65
Saskatchewan.....	83,775 25	2,728 03	19,435 45	9,056 62	114,995 35
Collin's Bay.....	15,607 09	6,316 29	4,055 04	4,948 94	30,927 36
Federal Training Centre.....	8,071 56			53 30	8,124 86
Joyceville.....	2,866 68	1,273 20		19 55	4,159 43
Leclerc.....					
William Head.....					
Valleyfield.....	5,858 89	8,347 52	5,336 43	6 22	19,549 06
Springhill.....					
Total.....	578,877 39	262,881 49	402,213 10	43,226 07	1,287,198 05

TABLE No. 2—VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION PERFORMED
BY PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Shop Name	For the Institution	Other Work and Gov't. Depts.	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Broom and Brush.....	5,291 49	1,048 13	6,339 62
Canvas.....	8,624 48	248,819 69	257,444 17
Garage.....	83,387 99	8,774 72	92,162 76
Metal Working.....	68,615 90	68,139 23	136,755 13
Printing and Bookbinding.....	16,065 43	18,609 95	34,675 38
Shoe Manufacturing.....	98,291 74	5,019 98	103,311 72
Stone and Concrete Products.....	77,372 70	3,694 90	81,067 60
Tailoring.....	249,312 59	6,855 33	256,167 92
Woodworking.....	73,636 11	82,804 56	156,440 67

TABLE No. 3—VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION FIVE YEAR COMPARISON

	1955-1956	1956-1957	1957-1958	1958-1959	1959-1960
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	285,542 83	341,935 60	322,137 90	368,605 97	412,360 43
St. Vincent de Paul.....	372,250 88	390,255 93	405,832 31	380,719 27	411,009 34
Dorchester.....	154,660 66	162,109 12	152,524 32	162,749 14	185,641 26
Manitoba.....	117,820 40	146,756 01	128,132 53	126,320 60	169,894 93
British Columbia.....	116,461 85	146,567 57	144,605 40	161,444 93	183,547 95
Saskatchewan.....	112,728 17	98 777 78	113,339 87	126,945 88	142,241 18
Collin's Bay.....	52,154 77	63,480 39	83,520 97	77,924 66	60,563 41
Federal Training Centre.....	12,103 41	11,317 10	12,938 95	25,357 87	15,997 02
Joyceville.....					6,856 61
Valleyfield.....					19,549 06
Total.....	1,223,722 97	1,361,199 50	1,363,032 25	1,430 068 32	1,607,661 19

Safety and Accident Prevention

194. The reports of previous years referred to the accident prevention surveys which were conducted at four institutions during 1957-58 and the implementation of recommendations emanating from this study.

195. During the year under review, the practice of implementing these recommendations was continued and the safety and accident prevention survey was extended to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia penitentiaries, including William Head Camp.

196. This operation revealed many areas where improvements can be effected and brought forth a good number of constructive recommendations. At the year end many of these recommendations had been put into force and it is intended to implement most of these in the next fiscal year.

197. A start was made on the provision of Safety Officers at the various institutions through the appointment of part-time safety officers at some of the penitentiaries.

198. The practice of giving safety and accident prevention instruction to all officers who attended the Penitentiary Staff College was continued.

LAUNDRY AND CLOTHING MANAGEMENT

199. As a result of the Clothing Course-Conference held in 1958 many improvements have been made and all institutional laundries were equipped with test kits, and platform scales. The atmospheric condition in laundries was also

improved by covering steam pipes where necessary and supplying better ventilation. Modern production records have been introduced into all institutional laundries. Efforts are made at all times to keep the staff and inmates aware of the important part played by a modern laundry in the economy of an institution. Good placement opportunities for men properly trained in laundry operations are available and institutional training of inmates is aimed at fitting them to take advantage of such opportunities upon release. The policy of equipping laundries with modern machinery, as replacement or expansion dictates, is continuing. A start has been made in supplying laundries having hard water problems with water softeners.

200. At the year end plans had been finalized for the construction of a central laundry at L'Institution Leclerc to serve all institutions in the Montreal area, rather than maintaining various separate laundries in that region. It is expected that this laundry building will be completed and occupied in the next fiscal year. Plans were also completed for the establishment of a small laundry in Valleyfield Camp.

201. Close attention continues to be given to all phases of clothing—uniform, prison and discharge. Specifications are amended as improvements become apparent.

202. The Directorate of Inter-Service Development, Department of National Defence, is assisting in the development of a scale of officer clothing measurements to meet the particular needs of the penitentiary service. It is anticipated that this will materially reduce the number of sizes of garments required to fit satisfactorily about 95% of the officers with stock uniforms.

203. During the year considerable investigation and experimentation took place with regard to improving prison socks. Consideration was given to equipping one institution with a large production capacity with an automatic knitting machine to manufacture prison sock requirements of all institutions. However, this move is being held in abeyance pending further investigation.

XV—VOCATIONAL TRAINING

204. Expansion of the Vocational Training programme was limited in accordance with available space and personnel with the exception of William Head where three new courses were started. The Control Training programme had its largest increase since inception by the addition of sixteen courses during this fiscal year, thereby providing organized training for an additional ninety-two inmates.

205. The majority of vocational courses operated at full capacity. However, the lack of sufficient education on the part of many prospective trainees continues to have an adverse effect on the number acceptable for training. During the past year amnesty and increased parole activity reduced the number having sufficient time to complete vocational courses.

206. Where possible, vocational trainees continue to receive practical work in the industrial, maintenance or construction shops of their trade upon completion of vocational training, or in some instances while actively engaged in vocational training. This is particularly effective in the automotive trades due to vocational, maintenance, custom and outside work for other government departments being conducted within the garage proper.

207. The Special Placement Section of the National Employment Service continues to assist in the placement of vocational trainees and all trainees are encouraged to make full use of the services offered by this and other agencies such as the John Howard Societies. This is encouraged by having members of

such organizations address the trainees, in class, during courses and on an individual basis prior to release. The Directors of Apprenticeship in several provinces assist in this manner and also assist the training programmes by making available to the Chief Vocational Officers materials prepared by the provincial departments of Education and Labour. In this respect, we are also grateful to the Federal Department of Labour for materials and assistance in the promotion of trade training.

208. During the past year all Chief Vocational Officers attended the R.C.A.F. School of Instructional Techniques course at Trenton, Ontario, which is of two weeks duration and is designed to increase the effectiveness of those engaged in the teaching profession. The results of this course were most gratifying and were appreciated by all concerned. We are indebted to the R.C.A.F. for this opportunity and the courtesy extended to our officers while on course.

209. A one week conference of Chief Vocational Officers, Assistant Chief Trade Instructors engaged in training functions, and Chief Trade Instructors from the Kingston area was held at Calderwood from February 29th to March 5th, 1960. The purpose of this conference, P.O.T.C. 84, was to review the recommendations of the 1957 conference, P.O.T.C. 68, to determine the extent to which the recommendations had been implemented, the major obstacles to such implementation, and to study the future requirements of an expanded Vocational and Control Training programme. A twenty-four page report of the proceedings of this conference, embodying fourteen major recommendations, was distributed across the service and well received by all concerned. The groundwork for future teacher training courses, conducted by penitentiary staff members, was undertaken during this conference. Strong emphasis was placed on the possible changes and the need for flexibility in the trades training programme as a result of the work of the Correctional Planning Committee.

210. A total of 4,240 inmates has been enrolled in vocational training over the past twelve years. Of these, 2,162 graduated and 558 were released prior to graduation. There were 333 trainees on course at the end of the fiscal year.

211. Of the 2,162 graduates, a total of 2,049 has been released and 676 or 32.9% of these have had further records meriting a further penitentiary term or lesser convictions ranging from suspended sentence, to a fine or reformatory. Of the 558 who were released prior to graduation, usually by parole, 168 had further records.

New Positions Filled during 1959-60 Fiscal Year

Instructor General Shop (Vocational).....	Dorchester
Instructor Commercial (Vocational).....	William Head
Instructor Masonry (Vocational).....	William Head
Instructor Carpentry (Vocational).....	William Head
Instructor Electronics.....	Federal Training Centre

Control Training Courses Originated in 1959-60 Fiscal Year

Plastering.....	Dorchester
Steam Engineering.....	Dorchester
Barbering.....	Dorchester
Machine Shop.....	Dorchester
Laundryman.....	Dorchester
Automotive Mechanics.....	Dorchester
Masonry.....	British Columbia
Invisible Weaving.....	British Columbia
Sign Writing.....	British Columbia
Hospital Orderlies.....	British Columbia
Auto Body.....	British Columbia
Commercial.....	William Head
First Aid.....	William Head
Automotive Mechanics.....	Saskatchewan
Barbering.....	Collin's Bay
Electronics.....	Federal Training Centre

Vocational Courses Originated in 1959-60 Fiscal Year

Welding.....	Collin's Bay
General Shop.....	Dorchester
Commercial.....	William Head
Carpentry.....	William Head
Masonry.....	William Head

New Vocational Buildings Opened During 1959-60 Fiscal Year

Vocational Building C-17.....	Collin's Bay
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PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES 1959-60 FISCAL YEAR

212. Provincial Certification of graduates of Vocational and Control Training programmes continues to increase. During the 59-60 fiscal year, as a result of examination by the Provincial Departments of Labour, the following certificates varying from one year apprenticeship allowance to full journeyman's certificate were issued:—

Saskatchewan Penitentiary

Carpentry.....	5
Sheet Metal.....	3
Motor Mechanics.....	1
Barbering.....	7
Steam Engineering.....	5
Electrical.....	1
First Aid.....	32

Collin's Bay Penitentiary

Motor Vehicle Repair.....	10
Electrical.....	1

British Columbia Penitentiary

Industrial First Aid.....	1
Electrician Class "C".....	6

Dorchester Penitentiary

Stationary Engineering.....	3
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VOCATIONAL AND CONTROL TRAINING COURSES—MARCH 31, 1960

Vocational	Dorch.	F.T.C.	C.B.	Man.	Sask.	B.C.	Wm. Head	Total
Automotive Mechanics.....		X	X	X	X (2)	X		6
Basic Training (Metal Trades).....		X						1
Body Work and Painting.....		X						1
Bricklaying.....	X	X (2)	X (2)	X			X	7
Cabinetmaking.....		X (2)						2
Carpentry.....	X	X	X			X	X	6
Commercial.....						X	X	2
Diesel.....						X		1
Draughting.....						X		1
Electrical.....		X	X					2
Elementary (General Shop).....	X	X						2
Machine Shop.....		X	X					2
Painting and Decorating.....					X			1
Plastering.....		X						1
Plumbing.....	X	X (2)	X		X			5
Sheet Metal.....		X	X			X		3
Upholstery.....	X							1
Welding.....		X	X					2
Total.....	5	16	9	2	5	6	3	46

VOCATIONAL AND CONTROL TRAINING COURSES—MARCH 31, 1960—*Concluded*

Vocational	Dorch.	F.T.C.	C.B.	Man.	Sask.	B.C.	Wm. Head	Total
<i>Control Training</i>								
Automotive Mechanics.....	X	X			X			3
Barbering Part time Inst.....	X	X	X		X			4
Body Work and Painting.....						X		1
Bookbinding.....		X						1
Bricklaying.....					X	X		2
Commercial.....	X						X	2
Draughting.....						X		1
Electrical/Electronics.....		X				X(2)		3
First Aid and Hospital.....						X	X	2
Laundry.....	X					X		1
Machine Shop.....	X					X		2
Nursing Orderlies.....						X		1
Plastering.....	X					X		1
Sheet Metal.....	X							1
Shoe Repair.....	X					X		2
Stationary Engineering.....	X				X	X		3
Upholstery.....						X		1
Welding.....					X			1
Wheel Alignment Part time Inst..		X						1
Weaving (Invisible).....						X		1
Sign Writing.....						X		1
Total.....	9	5	1		5	13	2	35
GRAND TOTAL.....	14	21	10	2	10	19	5	81

XIV—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES

213. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1960, the amounts provided, expenditures made therefrom, and lapsed balances, were as follows:

	Total	Adminis- tration	Pensions and Other Benefits	Penitentiaries	
				Operating	Capital
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Appropriations					
Main Estimates—					
Vote 159.....	572,678	572,678			
Vote 160.....	12,705,059			12,705,059	
Vote 161.....	6,058,571				6,058,571
Vote 162.....	700		700		
Supplementary Estimates—					
Vote 526.....	24,422	24,422			
Vote 527.....	932,918			932,918	
Vote 528.....	572,436				572,436
	20,866,784	597,100	700	13,637,977	6,631,007
Expenditures.....	19,717,953	567,858	700	13,219,895	5,929,500
Lapsed—					
Unliquidated commitments.....	415,556	52		75,415	340,089
Not committed.....	733,275	29,190		342,667	361,418
	20,866,784	597,100	700	13,637,977	6,631,007

214. A comparative summary of revenues for the five years 1955-60 is set forth as follows:

	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
House rentals.....	50,535	47,134	41,359	31,947	27,967
Sale of farm produce:					
Cash Sales.....	28,527	24,275	30,414	18,337	19,274
Charged to operating vote.....	328,363	306,471	288,126	292,384	292,866
Sale of manufactured products.....	271,787	262,044	291,382	241,367	261,540
Sale of water.....	1,453	1,291	3,580	1,969	17,560
Miscellaneous sales.....	19,243	13,174	2,763	2,342	1,969
Department's share of canteen profits..	1,883	1,790	1,780	1,776	1,806
Return on Investments.....		3,032			
Refunds of previous years' expenditure..	22,307	16,448	22,070	17,224	11,443
Miscellaneous refunds.....	170	561	265	487	614
Sale of land.....				42,800	
	724,268	676,220	681,739	650,633	635,039

215. The values of supplies on hand in institutional canteens and the unspent remuneration owing to inmates at March 31, 1960, was as follows:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Canteen Revolving Fund</i>	<i>Unspent Inmate Earnings</i>
Kingston.....	\$ 4,398	\$ 21,021
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,340	24,448
Dorchester.....	1,924	9,489
Manitoba.....	1,580	9,141
British Columbia.....	2,398	13,595
Saskatchewan.....	3,632	9,294
Collin's Bay.....	3,185	6,307
Federal Training Centre.....	462	3,785
Joyceville.....	2,360	4,153
	\$21,279	\$101,233

216. During the fiscal year 1959-60 the Purchasing Division processed 5,461 requisitions and against these issued a total of 11,728 purchase orders.

217. These figures reflect an increase in excess of 15% over the previous fiscal year and show the steady growth of the Department. Our records reveal the cause of this increase is due to the servicing of additional camps, completion of the Joyceville Institution and the initial equipment required at L'Institut Leclerc.

218. In order to handle this increase from a clerical standpoint it was necessary to employ two additional typists part-time during the rush period.

219. Due to the fact that the normal supplier for many years of brown denim and elmcroft shirting ceased operations it was necessary to consult with various manufacturers and the Development Branch of Department of National Defence to create interest in producing these fabrics and develop new specifications to enable them to bid.

220. Further work progressed in endeavouring to develop new materials for officers' uniforms. Assistance in this field was given by Tri-Service Development and it is felt that the new materials are most satisfactory to all concerned.

221. A number of new specifications were developed during the year and efforts were made to take greater advantage of Canadian Government Specifications Board publications.

222. The Purchasing Agent or Assistant Purchasing Agent participated in all Penitentiary Officers Training Courses in order to familiarize members of the Penitentiary Service with Purchasing practices and policies.

XV—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

223. The health of the inmates has remained uniformly good in spite of increasing population and the consequent strain upon existing facilities. Diagnostic and treatment services have been well maintained and when considered necessary the services of outside specialists are retained on a consultant basis. The institutions are visited regularly by the eye, ear, nose and throat specialists who examine and prescribe for inmates referred to them by the penitentiary physicians.

224. Surgical treatment is undertaken in the penitentiary hospitals where facilities are available and in cases requiring specialized surgery use is made of nearby general hospitals. The rising costs of outside hospitalization have resulted in a considerable increase in the expenditure for such services during the past fiscal year.

225. Emphasis has been placed on the training of inmate hospital attendants who are employed in the various penitentiary hospitals with a view to qualifying them for such employment on release. In one case an inmate attendant was permitted to undertake a course of training in X-ray procedures and techniques at an outside hospital with one of the members of the hospital staff.

226. Much benefit has been derived from the ever increasing use of the psychiatric and psychological services. Their reports are most helpful to the administrative staff in understanding the various problems of individual inmates. More and more inmates are requesting voluntarily interviews with the psychiatrists to obtain advice as to the causes of their misbehaviour and motivation. In most institutions group therapy has been undertaken with beneficial results. Space for these activities continues to be a problem as well as the procurement of trained staff to supervise and direct these forms of treatment. At Kingston Penitentiary arrangements were made to transfer the Psychiatric Hospital to larger and more convenient quarters in the East Cell Block. Provision has been made for a psychiatric centre at the new Leclerc Institution.

227. Classes for the training of inmates in first aid have been carried on at several institutions with the co-operation and assistance of the St. John's Ambulance Association. The generous response of the inmates to the Red Cross Blood Donor Clinics has again been most gratifying to the Canadian Red Cross Society, a total of 6462 donations having been made.

228. The dental services have been dealing adequately with the problems of dental hygiene. Part-time dentists are employed at all institutions. The dental laboratory at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary manufactures and supplies all prosthesis required by the penitentiaries.

229. The following statistics available from the penitentiaries indicate the volume of work performed by the medical and dental departments:

Sick parades.....	87,782
Number of treatments administered to inmates.....	192,379
Number of Hospital Days.....	16,101
Number of Patients Hospitalized.....	2,700
Eye examinations.....	1,322
Various Laboratory Tests.....	6,657
Total number of X-Rays.....	2,677
Number of X-Rays by Provincial Chest Clinics.....	5,181
Psychiatric interviews.....	3,867
Total visits to the Dentist.....	11,430

230. The expenditures incurred in the course of the year for medical and dental services and supplies were as follows:

Medical and dental services.....	\$ 72,236.87
Medical and dental supplies.....	39,997.13
Maintenance of insane.....	52,989.96
Optical supplies.....	5,636.71
	<hr/>
	\$ 170,860.67

XVI—CONCLUSION

231. In reviewing the year's operations it is to be noted that while receptions from the Courts increased by 331 over the previous year the inmate population at the year's end was only 49 in excess of that at March 31st 1959. This was largely attributable to the increasing numbers released on parole by the National Parole Board and to the Amnesty granted on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Canada in June 1959.

232. Further experience during the year in the operation of the open-type minimum security camps has demonstrated clearly their value for the treatment and training of selected inmates. Plans now in progress provide for a considerable expansion of this type of installation to house inmates employed on the penitentiary farms and to undertake specific work projects.

233. The developments now being undertaken following the recommendations of the Correctional Planning Committee emphasize the necessity for augmented facilities for staff training. Consideration is being given to the development of a comprehensive training program for correctional and administrative officers to meet the forthcoming requirements. Co-operation with the universities in establishing courses appropriate for the education of correctional workers should form part of this program. There will be increasing need for professionally trained personnel to carry out the plans proposed for treatment and training of inmates.

234. The most urgent requirement is a redistribution of the penitentiary population to reduce the numbers in the larger institutions and to utilize diversified facilities where greater emphasis can be placed on classification and individualized treatment. Plans now being worked out are designed to achieve that objective.

235. In conclusion I would like to express to the Wardens and staffs of our institutions my sincere appreciation of the co-operation and support they have given in carrying out the policies of the administration during the fourteen years of my tenure as Commissioner.

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Joyceville	Total
On Register April 1, 1959.....	1,240	1,442	725	473	810	718	445	413	29	.....	6,295
<i>Received</i>											
From Gaols.....	792	1,332	374	169	354	302	1	.....	18	.....	3,342
By Transfer.....	98	34	7	8	.....	3	319	416	.....	235	1,120
Parole Violators.....	18	20	10	2	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Parole Suspension.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
TOTAL.....	908	1,386	391	179	357	313	320	416	18	235	4,523
<i>Discharged</i>											
By Expiry of Sentence.....	370	207	240	186	279	272	163	139	12	11	1,879
By Parole.....	70	182	190	35	99	92	90	234	9	3	1,004
By Unconditional Release.....	25	349	8	6	7	14	11	3	.....	.....	423
By Court Order.....	1	2	4	.....	7	3	2	.....	.....	1	20
By Transfer.....	565	439	8	6	24	9	43	22	1	3	1,120
Died.....	3	10	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Other Reason.....	*1	4	†1	.....	.....	†1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
TOTAL.....	1,035	1,193	454	235	419	391	309	398	22	18	4,474
On Register March 31, 1960.....	1,113	1,635	662	417	748	640	456	431	25	217	6,344
Number on Register includes											
Insane:											
Section 58.....	6	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 61.....	12	9	4	2	2	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Attending Outside Court.....	3	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temporary Release.....	5	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawfully at Large while Hospitalized under Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawfully at Large.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female inmate.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Kingston—one inmate removed to Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, under Section 57 of the Penitentiary Act.

†Dorchester—Y6623 ROBERTS returned to Provincial Authorities as inmate's sentence was to a Provincial Gaol.

‡Saskatchewan—other reason—one inmate released via "continuation of Parole" Sec. 12 Parole Act.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE II—NATIONALITY

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Joyceville	Total
<i>British—</i>											
Canada.....	1,007	1,579	654	402	676	581	412	419	25	203	5,955
England and Wales.....	10	7	3	2	11	10	3	2		1	4
Ireland.....	7	2		1	6	4	2			2	2
Scotland.....	6	3			9	4	1	1		4	2
Other.....	4	1			1		1				
<i>Foreign—</i>											
Austria.....		1				5					
Belgium.....		2									
China.....	1				5	1					
Czechoslovakia.....	2	1				1	2				
Finland.....				1	1		1				
France.....	2	4			1						
Germany.....	4	3		1	1	5	2	2			1
Greece.....											
Holland.....	2			1		1	3				
Hungary.....	16	11	4	3	4	3	8	4			5
Italy.....	7	4			3		1	2			1
Jugoslavia.....	5	2		1	2	1	2				1
Norway.....					1		1				
Poland.....	13	4		1	4	8	3			1	3
Roumania.....	3	2		1	1					1	
Russia.....	3				1	1				1	
Sweden.....	1										
Switzerland.....		1									
Ukraine.....		2		2		1	1				
United States.....	19	5	1	1	17	11	10	1		2	6
Other.....	1	1			4	3	3			2	1
TOTAL.....	1,113	1,635	662	417	748	640	456	431	25	217	36,4

TABLE III—CIVIL STATUS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Joyceville	Total
Single.....	540	1,060	455	250	437	380	250	394	16	83	3,86
Married.....	382	438	167	106	190	141	156	33	6	88	1,70
Widowed.....	38	24	8	13	10	18	5	1	2	6	12
Separated.....	102	103	23	32	72	74	37	3	1	30	47
Divorced.....	51	10	9	16	39	27	8			10	17
TOTAL.....	1,113	1,635	662	417	748	640	456	431	25	217	6,34

TABLE IV—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Joyceville	Total
Remanet under Two Years.....	27	22	9	4	4	12	4	.....	.....	2	84
Two Years.....	239	603	326	114	225	179	113	261	14	74	2,148
Over Two and under Three.....	92	36	28	69	72	103	43	13	3	21	480
Three and under Four.....	211	235	127	76	127	145	128	74	3	51	1,177
Four and under Five.....	105	102	43	36	45	43	56	25	1	15	471
Five and under Eight.....	176	294	71	50	154	72	73	51	1	30	972
Eight and under Ten.....	38	53	7	8	16	12	17	2	.....	5	158
Ten and under Twelve.....	66	94	14	10	36	19	17	4	.....	4	264
Twelve and under Fifteen.....	33	55	5	5	16	6	3	1	.....	2	126
Fifteen and under Twenty.....	34	44	5	5	10	8	1	.....	2	6	115
Twenty and under Twenty-five.....	12	22	5	4	12	5	1	.....	.....	2	63
Twenty-five and over.....	8	20	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Life.....	52	52	12	23	10	23	.....	.....	.....	5	177
Indeterminate sentence.....	20	3	5	11	17	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
During Her Majesty's Pleasure.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
TOTAL.....	1,113	1,635	662	417	748	640	456	431	25	217	6,344

TABLE V—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Joyceville	Total
Under Twenty-One Years.....	41	199	164	40	51	62	61	247	4	1	870
Twenty-One to Twenty-Four Years..	161	330	141	89	85	145	128	153	6	6	1,244
Twenty-Five to Twenty-Nine Years..	242	349	119	83	143	127	117	24	6	44	1,254
Thirty to Thirty-Nine Years.....	408	464	145	123	261	188	116	7	3	97	1,812
Forty to Forty-Nine Years.....	169	204	50	54	130	78	29	.....	5	49	768
Fifty to Fifty-Nine Years.....	68	73	34	23	59	24	4	.....	1	15	301
Sixty Years and Over.....	24	16	9	5	19	16	1	.....	.....	5	95
TOTAL.....	1,113	1,635	662	417	748	640	456	431	25	217	6,344

TABLE VI—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Joyceville	Total
<i>Christian—</i>											
Protestant (non-practising).....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	21	30	.....	.....	13	40
Baptist.....	59	6	89	7	25	21	80	12	4	55	250
Church of England.....	255	98	112	56	170	80	81	.....	.....	.....	923
Doukhobor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Greek Orthodox.....	9	3	.....	4	9	8	1	.....	.....	2	36
Lutheran.....	11	3	1	10	25	25	12	2	.....	.....	89
Methodist.....	5	1	.....	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	14
Presbyterian.....	60	9	14	20	45	25	22	2	.....	19	216
Roman Catholic.....	424	1,019	374	173	250	278	181	403	14	68	3,184
Salvation Army.....	12	3	3	4	8	7	9	.....	2	4	52
United Church.....	146	25	54	94	117	114	89	9	5	28	681
Other.....	24	.....	7	15	51	23	13	3	.....	4	140
R.C. (non-practising).....	.....	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420
<i>Non-Christian—</i>											
Hebrew.....	11	6	2	4	11	3	3	.....	.....	2	42
Other.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
No religion.....	97	1	6	27	27	51	14	.....	.....	21	244
TOTAL.....	1,113	1,635	662	417	748	640	456	431	25	217	6,344

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE VII—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Joyceville	Total
None.....	132	271	180	81	79	99	74	255	6	9	1,186
One.....	87	279	120	46	71	67	55	101	2	11	839
Two.....	116	222	90	50	89	63	60	38	1	14	743
Three.....	121	167	65	63	71	63	57	17	2	17	643
Four.....	117	163	57	31	68	46	51	11	3	16	563
Five.....	108	127	33	19	59	53	40	6	2	17	464
Six.....	81	98	29	22	51	37	34	.....	1	19	372
Seven.....	83	65	16	21	38	37	22	2	2	15	301
Eight.....	53	51	13	19	42	32	15	.....	1	19	245
Nine.....	43	46	11	12	31	25	14	1	.....	10	193
Ten.....	46	28	8	12	27	22	7	.....	2	13	165
Eleven.....	22	23	6	7	14	15	6	.....	.....	12	105
Twelve.....	18	19	7	9	16	19	5	.....	1	8	102
Thirteen.....	18	12	6	8	22	13	5	.....	.....	7	91
Fourteen.....	14	18	6	2	10	12	3	.....	.....	7	72
Fifteen.....	12	2	4	2	10	8	2	.....	.....	4	44
Sixteen.....	4	6	2	2	7	6	.....	.....	1	5	33
Seventeen.....	7	7	4	3	8	4	2	.....	.....	4	39
Eighteen.....	6	2	1	.....	6	6	1	.....	.....	1	23
Nineteen.....	6	4	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Twenty.....	6	5	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	17
Twenty-One.....	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9
Twenty-Two.....	1	2	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Twenty-Three.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Twenty-Four.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Twenty-Five.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Twenty-Six.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	9
Twenty-Seven.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	7
Twenty-Eight.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7
Twenty-Nine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Thirty.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-One.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Thirty-Two.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Thirty-Three.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-Five.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Thirty-Six.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Thirty-Eight.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Thirty-Nine.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Forty-One.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Forty-Two.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Forty-Three.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Forty-Four.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Forty-Six.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Seventy-Four.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
TOTAL.....	1,113	1,635	662	417	748	640	456	431	25	217	6,344
Percentage of Recidivists.....	88.0	83.42	73	80.57	89.4	84	83.77	40.8	75	95.8	81.30

TABLE VIII—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Joyceville	Total
Blacksmith.....	1	20	10	4	18	19	8				80
Body Work and Tire Repair.....				4	3						7
Bookbinding.....	3	17	2	3	3	2	1				31
Broom and Brush Shop.....		23									23
Canvas Work.....	85	55	25	22	23						210
Carpenters.....	51	128	25	7	24	18	9			15	277
Change Room and Laundry.....										5	5
Barbering.....	12	15	13	3	7	4	12	5		4	80
Repairing.....	5	13	4	2	5	3	1	3			36
Sock Making.....	3	14	3	2	2	2	3	3			32
Sorting.....	15	16	7	4	19	2	9	1			73
Washing.....	8	16	2	2	4	12	2	1			52
Char Service.....											
Administration Buildings and Offices.....	5	10	4	5	10	6	7	4		4	55
Cell Blocks (Dormitories for F.T.C.).....	113	148	48	28	85	42	25	3		15	504
Other.....	35		19	19	10	24	17	3		10	137
Clerks.....			3					3			6
Shops.....	22	18	15	10	9	18	7	2			108
Other.....	35	21	3	9	3	14	13			10	108
Commercial Course.....					13						13
Construction—Buildings and Works.....				13							13
Blacksmiths.....											
Brick and Stonelaying.....		18	6	2	2	6	10				44
Brickmaking.....		28	11			6	4				49
Building Carpenters.....	8	10	4		5	10	4	12			53
Form Work.....		11	4	2	1						16
Helpers and Labourers.....	54	6	13	2	20	12	46				153
Machine Operators.....	2	1		2		1	7				13
Masons.....	13	10	5				2	4			34
Plastering.....	3	5	6	2		6	5				27
Dairy.....			15								15
Engineer's Department.....			5								5
Electricians.....	15	14	10	6	15	8	9	6		10	93
Filtration Plant.....		9		1							10
Fuel Supply.....	16	6	4	5	1	24					56
Plumbers.....	17	3	5	3	5	9	10	7		8	67
Steamfitters.....	2	7	5	1							15
Stokers.....	1		2	2	2					6	13
Farming.....			20								20
Garden Gang.....	3	25	3	2	33	19	6				91
General (Including Stables, Piggery and Poultry).....	19	82	35	27	10	38	29			27	267
Ornamental Grounds.....	6	8			14	6	5	4		1	52
Teamsters.....	5				2	8					20
Hospital.....			6			4					10
Dental.....	1	4		3		2					10
Orderlies.....	22	11	2	8	11	1		4			59
Leclerc Institution.....		14									14
Library.....	13	30	10		12	13	8	4			90
Machine Shop.....	14	32	7		9		5			3	70
Masonry.....		12			13					11	36
Messengers.....	6	14	4	1	2	8		2			37
Motor Mechanics.....	5										5
Motor Mechanics.....	5	10	5	6	11	4	12			3	56
Painters.....	1	3				4		5		2	15
Truck Drivers.....	5	13	6	4	3	4	6			3	44
Newcomers' Course.....								34			34
Painting.....	31	37	19	13	16	12	7			13	148
Photography.....	1				1	2					4
Pre-Vocational Training Shop.....								10			10
Printing.....	25	6		5		11					47
Prison for Women.....	118										118
Cleaners.....											
Clerks.....											
Kitchen.....											
Laundry.....											
Sewing Room.....		62					6				68
Quarrying.....	12		13								25
Stationary Engineer.....							10	5			10
Radio Repair Shop.....								39			5
School.....		12		15		40					106
Sheet Metal.....	8	44		5		3					60
Shoe Shop.....	6	63	30	9	37	27	3	3			178
Sports and Hobbycraft.....		4	20	11	1	8					44
Steward's Department.....											
Bakers.....	7	15	6	4	7	5	7	2		1	54
Cleaners.....	16	49	16	6	8	14	8	10		1	128
Cooks.....	9	12	9	6	13	7	3	5		3	67
Other.....	18	19	11	18	28	20	10	11		13	148
Stonecutting.....		49									49
Stores.....	23	10	2	3	8	6	1	1			54

Employed under provincial arrangement

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE VIII—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Joyceville	Total
Tailoring.....	90	70	51	21	47	37	11	3	Employed under provincial arrangement	15	345
Tractor Men.....				5						5	5
Tinsmithing.....	9	17	24		11	5	8			5	79
Upholsterers.....			8		4						12
Utility.....		26				3		12			41
Incinerator.....		5	1	1	2	1				1	11
"Y" Gang.....			7								7
Yard and Road Maintenance.....	16	37	4	28	16	22	5	67			195
Other.....	19	29			28					15	91
Valleyfield Camp.....		100									100
Vocational Training.....											
Bricklaying.....			12	7	17		12	20			68
Cabinet Makers.....				7				24			31
Carpenters.....			8		19	10	12				49
Draughting.....			2		13		1				16
Electricians.....					4		10	7			21
Machine Shop.....				6			12	26			44
Motor Mechanics.....				9	7		10	39			65
Painting and Decorating.....					3	7					10
Plasterers.....										11	11
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....			13			10	13	15		51	51
Rural Repairs.....						16	4				20
Sheet Metal.....					3		7	14			24
Welding.....							7				7
TOTAL EMPLOYED.....	1,037	1,566	649	397	699	625	454	431		211	6,069
Total on Register not employed as on March 31, 1960.....	76	69	13	20	49	15	2			6	250
Newfoundland.....									25		25
TOTAL.....	1,113	1,635	662	417	748	640	456	431	25	217	6,344

TABLE IX—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	1959-60		1958-59	
	Revenue Total	Receipts from Sale of Farm Produce	Revenue Total	Receipts from Sale of Farm Produce
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	114,455	45	124,765	78
Joyceville.....	25,602	60		
St. Vincent de Paul.....	188,082	32	165,985	36
Dorchester.....	91,290	39	89,085	42
Manitoba.....	107,749	51	89,206	86
British Columbia.....	54,262	66	57,828	54
Saskatchewan.....	59,269	68	61,199	94
Collin's Bay.....	81,412	89	84,706	02
Federal Training Centre.....	1,662	81	2,960	72
Penitentiary Staff College.....	480	00	480	00
TOTAL.....	724,268	31	676,218	64
				330,746 37

TABLE X—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	8,687,453 64	7,949,688 21	7,512,818 32
Allowances.....	2,598 65	861 81	394 03
Gratuity to Retiring Officers.....	11,006 67		10,941 66
Officers Uniforms.....	145,003 00	114,084 88	115,307 31
Officers Duty Meals.....	145,455 54	128,592 71	115,247 73
Office Stationery and Supplies.....	25,515 33	21,573 74	21,548 48
Equipment and Furnishings.....	21,473 33	19,497 51	13,170 26
Other Administrative Charges.....	104,397 06	71,779 50	64,353 25
	9,142,903 22	8,306,078 36	7,853,781 04
Maintenance of Inmates.....	2,337,274 95	2,057 920 23	1,798,730 15
Discharge Expenses.....	110,397 73	88,019 92	91,308 11
Operating Expenses.....	1,242,622 16	1,101,163 78	1,053,507 15
Repair and Upkeep of Buildings, Works and Equipment	296,265 52	294,484 37	246,131 70
	13,129,463 58	11,847,666 66	11,043,458 15
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works...	5,047,334 85	3,852,843 92	703,266 37
Acquisition of Equipment.....	882,165 43	402,332 19	390,495 18
Livestock Purchases.....	90,431 26	86,620 11	78,076 19
	6,019,931 54	4,341,796 22	1,171,837 74
TOTAL CAPITAL.....	6,019,931 54	4,341,796 22	1,171,837 74
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	19,149,395 12	16,189,462 88	12,215,295 89

TABLE XI—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	2,165,629 46	2,200,312 87	2,048,071 48
St. Vincent de Paul.....	3,110,666 59	2,692,237 95	2,430,998 22
Institution Leclerc.....	2,977,471 08		
Dorchester.....	1,561,249 59	1,466,027 86	1,322,970 86
Springhill.....	257,460 22		
Manitoba.....	1,174,083 83	1,125,231 30	1,064,713 59
British Columbia.....	1,605,635 66	1,334,750 90	1,285,078 31
Saskatchewan.....	1,474,483 93	1,394,179 24	1,274,544 40
Collin's Bay.....	1,431,359 50	1,401,131 76	1,359,089 80
Newfoundland.....	62,696 75	55,498 85	79,791 60
Federal Training Centre.....	1,218,585 12	1,133,972 90	1,077,319 54
Penitentiary Staff College.....	31,271 90	34,018 25	37,393 39
Joyceville.....	2,078,801 49	2,734,084 50	235,324 70
New Institutions.....		618,016 50	
TOTAL.....	19,149,395 12	16,189,462 88	12,215,295 89

TABLE XII—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	8,658,209 30	7,928,837 21	7,493,542 63
Retiring Allowances.....	210 00	598 85	10,941 66
Uniforms.....	133,785 63	111,626 92	117,510 29
Messing.....	132,068 06	120,756 27	109,146 74
Printing Stationery and Office Equipment.....	28,100 00	25,881 63	26,343 37
Other Administrative Charges.....	103,309 63	73,607 79	63,220 76
	9,055,682 62	8,261,308 67	7,820,705 45
Maintenance of Inmates.....	2,073,937 62	1,979,820 86	1,732,300 71
Discharge Expenses.....	112,537 00	85,489 51	85,074 38
Operating Expenses.....	1,202,360 23	1,064,248 88	1,019,761 88
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	342,085 22	323,428 13	307,331 82
	12,786,602 69	11,714,296 05	10,965,174 24
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS.....	12,786,602 69	11,714,296 05	10,965,174 24

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE XIII—STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1960

	Total Penitentiaries	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Joyceville
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Average Daily Population.....	6,141.0	1,095.3	1,577.5	665.4	419.8	758.5	647.1	456.2	414.3	106.9
Salaries.....	8,658,209.30	1,311,755.77	1,918,326.80	915,033.39	717,766.59	972,591.72	833,961.61	809,666.61	854,139.96	324,907.05
Retiring Allowances.....	210.00	10,822.90	36,108.73	15,177.94	7,482.61	11,493.43	18,075.64	10,966.62	11,456.46	9,556.40
Uniforms.....	133,785.63	25,553.75	32,972.57	15,639.59	8,465.28	15,927.86	19,339.79	11,532.62	7,359.81	3,991.68
Messing.....	132,068.06	3,744.92	3,651.33	3,227.75	1,834.41	3,817.92	2,748.33	2,812.33	2,746.29	2,030.86
Printing, Stationery and Office Equipment	28,100.00	10,669.09	23,550.43	5,884.71	7,042.74	31,371.77	3,502.13	6,955.43	5,181.19	4,662.12
Other Administrative Charges.....	103,309.63									
Sub-Total.....	9,055,682.62	1,370,942.03	2,005,399.66	954,933.08	743,147.63	1,037,426.80	875,837.96	841,953.64	880,843.71	345,178.11
Maintenance of Inmates.....	2,073,937.62	381,791.26	545,806.40	227,174.78	149,303.89	289,349.45	229,337.61	139,611.22	76,884.41	34,698.51
Discharge Expenses.....	115,537.04	17,694.45	29,173.50	16,000.86	7,783.39	12,143.77	16,265.67	8,145.31	11,530.39	410.66
Operating Expenses.....	1,202,369.23	140,054.16	263,509.62	153,281.68	109,715.48	113,107.79	133,470.51	108,532.16	98,391.04	68,318.39
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	342,085.22	72,007.06	63,171.95	26,209.48	28,462.81	50,609.55	30,925.22	41,632.82	17,275.62	11,760.71
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS.....	12,786,602.69	1,990,888.96	2,903,060.62	1,378,539.88	1,038,443.20	1,504,636.36	1,255,836.97	1,139,875.15	1,084,905.17	460,366.38
Per Capita Costs—										
Per Year.....	2,082.16	1,817.66	1,840.29	2,071.82	2,473.06	1,983.89	1,987.07	2,498.63	2,618.64	4,306.51
Per Day.....	5.70	4.88	5.04	5.68	6.77	5.43	5.44	6.85	7.17	11.80
(Previous Year).....	5.41	5.09	5.03	5.16	6.19	4.71	5.08	6.79	7.36	

TABLE XIV—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES

	Medical and Surgical Fees X-Rays, etc.	Eye Specialist Fees	Optical Supplies	Dental Services and Supplies
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	15,556 40	1,574 80	1,636 12	428 76
St. Vincent de Paul.....	16,107 59	1,256 00	1,014 16	1,843 06
Dorchester.....	7,895 55	1,080 95	778 03	33 97
Manitoba.....	3,531 53	200 00	415 25	153 20
British Columbia.....	5,596 60	930 00	623 59	45 47
Saskatchewan.....	8,236 12	2,317 00	490 34	792 34
Collin's Bay.....	3,036 50	701 00	324 97	28 10
Federal Training Centre.....	2,763 08	807 25	333 10	171 91
Joyceville.....	196 50	90 00	21 15	281 63
TOTAL.....	63,279 87	8,957 00	5,636 71	3,778 44

TABLE XV—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR

Penitentiary	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed	Number of Inmates Discharged	Number of Visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations Visiting	Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Welfare Organization
Kingston.....	1, 621	1, 426	467	412	John Howard Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs..... National Employment Service..... Children's Aid Society..... Elizabeth Fry Society..... Salvation Army..... Frontenac Legal Aid Society.....	336 33 263 44 244 530 171
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1, 269	802	1, 193	145	Service Social de Hull..... Service Social de St-Jérôme..... <i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation Sociale</i> Catholic Rehabilitation Service..... John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... Service de Réadaptation Sociale Inc. Qué.....	13 35 119 52 104 60 377
Dorchester.....	1, 575	810	454	96	National Employment Service..... John Howard Society, N.S..... Salvation Army..... Department of Veterans Affairs..... John Howard Society, N.B.....	382 229 173 17 9
Manitoba.....	969	614	305	129	National Employment Service..... Salvation Army..... Regional Representative N.P.B..... John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society..... John Howard Society (Rev. G. Morgan)..... Probation Officer..... Labour Union Representative.....	172 73 140 204 11 1 13

TABLE XV—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR—Concluded

Penitentiary	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed	Number of Inmates Discharged	Number of Visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations Visiting	Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Welfare Organization
British Columbia	1,158	982	.....	114	John Howard Society, Vancouver Island John Howard Society, B.C..... Salvation Army..... National Employment Service.....	32 113 551 286
Saskatchewan.....	1,827	879	383	186	Department of Veterans Affairs..... John Howard Society of Saskatchewan. John Howard Society of Alberta..... National Employment Service..... Salvation Army..... Department of Social Welfare.....	23 155 441 202 50 8
Collin's Bay	841	648	260	212	John Howard Society..... National Employment Service..... Department of Veterans Affairs..... Salvation Army..... Children's Aid Society..... Frontenac Legal Aid.....	298 194 1 117 20 18
Federal Training Centre..	596	189	.....	89	<i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation Sociale</i> John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... Catholic Rehabilitation Service.....	114 32 19 24
Joyceville.....	209	182	17	57	John Howard Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs..... National Employment Service..... Children's Aid Society..... Salvation Army..... Frontenac Legal Aid.....	75 5 69 1 28 4

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

W. F. JOHNSTONE, *Warden*

The number of inmates on register here at the close of prison on March 31st, 1959, was 1,126 males and 114 females, a total of 1,240.

The number of inmates on register at the close of prison on March 31st, 1960, was 989 males and 124 females, a total of 1,113.

Admissions and discharges during the year were as follows:

<i>Received</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
From Gaols.....	758	34	792
By Transfer from other Penitentiaries...	63	35	98
Parole Violators.....	17	1	18
	838	70	908
<i>Discharged</i>			
Expiration of sentence.....	337	33	370
Parole.....	51	19	70
Unconditional Release.....	18	7	25
By Court Order.....	1	0	1
Transfer to other institutions.....	565	0	565
Died.....	2	1	3
Other reasons.....	1	0	1
	975	60	1035
<i>Number on register includes</i>			
Insane—Section 58.....	4	2	6
Section 61.....	10	2	12
Attending outside court.....	3	0	3
Temporary release (without escort).....	3	2	5
Temporary release (with escort).....	0	0	0
Unlawfully at large.....	2	0	2
	22	6	28

NOTE: Section 660 CCC—Habitual Criminals..... 10
 Section 661 CCC—Criminal Sexual Psychopaths..... 10.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Protestant Chapel

Men's Prison—The Reverend F. C. Whittington, our Protestant Chaplain, reports the busiest year on record, when the prison population reached an all time "high", with a consequent increase of interviews and correspondence.

On April 26th a group of Gideons visited the institution taking part in the chapel service and presenting 100 bibles for distribution among our inmates. Other visitors were: the Reverend George Swayne on May 10th, Captain the Reverend George Bickley, Chaplain to the Royal Military College, on May 31st, and the Reverend Owen Johnston on June 14th.

As in previous years a short course in penology and allied subjects for theological students was held in Kingston from May 4th to 8th, attended by fourteen students. During the course these young men were conducted through the prison by the Chaplain.

Sunday, October 4th, was observed as Thanksgiving Day, the special preacher was the Reverend Canon T. L. Hutchinson, Secretary of Information and Stewardship for the Diocese of Ontario. The chapel was nicely decorated with flowers and fruit. Remembrance Sunday was observed in traditional style

and our guest preacher was the Reverend B. Garrett who was later appointed Chaplain to the Joyceville Institution. Last Post and Reveille were sounded by a trumpeter of the R.C.S.S. On Sunday, December 13th, we were visited by the Reverend Ottis Davidson of the Baptist Church.

In preparation for Christmas a carol service was held, the special service being arranged by our organist, Mr. P. Christie, who augmented our choir with twelve men from his downtown choir. On Christmas morning the Holy Communion was celebrated as usual and all had an opportunity to receive.

On January 31st the Bishop of Ontario, Bishop K. C. Evans, paid his annual visit to the institution. It is always a pleasure to have him but owing to his many duties he seldom manages more than one Sunday visit a year.

STATISTICS

Recorded interviews.....	920
Number of chapel services.....	59
Number of communions.....	357
Visiting Clergy.....	10

Women's Prison—Services were conducted as usual every Sunday and most Holy Days, with special preachers as already reported for the Men's Prison.

On Thursday, June 18th, the Bishop of Ontario confirmed five young women in the chapel. The simple service was beautiful and dignified. Those present, besides the candidates, were: Mrs. M. E. Batstone, our Social Worker, Miss R. Paterson of the Elizabeth Fry Society, and Mrs. F. C. Whittington. A picture of the "Last Supper" in burnt wood had been donated to the chapel by one of the inmates and at the close of the service was dedicated by the Bishop. Later the Supervising Matron, Miss L. Burke, provided refreshments for the Bishop, candidates and visitors.

The Prison for Women was visited regularly by Padre Whittington and all newcomers interviewed shortly after admission. Those to be discharged were also interviewed prior to release, and during the past year a number were entertained at the Chaplain's residence and taken to services at St. George's Cathedral as part of their pre-release program.

STATISTICS

Number of services.....	70
Number of communions.....	148
Baptisms.....	2
Confirmations.....	5

Joyceville Institution

Our chaplain conducted the first service for the inmates on Sunday, May 5th, 1957, at the little church of St. James, Pittsburgh Township, and the last service on November 8th, 1959, after which the new Chaplain was appointed. Mrs. F. C. Whittington acted as organist for most of this period and we are also grateful to the Reverend W. G. H. Swayne, Rector of Barriefield, and his people, for so generously giving us the use of their church for that length of time.

Protestant Mission

The annual preaching Mission was conducted this year by the Reverend H. G. Hill, O.G.S., Rector of St. Thomas' Anglican Church, Kingston, from March 20th to 27th, inclusively, in both the Men's and Women's Prisons. The attendance in the Men's Prison was the best yet.

During the past year Padre Whittington has lectured to officers attending courses at the Penitentiary Staff College, to In-Service training groups and church organizations. He wishes to extend his thanks to all who assisted in any way at our services, especially Mr. P. Christie, our organist, and Mrs. F. C. Whittington, who played the organ for the services at Joyceville, also to Superintendent T. D. McDonell, of the Penitentiary Staff College, and his staff, for their welcome when he was called upon to lecture there, and for their kindness in loaning him films on occasions when he was called upon to lecture to other groups.

Catholic Chapel

Men's Prison—Education, craftsmanship, work, hygiene and discipline are of great value in an institution, but they do not necessarily bore beneath the surface or stimulate the mind and will of a man to reformation. This is the work of the Chaplain. To exercise a constructive influence on the spiritual life and the general welfare of the inmates of Kingston Penitentiary has been the endeavour of the Catholic Chaplain, Reverend Doctor E. J. Way. In this institution the right of all inmates to attend services of worship is recognized and their attendance encouraged by staff members. By conviction of crime a prisoner loses certain civil rights but he never loses his rights as a human being. In our beautiful chapel, supplied with all the necessary furnishings to hold the same devotions that might be held in any parish church, the Chaplain provides the inmates with services of worship. Attendance at all devotions is voluntary and each and every inmate is as free as the man on the street to attend Mass on Sundays and Holy Days, Missions, Lenten Devotions, etc. The right of the inmates to religious instructions, counselling and interviews is also acknowledged, and suitable opportunities for such are afforded. The Catholic Chaplain is present in his office every day and at a time the inmates are free to come if they so desire. All newcomers are privately interviewed shortly after admission and are provided with religious articles. If inmates are not attending Chapel they are again interviewed and encouraged to get back to their God and His Moral Law. Before discharge they are again counselled.

In the past year approximately one third of the population gave its religious denomination as Catholic, but the Chaplain finds this frequently indicates no more than a preference for the faith, or a desire to be associated with the Catholic group. Many have never been baptized and even those who have been baptized know little or nothing about the faith, they have been cheated by their parents. However religion is a subject most frequently talked about amongst the prisoners. About one third of the Catholic population attends chapel regularly, and the others attend spasmodically as on special occasions such as Christmas, Easter, Missions or after the death of a relative or friend. Those men with planned intentions of returning to crime seldom attend chapel and usually avoid the chaplain. Choir work appeals to many and usually we have an excellent choir under the direction of Mr. Brian Brick, our organist.

Frequent visits are made to the institutional hospital by our Chaplain in order to keep in touch with those who need his attention and assistance. The Hospital Staff is most co-operative in notifying the Chaplain, day or night, if any of the patients are on the critical list or transferred to one of the city hospitals. Consultations are made with the Psychiatrist, Dr. G. D. Scott, regarding cases which have very obvious emotional and mental implications; the consolations of the faith are made available to all patients under study and treatment insofar as they are capable of receiving them.

When time permits, various social work is added to the Chaplain's spiritual program such as escorting men to the bus terminal or to their homes, procuring jobs, boarding and rooming houses, work clothes, luggage, etc. Much work was done for men being paroled and given pre-release outings.

Many improvements were made to the chapel during the year, such as the installation of new steel window frames with coloured glass, new radiators, a new vestment cabinet, new surplices, altar covering and a processional cross.

Members of the staff are encouraged to bring their spiritual problems to the Chaplain. Lectures explaining the Chaplain's work are given to officers attending courses at the Penitentiary Staff College as well as to those taking In-Service Training. These lectures have brought about mutual understanding and co-operation.

Catholic Mission

If attendance is the yard stick for judging the success of our Annual Mission, then it was a grand success. Reverend P. Ambrosie, a Jesuit Father stationed at Regiopolis College, Kingston, was the missionary for these four days, from March 20th to 23rd inclusively. Sincere appreciation was expressed to the staff for their efforts in making the many necessary arrangements. Instructors and guards alike co-operated with the Chaplain and as a result the inmates turned out to pack the chapel. Many inmates remarked, with praise, on the interest and attendance of Senior Officers.

Women's Prison

Like the men's prison this institution is provided with a beautiful, well-furnished chapel, and ample provision is made for the inmates to attend Mass on all Sundays and Holy Days. The Chaplain visits the prison each Monday and Saturday morning for interviews. He is notified by the Censor or Warden's Office staff of the death of any relatives of these girls so that he may break the sad news in his own kind way. Those admitted to the City Hospitals are visited and assisted financially. Catholic books, magazines and newspapers in English, French and Polish are provided. The Catholic Women's League assisted the Chaplain in providing a number of the girls with pre-release outings before discharge. Furnishings added to the chapel during the course of the year include an antependium for the altar, a set of vestments, a votive stand for vigil lights, a statue and a new set of brass candelabra.

Chapel attendance in this institution, since voluntary attendance was introduced last June, has been rather poor. Some success towards increasing the number in attendance was achieved by interviewing each and every catholic girl, fifty-five in number. The Mission followed and was attended by eighty per-cent.

Joyceville Institution

The Chaplain of Kingston Penitentiary had the pleasure of looking after this institution until its official opening in October when a full-time Chaplain was appointed. In the words of Reverend Dr. E. J. Way, here is an ideal set-up. . . a Chaplain's dream. . . a beautiful chapel, well furnished, with all the necessary equipment, together with an office adjoining. Extraordinary results in rehabilitation from this institution are predicted, thanks to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his assistants.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Kitchen Administration

The fiscal year 1959-60 has been another very successful year in relation to costs and operations. This year we have arrived at a total underexpenditure of \$24.74, which, over the course of the twelve months, is an indication of the care with which the menus are planned.

The opening of the new kitchen is imminent and this is expected to increase the efficiency and capacity of this department; certainly the fact that the concentration is on one floor will be a great assistance. The sum of \$45,808.53 was

expended during the year on machinery and equipment; this new equipment will replace most of the old and worn out machinery now in use. An interesting point of our operations during the year is the fact that every day this department alone spent \$894.93 both in foodstuffs and shop expenses.

The staff of the Steward's Department consists of Steward H. N. Milne, five assistant stewards and one bookkeeper. Periodically the Steward holds staff meetings at which many problems are discussed and solved. The Assistant Stewards are presently working very closely with the bookkeeper in relation to cost control and when time permits spend as much time with him as they can when the various summary sheets are prepared.

There have been very few changes in the outside feeding points, approximately one third of our population is being fed in dormitories and cell blocks apart from the main cell building. The officers detailed to feeding of the outside points have once again given their full cooperation.

The supply of fresh vegetables this year, as in the past, has been very good. The Farm Instructor never hesitating to offer any assistance required.

The sale of custom bread to officers is expected to commence in the very near future; with the new rotary oven our present capacity will of course be increased.

During the year the pasteurization plant was removed from this department and transferred to Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

Sanitation

Sanitation is one of the prime duties of the staff and we must maintain certain standards and see that they are carried out. The very age and condition of the present kitchen is the prime difficulty; however, when we move to the new kitchen this problem will no longer exist. The department is inspected daily and the inmates are detailed to their respective cleaning areas. The butcher shop is scrubbed daily with the tables and machines being cleaned as soon as the operations are completed. The Bake Shop, Officers' Mess and Main Kitchen areas are scrubbed at least once daily and more often when required.

The Burton Pest Control Company of Kingston has practically eliminated all weevils, roaches and mice. This company has done a most satisfactory job and I have never seen this building as clear of pests and rodents as it is at the present time.

Our trays, cups, pots and bowls are all washed in separate steel tanks being placed in hot soapy water, washed, and then placed in a solution of H.T.H. disinfectant. The trays are then given an application of live steam to ensure complete cleanliness. The cups and bowls are rinsed in clear water and placed on perforated trays to dry.

A problem that exists in any large Institution is that of keeping garbage pails clean, particularly in the warm weather. We have estimated for a garbage pail sterilizer for the new kitchen and anticipate this will solve the problem.

Personal Hygiene

Prior to an inmate being placed to work in the kitchen the steward assures that he is entirely free from any infectious or contagious disease by checking with the hospital. The Steward interviews the inmate and ascertains any experience the inmate may have and instructs him that he must maintain personal cleanliness. There are a barber shop and shower available to the kitchen personnel at all times.

Before every meal the inmates in the steward's department are assigned their respective serving duties and examined for cleanliness. Smoking is not allowed in the kitchen while working in the proximity of food or while the population is being served.

Inmate Training

Training facilities are rather limited in the steward's department. However, by applying himself an inmate can absorb enough knowledge of elementary cooking to secure and hold a position in an outside institution as a cook's helper or assistant.

Every inmate, when detailed to the kitchen, is placed in the scullery and as another job becomes vacant is placed there. It depends upon the interest an inmate himself shows before a more challenging job is given him.

Officers' Messing

The officers' mess is supervised by an Assistant Steward with a complement of five inmates. The mess staff prepares and serves all food consumed in this area and we have made it a practice to always have an alternative dish available for officers who cannot eat certain items.

The Matrons' Mess, at the Prison for Women, is operated under the direction of the Supervising Matron and the Matron in charge of the kitchen. Our Steward's concern with this Department is to ascertain their supplies are delivered as ordered weekly and that fresh vegetables are supplied when required.

The Penitentiary Staff College order a large part of their supplies through our requisitions. The rations are prepared and picked up thrice weekly.

All bread and bun requirements for the Joyceville Institution are baked here and picked up daily. Joyceville is also supplied with pastry and hard flour.

It is necessary for the Steward to maintain separate accounts for all the departments under his jurisdiction and this entails much detail.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

Day School

Our day school is occupied largely with individual help so that maximum individual progress is promoted, but for the convenience in school lists and time table the following classification is used, including the number of students in each class at the end of the fiscal year.

In Grades 1 to 4 there were 14 pupils; Grades 5 to 6 there were 11; Grades 7 to 8 there were 9; High-School 26; Art Class 19; Typing class 17.

Concerning the Art Class we were fortunate in having an inmate of undoubted artistic ability and accomplishment who monitored this class to such good effect that we are quite proud of the results.

Two groups were formed for an experiment in a round-table method of instruction. One studied English grammar and the other English literature. This method had the enthusiastic approval and cooperation of all members. The results were especially apparent in English grammar, every member taking an active part in discussion and criticism.

For the future we hope to develop certain new plans. Through the co-operation of Classification Officer W. Downton of Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Senior Psychologist M. Gauthier of Kingston Penitentiary, group therapy will be extended to evening sessions by means of the Human Relations Course successfully operated at Collin's Bay Penitentiary. It may be too that certain interested citizens of the Kingston district, such as members of the John Howard Society, Dale Carnegie graduates or Christophers might like to sit in on some of the sessions.

Evening Educational Activities

Co-incident with the evening recreational program we were enabled to keep a school room and the library open four evenings each week from 8.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. This began as an experiment in evening educational activities and

it has proved so successful that we are confident of its continuance. Two or three evenings a week educational films are shown. Assistance is given to correspondence course. Students and inmates are permitted access to the library for selection of books, advice concerning selection, and to "browse" through the books or sit at the tables to read.

The First-Aid Class, organized in November and continuing through December, was conducted by Mr. A. G. Pollard of our Hospital Staff. At the end of the course examinations were held and in March our Physician, Dr. W. Amodeo, presented diplomas to all seven candidates.

Library

In our library we have 10,379 books exclusive of magazines and bound volumes. We subscribe to 31 magazines, 90 subscriptions. 1,362 books were purchased and 400 books discarded. The total circulation was 60,440, a little higher than last year, due to evening library hours.

We have finished the recataloguing of fiction books and are preparing to recatalogue the non-fiction. The repainting of the backs of the books in brighter colours and the renumbering by electro-stylus has improved the appearance of the library.

Increase in recreation hours this year has improved the climate here socially, physically, morally and I am sure custodially too.

Statistics

School Certificates Issued

Grade 8.....	6
D.V.A.....	15
O.D.E.....	0
Queen's University.....	7
First Aid.....	7

Employment of Inmates in School and Library Department

Clerks.....	4
Fictions books.....	1
Cataloguing.....	5
Monitors.....	4
Magazine Checkers.....	3
Non-fiction.....	1
Cleaners.....	5
Messenger.....	1
Total.....	24.

HOSPITAL

Hygiene and Sanitation

Routine inspection of the various buildings within the institution, with particular emphasis on kitchens and the Dissociation Cell Block, reveals the general standard of hygiene and sanitation to be as high as can be expected, having regard to the age of buildings and existing facilities.

Infectious Diseases

There were no outbreaks of infectious diseases during the period covered. Routine analysis of milk and water samples by the Provincial Department of Health Laboratory were within normal limits.

Tuberculosis

At the time of writing there are no T.B. patients confined in the institution tubercular ward. Four patients are, however, confined to the Ongwanada Sanatorium in Kingston. The Ontario Provincial Travelling Chest Clinic paid its annual visit to the institution in January.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Parallel to the campaign of the local Medical Officer of Health for mass inoculation of the local populace, arrangements are being made for inoculation of the inmate population with poliomyelitis vaccine.

X-Ray Services

A brief refresher course in X-ray technology was arranged, for Hospital Officer F. B. Abrams and his inmate assistant, at the Canadian Forces Hospital in Kingston. This program consisted of daily attendance at the Hospital for a period of four weeks and was initiated by Dr. H. W. Dunlop with the cooperation of the military authorities and the approval of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries. Further attendance at the Military Hospital for X-ray training on the basis of one half day per week has also been authorized for Hospital Officer Abrams.

With the institution hospital X-ray department operating without benefit of a qualified radiologist, it is essential that our technicians keep abreast of new developments in this important field and the above program, however brief, was of immense value.

First Aid Training of Inmates

A series of first-aid classes for inmates was instituted during the fiscal year under the instruction of Assistant Hospital Officer A. G. Pollard (local Divisional Superintendent, St. John's Ambulance Association) with the approval of the Warden and the Commissioner of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

Seven successful students were officially presented with their first-aid certificates by Dr. W. Amodeo, Penitentiary Physician, on March 17th. Also present at the presentation were Schoolteacher H. B. Patterson and Assistant Hospital Officer A. G. Pollard.

It is anticipated that an expanded program of first-aid training for inmates will be conducted during the coming year.

Constipation survey

A survey among the inmate population was conducted for the research department of the Bristol Myers Corporation, approximately 125 inmates cooperating in completing a questionnaire on their bowel habits. Preliminary results of the survey would appear to indicate that many people who consider themselves constipated are not really so.

Red Cross Blood Transfusion Services

The Canadian Red Cross Society Blood Transfusion Service paid their customary visits to the institution in July, December and January, for the purpose of collecting blood donations. The response of the inmate population was gratifying.

Cardiac Surgery

For what was in all probability the first time in Penitentiary history, an inmate underwent commissurotomy for radical cure of mitral stenosis. This cardiac surgery was performed by Dr. Beverley Lynn at the Kingston General Hospital on the reference of Dr. W. Amodeo, Penitentiary Physician.

The fee for hospitalization and surgery for this procedure approximated \$1,000 and reflects the interest of the Penitentiary Medical Services in providing medical care commensurate with the excellence of that obtained at the best medical centres.

Obituary

I have to report the death of two male inmates and one female inmate during the course of the fiscal year. One male inmate died in the institution hospital of coronary thrombosis and the other, who had escaped from the Joyceville Institution, was accidentally killed in Toronto while at large. The female inmate died in the Prison for Women of acute aspiration pneumonia.

Hospital Staff

The officer staff of the institution hospital has remained unchanged throughout the year under the supervision of Senior Hospital Officer H. A. J. Field. Their cooperation and devotion to duty is commendable. Worthy of note too is the valuable assistance provided by the orderly staff of ten inmates who are available for duty at all times. More extensive specialized hospital training is planned for selected inmates during the forthcoming year.

Dr. W. Amodeo, Penitentiary Physician, expresses his thanks to the senior executive officers, to his colleague Dr. H. W. Dunlop, and the entire hospital personnel, for their cooperation at all times throughout the year.

PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

The fiscal year has been one of changes in our physical layout insofar as the Psychiatric Hospital is concerned. It was moved from the North West Cell Block to the office area previously used by the Assistant Chief Keeper. The patients were moved to the second floor of the East Cell Block building which is adjacent to the office area.

Prior to moving to the new area, many internal alterations had to be made. The downstairs office area is completed and proving quite suitable. A doctor's office, a treatment room and a large recovery room, together with a fairly large waiting room have been provided. The upstairs area has not yet been completed but work is being done and at this time we are looking forward to it being completed in the near future. The upstairs area will comprise office space for an Assistant Psychiatrist, a small diet kitchen, toilet facilities and a locked stockroom. This will still leave ample room to conduct various psychotherapy groups in the centre area.

Our Psychiatrist, Dr. G. D. Scott, feels that when the area is completed it will not only be suitable but will provide for the most efficient psychiatric service in the country.

Therapy Treatments

Psychotherapy—I am glad to report that the increase in interviews this year has increased greatly as compared to the last fiscal year. It is our Psychiatrist's feeling that the inmates are now willing to accept psychiatric help and treatment, that they are getting away from the previous attitude that one had to be a "bug" to be visited in any official capacity. The National Parole Board have made many requests for psychiatric appraisals prior to inmates being considered for Parole. During the fiscal year, 1,143 male inmates were interviewed, as compared to 473 last year.

General Therapy—During the course of the fiscal year, Dr. G. D. Scott gave a series of lectures to the Penitentiary Staff members. There were 10 lectures of two hours duration, making a total of 20 hours for the series. The lectures covered psychodynamics and the field of human behaviour with emphasis on abnormal behaviour. Many staff members have assured me that they now have a much better understanding of the inmates and their problems since attending these lectures.

Electro-Convulsive Therapy—This form of therapy was used extensively. We are still using the Reiter and Offner apparatus. We still find that the Offner apparatus gives excellent results in the treatment of paranoid conditions. This condition is usually the most difficult to treat with any degree of success. A total of 408 treatments were given.

Electro-Stimulative Therapy—This type of therapy was also used extensively. It has proved an excellent treatment for patients with reactive anxiety and depressive states. A total of 199 treatments were given.

Sedac and Sedac Deep Sleep Therapy—This treatment was used with more success this year than previously. Perhaps it should be mentioned at this time that the Deep Sleep Therapy entails the use of Sodium Pantothal as does Electro-convulsive therapy and Electro-stimulative therapy.

Pentothal and Methedrine Analysis—This form of therapy was used most successfully in patients who had severe mental blocking and who could not remember any details of their crimes. Under this medication they were able to remember details, and after discussion with the Psychiatrist, they were much improved.

Occupational Therapy—This activity remains somewhat curtailed as we have to be very careful issuing tools that could prove dangerous. Every inmate is encouraged to take up some work or study that will be of interest and beneficial to him.

Recreational Therapy—The Psychiatric Hospital now has its own exercise yard where football, volleyball and catchball can be played. This form of exercise is utilized by more than half of the patients. The indoor form of recreation consists of television, card games, checkers, etc. This proves most beneficial to disturbed individuals.

Tranquillizers—Over the last year the most successful tranquilizer proved to be Stelazine. Our psychiatrist says he is at a loss to explain this, as we got no good reports from the inmates in the previous two years. Librium was tried, and only one patient reported that this drug helped him. It was tried on various types of patients with nausea being the most predominant symptom. With the inmates spending less time in their cells, thus less tension, we have not prescribed as many tranquillizers during the past fiscal year.

General—We are glad to report that there has been very little destruction of Government property in the Psychiatric Hospital during the course of the year. Some chairs, a few plastic cups and some window panes have been broken. With the large number of patients that have been admitted to and discharged from the Psychiatric Hospital, we are indeed fortunate that so little has been destroyed.

All patients received their annual Chest X-ray during the month of January.

Dr. G. D. Scott, our Psychiatrist, wishes to thank his staff and all departments for their cooperation.

PRISON FOR WOMEN

Social Worker

Direct Service to Inmates—The average number of individual inmates seen by our Social Worker each month has been fifty during the past year, and the average number of monthly interviews ninety-one. The system of recall, established at the beginning of the year, was continued until September.

Classification—There has been a sharp increase in the number of completed classification reports and we have come a little closer to our aim of an initial, follow-up, and pre-release report on each inmate. The initial reports involve interviews on the part of our Social Worker, Mrs. M. E. Batstone, and her Senior Clerk Stenographer, Mrs. V. C. Smethurst, who completes the documentation. The follow-up report's value is dependent on the number of subsequent interviews on the part of the Social Worker, the acquisition of community information, the reporting of personality factors as seen in the individual's adjustment to the prison setting, her use of the institutional program, and the assessment of the quality of her ties with individuals in the outside world. The follow-up report forms the basis for parole recommendation. The pre-release report is a final assessment of the inmate in relation to her chances of success after release.

Parole—During the fiscal year forty-one inmates have made application for parole. The careful thinking and planning which precedes the parole application is valuable to the inmates. Every effort is made to emphasize that the plans made for the parole application should be followed on release whether parole is granted or not. Equally careful efforts are made to secure after-care assistance for the girl, even if parole is denied. It is encouraging that more inmates are sufficiently confident to apply for parole, and that a good proportion of those refused are able to hold to their plans and to want agency assistance after release.

Clinical Developments—Gratifying developments have taken place in the treatment facilities available at the Prison for Women during the year. Psychiatric service is provided by Dr. O. Karabanaw two mornings per week. One inmate recently remarked "Because of his help I am going to be able to stay out of prison when I leave it". On December 1st, 1959, Mr. Mark Eveson was appointed as Clinical Psychologist in the Prison for Women two mornings per week. Since that time it has been possible to commence a small program of group therapy. Dr. G. D. Scott, Psychiatrist at the Men's Prison, is now conducting a series of popular lectures for the girls on the subject of "Human Development" to a group of twenty-five. His skill as a lecturer and the careful selection of the class on the part of Mrs. Batstone, Dr. Karabanaw and Mr. Eveson, followed by individual interviews with those tentatively selected, have resulted in an average attendance of twenty-three inmates. The large group has been broken down into four small therapy groups which are conducted by Mr. Eveson on a bi-weekly basis. He has also administered individual Rorschach and intelligence tests to nineteen inmates. Interpretative follow-up interviews have taken place in thirteen cases.

Planning—Outmoded customs have been abandoned and changes have been put into effect that have made it possible for inmates to feel more like people and less like numbers. The work of those engaged in individual therapy is thus made easier.

The necessity to provide additional sleeping accommodation, due to increase of the inmate population at the Prison for Women, required considerable study. Very attractive dormitories were provided in the school room and recreation room.

In January 1960, Mrs. W. S. Avis, President of the Elizabeth Fry Society in Kingston, and Mrs. M. E. Batstone, Social Worker, were called upon to form a committee composed of members of the treatment team of the Prison for Women and members of the Elizabeth Fry Society. Its purpose was to make recommendations for the reorganization and revitalization of the Prison for Women.

Extension of the Elizabeth Fry Society Program—A great debt of gratitude is due to the Elizabeth Fry Society for their contribution in helping to make inmates ready to take on the responsibilities of society on release. Forty-seven inmates have requested the privilege of pre-release. The average number of outings per inmate has been seven—a tremendous accomplishment for a small group of members. The programs have been planned by Miss Rowan Paterson, Rehabilitation Officer of the Kingston Elizabeth Fry Society, with the assistance of Mrs. R. S. Peacock, a member of the Society. Miss Paterson is experimenting with limited work on the pre-release programs for inmates who desire it. This is chiefly housework in the homes of the Elizabeth Fry Society members. A great many inmates are requesting this type of pre-release program.

Adjustments have been made whereby Elizabeth Fry Society activities can take place three evenings a week. Such varied activities as an Art Class, a Sculpturing Class, a Metal Work Class, St. John's Ambulance Course and a Mother-craft Course as well as teaching in Sewing and Dressmaking, are at

present in operation. The previous requirement that staff should supervise Elizabeth Fry Society activity has been lifted, thus allowing staff members more time for other pressing duties, and allowing a more relaxed relationship between inmates and Elizabeth Fry Society members.

Notification of inmates' approaching release is provided Miss Paterson three months in advance. From that point Miss Paterson and our social worker work in close cooperation to make sure that each inmate receives the amount of community assistance which she requires or is able to take.

A released addict, who has been under Miss Paterson's care in Kingston for four years, recently had her picture in the paper for being the donor of a patchwork quilt to a local organization. With Miss Paterson's help this woman has worked through job instability, excess drinking, and the adjustment of an older woman to marriage. It appears that she has at last found her place in regular society. This illustrates the long term nature of rehabilitation of a drug addict and attests Miss Paterson's ability as a Case Worker.

Conclusion—There is cause for satisfaction in the greatly increased amount of work accomplished in direct and indirect service to the inmates of the Prison for Women during the past year. The provision of offices, adjacent to the hospital, where the treatment personnel can work together and on individual and group therapy is a much improved arrangement.

During the last few months improvements have been made in applying the process of social work at the Prison for Women, i.e. study, analysis and treatment. Through the efforts and cooperation of all concerned procedures have been modernized and practices changed to make conditions more efficient and agreeable for staff and inmates.

The present large population, 114 at the close of the fiscal year, is in excess of the institution's capacity, and the loss of indoor recreational facilities inevitably results in a degree of inmate upset. It makes great demands on the staff. Yet, in spite of this, there is a sense of increased hope in the Prison for Women. Contributing factors have been the sounds of construction on the new Building: the granting of paroles to 6 drug addicts, Dr. Scott's lectures, Mr. Eveson's individual and group therapy, and the fact that changes can take place in the Prison for Women.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

School

The school program falls into two categories, the first pertinent to correspondence courses and the second dealing with classroom studies.

During the past year women inmates have been registered for the following correspondence courses:

<i>D.V.A. Courses</i>	Introductory French.....	(4)
	Mathematics "A".....	(2)
	Introductory English.....	(3)
	Introductory Mathematics.....	(1)
	Shorthand "A".....	(2)
	Conv. Anglaise.....	(1)
	Bookkeeping "A".....	(1)
	Chemistry "C".....	(1)
	Arith. Elementaire.....	(1)
	Plant Propagation, Greenhouse and Nursery Work.....	(1)
	Introductory Social Studies.....	(1)
<i>Dept. of Education, Victoria, B.C.</i>	Shorthand 21.....	(2)
	Record Keeping 11.....	(1)
	Typing 20.....	(1)
	Grammar 20.....	(1)
	English 10.....	(3)
	Dressmaking.....	(1)

Daily classroom studies for the period conducted show an average attendance for the following:

Budget Typing.....	(6)
General Upgrading Classes.....	(3)
Bookkeeping and Business Practices.....	(3)
English Class for French speaking inmates.....	(3)

A weekly art class conducted by Mr. A Johnson of the Elizabeth Fry Society has proven that excellent talent exists within the population. Several of the best paintings have been sold for the girls.

Library

Our annual appropriation of text, technical and fiction books has been expanded to add a total of 82 books to our library.

RECREATION

During the past summer months the girls played 24 exhibition softball games with visiting teams from the outside, compiling a total of 18 wins and 6 losses. They also organized three prison league teams and played off for their annual trophy.

HOBBYCRAFT

Display and sale of hobbycraft sponsored by members of the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Kinsmen and Kiwanis Clubs of Kingston, proved lucrative for the girls in disposing of their hobby items. A total of \$1,527.81 was deposited to the credit of inmates for sale of hobbycraft during the year.

GARDENS

The gardens once again this past year were a source of competition and enjoyment among the inmates. Our Farm Instructor, Mr. J. K. Patterson, generously supplied the greater part of the seeds and plants. The inmates allocated to yard jobs did commendable work on the flower beds and borders.

SUPERVISING MATRON'S SUMMARY

In reviewing the past year we have seen many changes made in the institution in order to accommodate the excess number of inmates admitted. After much planning and hard work we learned of the decision to erect an additional building in the compound. This will give us the necessary cell accommodation and allow for an expanded all round training program.

This year we had a part-time Psychologist, Mr. Mark Eveson, added to our staff, which enabled the treatment team to expand their program.

The general health of the inmates has been good. Doctors W. Amodeo, H. W. Dunlop; G. D. Scott and O. Karabanow, have given us the necessary service to maintain this good record. In addition we had the annual T.B. survey.

The Reverend F. C. Whittington, Protestant Chaplain, Dr. E. J. Way, Catholic Chaplain, Rabbi J. Bassan, Jewish Chaplain, and Brigadier W. Mercer of the Salvation Army, have very ably cared for the religious needs of the girls. In the month of March, we had a Mission in both the Protestant and Catholic Chapels. The services were very well attended, which was most gratifying to the Missioners.

We look forward with high hopes for an all over stepped-up program in the coming year. With the resignation of our Schoolteacher, Mrs. V. Hudson, we will be starting off our revised school program with a complete new staff.

Our Supervising Matron, Miss L. Burke, wishes to extend her thanks to everyone who has played a part in the planning this past year for the anticipated New Look in the future for the Prison for Women.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

In general the operation of the Engineer's Department was satisfactory, and more efficient methods for the current fiscal year are being planned.

Considerable work was undertaken throughout the fiscal year at the Prison for Women in the revamping of electrical services in the ducts, installation of emergency lighting, a new exhaust fan over the canopy in the kitchen, the schoolroom and washroom lighting completely revamped, recreation area altered to a dormitory with additional lighting and washing facilities, and alterations to office space for welfare workers.

In the main duct all the old steam lines were removed and about 560 feet of new 6 inch heavy steam pipe installed with Flexon expansion joints and all welded construction with the necessary framework, liners, anchors, etc., installed. The remainder of the heating services were connected to the new 6 inch main, and new reducing stations were installed. The old Sewage Disposal Plant was abolished and is now used for additional storage space. The boilers received their usual summer overhaul, cleaned, inspected and feedwater system placed in good working order. All boiler auxiliaries received their usual refit. The water lines to the Change Room were altered to overcome seepage into the Laundry.

The water services and lighting system of the East Cell Block were revamped. Flushometers were installed to replace tank-type toilets and to provide secure accommodation for the new Psychiatric unit.

FARMING OPERATIONS

Weather conditions throughout the growing season of 1959 were not at all favourable for farming. Much of our seeding and planting was completed quite early, but high winds and frost struck our crops, especially tomato plants, toward the end of May, and did a great deal of damage. It was necessary for us to purchase 5,000 tomato plants to replace those lost.

During the month of September, when our tomato picking was at its best, we were again hampered by heavy cold rains, yet our tomato crop was very good.

Our hay crop was not heavy but of good quality. Two silos were filled with clover. The milking herd had increased greatly, which made it necessary to use more fields for pasture.

The grain crop was very good but much of this was spoiled through rain.

Our crop of cabbage, onions, carrots, beets, parsnips, cucumber, turnips, lettuce, radish and squash was very good. We are able to supply the Steward's department and the Joyceville Institution with vegetables throughout the winter months.

The Piggery was kept clean and free from disease, with an average of 300 pigs, of which approximately 36 per month were slaughtered for institutional use.

The Holstein Dairy Herd was transferred to Collin's Bay Penitentiary in December 1959, after being maintained at this institution for 26 years. In addition to starting up herds at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Dorchester Penitentiary, Manitoba Penitentiary and Saskatchewan Penitentiary, our herd grew from 40 to over 100 head. The Kingston Penitentiary cattle became well known in this part of the country and were exhibited many times at the Kingston Exhibition and the Ottawa Winter Fair, and on many occasions brought home top awards.

The Cannery had a very busy season. During the busy seasons some 50 to 75 inmates were employed in this plant. Our quotas for most of the items were met. In addition to rhubarb, beans, tomatoes and solid-pack apples, apple jelly and strawberry jam were made with very good results from both.

CONSTRUCTION

The responsibility for all major construction and general maintenance of all buildings comes under the supervision of Chief Trade Instructor H. S. Frayn. He has an assistant, Mr. R. Batchelor, who took the place of Mr. S. W. Stewart who left the service in September to attend Teachers College in Toronto.

It has been a very busy year due to the large volume of construction work being carried on and additional supervision required for the production of sash, doors and sheet metal requirements for the Joyceville Institution. We were also required to manufacture a large volume of industrial work for inter-penitentiary requirements.

The Chief Trade Instructor's office has the general supervision of the following departments: Blacksmith Shop, Tin Shop, Paint Shop, Masons, Quarry and Garage, as well as the supervision of two work parties for general use as may be required. The total officer personnel is 20, who operate with a labour force of approximately 170 inmates. The personnel of the office proper consists of: Chief Trade Instructor H. S. Frayn, Assistant Chief Trade Instructor R. Batchelor, two inmate typists, one inmate draftsman and one inmate file clerk.

The responsibilities and the general work of the Chief Trade Instructor's Office have practically increased 100% during the past ten years and it would appear more floor space and staff may be required in the future in order to carry out the functions of the office.

Motor Transport Department

The Motor Transport Department is supervised by Instructor H. A. Blackburn together with a Guard Supervisor and a complement of approximately twenty inmates. This department is responsible for the maintenance of three cars, eleven trucks, five tractors, two air compressors, five gasoline operated mixers and other gasoline driven equipment throughout the institution. It is also responsible for custom repairs as may be approved. This in itself has provided a considerable volume of work and on the job training for inmates.

Carpenter Shop (Construction)

The Carpenter Construction Department has a personnel of three Instructors. The shop work is under the supervision of Instructor J. Salsbury, general maintenance is carried out under the supervision of Instructor E. A. Hector, and construction projects are supervised by Instructor W. S. Price. These men are competent in their respective fields and have carried out their duties very conscientiously during the past year.

It has been a busy year with our new kitchen nearing completion and the large number of alterations which have to be made in a transition period such as we are now passing through.

The average number of inmates assigned to this department totals approximately twenty-two men. This total varied from week to week due to the fact that many of the inmates assigned to this department were good custodial risks and subject to transfer to either Collin's Bay Penitentiary or the Joyceville Institution at any time. We have had a large turnover of our inmate personnel during the fiscal year and this has handicapped our work program considerably, but since we believe it is an essential element in our rehabilitation scheme we are prepared to accept it without protest.

The activities of this department are largely confined to the manufacture and repair of all doors, sash, shelving, etc., required for the main prison, the Prison for Women and tenements. This shop has also accepted the responsibility for the general maintenance of institutional furnishings, cell tables, chairs etc. The outside work consists of general maintenance of the tenements, farm

buildings and Prison for Women. Our construction program has been confined to the building of the new kitchen and the replacement of wooden sash in the various buildings.

I believe that the department is staffed with competent instructors who are conscientious and capable of carrying out an effective program.

Tin Shop (Construction)

Our Tin Shop Construction and Paint Shop Construction are carried on in the same area and have one common office, but operate independently. The Tin Shop is under the supervision of Instructor K. B. M. Kane who has a complement of approximately ten inmates. This department has the responsibility of manufacturing for the kitchen, sheet metal requirements, and also has manufactured kitchen equipment for the Joyceville Institution, Penitentiary Staff College and the Prison for Women.

Instructor Kane also supervises the installation of all built-up roofs, air conditioning, and the general maintenance of all sheet metal requirements within the institution.

Paint Shop (Construction)

This Department is under the supervision of Instructor W. W. Boucher and Assistant Instructor J. S. Thomson. One custodial officer is assigned to this shop and is used jointly as custodial officer for both Paint Construction and Tin Shop. An average of twenty-one inmates are assigned to this department.

Our Construction Paint Shop was originally considered to have the responsibility only for the painting of the buildings at the Main Prison, Prison for Women, Farm and Staff College, but due to the pressure of work in the Industrial Paint Shop, it has been found necessary to do considerable painting on industrial requirements and maintenance finishing on institutional furnishings.

Quarry Department

Our quarry has operated effectively for nine months during the fiscal year. It has a complement of eighteen inmates, with one Quarry Instructor, and one Custodial Officer.

During the extreme cold weather with heavy snowfall our Quarry gang is used to shovel snow, with some rock quarrying and stone crushing done in reasonably mild weather only.

Large quantities of stone were crushed for both Joyceville Institution and Collin's Bay Penitentiary, with a considerable volume sold to Penitentiary officers. We were able to meet all our own institutional requirements and had a good volume stock piled at the end of March.

Masons Department

Our Masons Department has had a busy year which has been somewhat hampered in its output by the loss of Instructor J. C. Chapman who was transferred to the Joyceville Institution as Works Officer. The departmental program was extensive with the new kitchen under construction, the revamping of various buildings to accommodate an enlarged program and other emergent work which had to be undertaken with little prior notice.

The department has carried on with a complement of approximately thirty-eight inmates and three instructors. The work is divided as may be expedient and carried on in three sections, each being supervised by an instructor.

Blacksmith and Machine Shop

Our Chief Trade Instructor states that our Blacksmith and Machine Shop has had its busiest year since he assumed the duties of his position. This has been brought about by the very extensive requirements to produce equipment

for our new kitchen, Joyceville Institution, and certain requirements for the New Quebec Institution. This department also installed approximately 75 steel sash in various parts of the institution as well as general maintenance of the kitchen and laundry equipment for the main prison and the Prison for Women. They also have responsibility for the installation and maintenance of locks and locking equipment in both prisons.

This department has a personnel of two Instructors and one custodial officer with a general complement of approximately twenty-five inmates. In my opinion the Instructors have done a good job and have been under constant pressure throughout the entire year.

INDUSTRIAL

Our Industrial Staff are to be complimented on their excellent accomplishments during the past fiscal year. The industrial program has expanded rapidly and production has reached an all time high resulting in the following increases:

<i>Shop</i>	<i>Increase in Production</i>	<i>Increase in Revenue</i>
Canvas Department.....	\$ 2,853.51	\$ 829.96
Carpenter Shop.....	16,765.77	1,018.70
Paint Shop.....	1,414.44	34.91
Shoe Shop.....	897.60	—
Tailor Shop.....	15,359.54	165.46
Mail Box Repairs.....	585.00	62.60
Total.....	\$ 37,875.86	\$ 2,111.83

The Print Shop showed a \$1,389.62 decrease in the value of production; however, the volume of work increased and 615,726 more units were printed than in 1958-59.

A furniture repair section was set up in one end of the Carpenter Shop. Improvement in the quality of workmanship and a greater production has resulted.

A separate shop for repairing mail boxes was opened. This provided work and training for ten additional inmates and increased mail box repairs by approximately 70%.

The Upholstering Shop was enlarged and is now a miscellaneous Canvas Shop. (Upholstering is still done in the shop during slack periods). This enabled us to improve manufacturing procedures and workmanship, give better delivery dates on orders and increase production.

Efforts were made to develop a system of inspection of articles during and after manufacture. The results have been encouraging and improved workmanship is already noticeable. A position of inspector for the industrial shops has been approved and now efficient inspection and quality manufactured articles shall result.

A good deal of research was made to improve our methods of packaging and shipping articles of clothing. Special cardboard containers have been manufactured and considerable improvement in both condition and appearance of clothing, when it reaches its destination, shall result.

Plans have been completed and the following additional shops will be opened as soon as space is available:

- (1) Shoe Manufacturing Shop;
- (2) Furniture Repair Shop;
- (3) Addition to Print Shop.

The Sewing Room at the Prison for Women manufactured a total of 11,368 shirts during the fiscal year. This is the first year we have completed our shirt orders. Weekly production has also jumped from 250 shirts to an all time high of

460. The Sewing Room is being completely re-organized, additional machines and shirt equipment have been added and production procedures changed. Methods of packing and shipping have been improved and a system of control training is being organized. Shirt pressing is now done in the Sewing Room and should result in an annual saving of over \$1,000.00. An additional Assistant Industrial Matron has also been approved for the Sewing Room.

Penitentiary Industries are proving to be an excellent training ground for our inmate population. They are also a means of meeting the needs for a longer, fully occupied working day. There is no doubt industries will continue to expand rapidly and our production and training must be carefully organized to meet future demands.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

Those in the Classification Department consider that the fiscal year 1959-60 was a period of progress as important as, if not more important than, any previous year in this department. By experimentation, observation, success, failure, and dint of hard work, they have acquired knowledge and techniques, which are crucial to future rehabilitation processes here and in penal institutions generally. A definite program was established and with few exceptions the dictates of this agenda were followed despite a multitude of side issues that could have been regarded as legitimate causes for deviance. If we immodestly describe the year as a successful venture in penology, we must also immediately attribute it to the relative permanency of the staff leaders, Mr. W. Glenn (Clerical), Mr. J. P. Sullivan (Classification) and Mr. M. Gauthier (Psychology), and the sustained efforts of Classification Department members under their supervision.

Since the beginning of 1959 every new inmate has been tested, interviewed and diagnosed. The only inmates excepted to this mandate were those that it was impossible to process such as psychotics, immediate transfers, those who categorically refused, etc. This unserved group comprised about 3% of the population.

Our treatment processes have been initially expanded. What we consider our most potent weapon, group therapy, was accelerated and seven groups were serviced during the year. This brings our total number of groups for the years 1958 and 1959 to ten, including the most recent innovation, a group of drug addicts. An unexpected but crucially beneficial trend has developed as a result of these numerous sessions. The members of the various groups returning to the population have excited the curiosity and interest of non-participating inmates. Whereas the topics of inmates' discussions had been limited to criminal activity, women, sports, etc., it now includes in some areas causes of imprisonment and personality maladjustment. There has been a marked demand for psychology books.

It has not been possible to pursue a definite line in individual therapy. For the most part individual counselling and therapy are the conclusion of group therapy and in most cases only a few sessions are necessary. Our Classification Department also undertakes cases that are troublesome within the institution, special appeals, appeals from parents and relatives, and for other sundry reasons.

Gradual release is proving itself successful. So far no man who left this institution on gradual release has returned here, or, as far as we know, to any other penal institution.

The accelerated program of the National Parole Service has inspired a much greater number of applications for parole. In Kingston Penitentiary the Classification Department plays an important role in parole applications. Each case is seriously considered, whether it is a first offender who applies, or a deeply entrenched long standing recidivist. It is in this area that the mutual cooperation

between the psychology staff and the classification staff is most operative. In many cases the Psychiatric Department is required to participate, and good liaison exists with this department. The National Parole Service place a great deal of significance on institutional reports and consider them a vital source of information.

During the year there has been an increase in the administrative functions of the Classification Department. In the main these additional commitments are the concern of the clerical staff but some are not. Correspondence for the Warden's signature, conclaves and interviews with important visitors, and a degree of mail censoring have become part of classification routine. This last item includes all A.A. correspondence and censorship of the Aurora News in addition to inmates' letters to lawyers, the National Parole Service, the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, magistrates, police and similar destinations. A classification representative sits in on most all institutional board meetings, such as the Assignment Board, Joyceville Selection Board, Grading Committee Board, etc.

New staff members include Mr. J. R. Coleman and Mr. J. F. R. Lajambe. Psychologists, Mr. M. J. K. Holder, Classification Assistant, Mr. L. E. VanAller and Mr. L. H. Bell, clerks. All these members have applied themselves industriously and their improvement is very noticeable.

With the addition of two new clerks, as aforementioned, the Classification Department was able to commence many of the tasks that were physically impossible in former years. The department now has, for example, a complete index of all inmates showing particular individual statistics for research purposes. This index is "tabbed" by signals with all known drug addicts and all known alcoholics. It could readily be tabbed with index signals for any other research the psychologists desired to undertake. A further index has been set up showing the occupational trades of all inmates, that is the known occupations of the individuals as taken from classification records. This latter index assists the Assignment Board in their deliberations concerning work assignments and it assists our Chief Trade Instructors when they are in need of certain tradesmen amongst the inmate population.

It is a point of interest to note that the clerical staff of the Classification Department compiled over 1,600 reports and/or documents in the year under review. This total includes the accurate compilation of Initial Reports on all newcomers, as well as Special and Psychological Reports that are completed on all candidates for parole, etc.

The overall picture of Classification this year is that of an increase in every area including knowledge and techniques. This was accomplished despite the new record in admittances and the haste involved in the Amnesty releases. It is unfortunate for us that by the inherent nature of the situation we are unable to properly assess our end product. For a number of reasons it is not possible to attain a reckoning of the recidivist rate in relation to those we have processed. We do know that many are doing well and that some of these had deeply rooted problems which they would not have resolved without help. We would like to presume that we have affected the recidivist rate.

The past year has been one of the most important ones in the Classification Department since its creation in 1947. It has been one of innovations, production and experimentation. We are pleased that their efforts have received full support from higher authorities.

During the year the Classification Department has continued to work closely with the representatives of the John Howard Society. This cooperation saw its good effects especially during the month of June 1959, when nearly 200 inmates were discharged as a result of the Queen's Amnesty. Every inmate's pre-release plan was carefully outlined and discussed in conference with the Society. We wish to thank Mr. A. M. Kirkpatrick, Executive Director of the John Howard

Society, his colleagues in Toronto and elsewhere, and Mr. W. F. McCabe, Executive Secretary of the John Howard Society here in Kingston, for the excellent liaison that has been maintained between this institution and the Society.

The representatives of the local National Employment Service office have continued to supply excellent arrangements on behalf of men returning to society. We are most fortunate in that one of their officers comes to the Classification Department regularly every week and devotes considerable time and efforts to our pre-release program.

The members of the Classification Department express their sincere appreciation to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his staff at Head Office, to the members of the staff of this institution, and all others who have cooperated and contributed to what they have been able to accomplish.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Through the cooperation of all concerned we have just completed a very successful year in the training of officers.

Keeper F. C. Pitt, our In-Service Training Officer for approximately seven years, was promoted to the position of Principal Keeper at the Joyceville Institution on August 10, 1959. The best wishes of our staff go with him in this new appointment and I am sure he will continue to give his best to the service in the years to come.

Keeper P. H. J. Belisle took over the duties of In-Service Training Officer here on November 12, 1959. He attended the In-Service Training Conference, P.O.T.C. 81, at the Penitentiary Staff College, from November 30th to December 16th, 1959, and in his own words I quote: "I found this course to be of real value to me in setting up a training program. I would like, at this time, to thank the staff at the Penitentiary Staff College for the help and cooperation I have received from them."

All newly appointed custodial officers received a two week orientation training period to acquaint them with various duties. This is a very important phase of training in that it is in the initial stages of his employment that an officer forms opinions that may shape his whole career in the service.

During the course of the fiscal year two basic review courses were held, consisting of eight officers to a course for a one week period. These review courses were interesting and brought to light the need for constant training of staff.

In-Service Training was carried on for a five week period of night duty on the Night Section. This served a dual purpose, firstly to acquaint the In-Service Training Officer with any new innovations in regard to night duty, and secondly to give both old and new officers an opportunity of being brought up to date on the duties of various posts.

The staff rifle and revolver competition was held on September 30th and October 1st. Officers were given instructions on range discipline and safety rules in regard to fire-arms. It is the In-Service Training Officer's intention to augment more instructions along these lines, especially in the safe handling of firearms. It is to be hoped that at some time in the not too distant future we may have an indoor range which would be a great help to our training needs.

A series of ten lectures in psychiatry, conducted by our Psychiatrist, Dr. G. D. Scott, commenced on February 24th, 1960, and will run to April 27th, 1960. We have sixteen officers attending these lectures, which are held every Wednesday, from 1000 hrs. to 1200 hrs. The lectures are of material value to officers in the understanding and handling of inmate problems.

We have in progress a voluntary typing course for officers interested in both learning and improving themselves along clerical lines. This is on their own time. The staff at the Penitentiary Staff College have been most helpful and cooperative with their assistance to our In-Service Training Officer in setting up this program.

Throughout the fiscal year twenty-five officers attended training courses at the Penitentiary Staff College. Officers who have attended these courses have shown a marked improvement in their attitudes and methods of applying their knowledge. It is quite noticeable too that on the completion of one of these courses the officer takes more pride in his work and is inspired with greater confidence.

RECREATION

Outdoor Recreation

Night exercise for the summer months was allowed as in the past two years, with the population being allowed out once every five nights on a rotation basis. Commencing with daylight saving time, the inmates played scrub softball, horseshoes, handball, and practised weight lifting. This privilege was not abused, and no incidents affecting security were reported. Daytime exercise periods were not curtailed and the extra time in the open air was beneficial to all inmates taking advantage of the privilege.

Softball was re-organized this year to allow more inmates to participate. "A" and "B" leagues were formed, "A" league consisting of four teams of the more experienced players and "B" league for the less skilled. Players were promoted or demoted between the two leagues, thereby affording more interest to the spectators and public alike. One week the "A" league would have the use of the diamond on Saturdays and the "B" league on Sundays, with the next week the days being reversed. Once a month and on holidays an all-star team played exhibition games with visiting teams from the surrounding district. A softball congress was held, the playoffs being between Belleville, Brockville and Kingston Penitentiary, with Belleville taking the cup. In addition to organized sports, scrub softball, horseshoes, handball and weight lifting were practised extensively during normal weekday exercise periods.

An umpires' school was held prior to the formation of the softball league to ensure that sufficient umpires would be available.

A general Sports Field Day was held on July 1st. This was highly enjoyed by the population, some 75 to 80 athletes taking part.

Open air winter activities started with the formation of a touch football league and a soccer league. Each league consisted of four teams. Both these sports provided good winter exercise and were played continually throughout normal exercise periods.

Indoor Recreation

Moving picture shows were run on a twelve month basis for the second year. This provided entertainment for the inmate population not interested in sports, and I recommend that this practice be continued. Movies were shown each weekend and on holidays in the Recreation Building, the Hospital, the Psychiatric Ward, and the Prison for Women.

Television is now available in all dormitories, in the Recreation Building and in the Hospital. This has proved an excellent mass entertainment medium for the population in general. On special occasions such as the Grey Cup Finals, Boxing Championships, World Series Baseball and Stanley Cup Finals, viewing of these events was made available to all inmates. These special occasions entailed experimental letouts at night in the main cell block and proved successful, with no incidents affecting security. These letouts proving practicable, night exercise for the Wing and Cells was introduced on a basis of two blocks each evening. Volleyball, ping pong and television were first allowed; floor hockey and darts were added. Interest in these activities heightened as skill increased, and inter-block leagues were formed; competition has been keen.

There were five concerts staged for the inmate population during the past year, two by local artists, two by Miss Katie Murtagh of Toronto, and one

concert by the inmate population itself. In addition to the aforementioned, the inmate orchestra staged two concerts for the staff of the institution, their families and friends.

The concert staged by Miss Murtagh in December was also performed in the evening for the benefit of the inmates of the Prison for Women, the staff and their friends from the local area, for the first time.

New Equipment

This year two exhaust fans were installed in the roof of the auditorium to alleviate the smoke nuisance and to keep the building adequately ventilated for the large audiences attending various functions. Cinemascope lens and screens were purchased to take advantage of films of more recent release. This equipment has proved itself by an increase in the quality of the films shown and in the enjoyment of the inmate audiences.

General

The benefits of the extended recreational program have afforded the inmate population better outlets for excess energy and better opportunities for team spirit and participation. The morale of the inmate population is high. The following extracts from reports of the Hospital and Psychiatric Ward would seem to indicate the success of the privileges:—

“Hospital”—Since the inauguration of a night exercise period for inmates it has been reported to me that there has been a marked decrease in the number of calls for medical attention during the evening and night shifts.

It has always been felt that the previous policy of unrelieved cellular confinement with the associated monotony and boredom, led, in instances, to introspection and unhealthy concentration on bodily functions resulting in requests for medication and/or examination by the Hospital Officers on night duty.

The new policy, therefore, is advantageous to hospital management in that it permits the night hospital officers to devote their attention to the care of the legitimate sick.

“Psychiatric Ward”—After considerable study we are glad to report that there is considerably less tension amongst the inmates since night exercise periods started.

HOBBYCRAFT

During the past fiscal year this Department had approximately 310 inmates engaged in some form of hobby. There were approximately 70 engaged in the manufacture of such leather articles as purses and wallets; 60 engaged in woodwork, making such articles as jewel boxes and coffee tables; and 45 engaged in petit point. The other hobbies consisted of copperwork, art, and jewellery manufacture.

The Hobbycraft Department staged displays of hobbycraft work in the following places during the fiscal year:

Kingston Springtime Exhibition—sponsored by the Kingston Kiwanis Club;
Kingston Fall Fair—sponsored by the Kingston and District Agricultural

Society;

Kinsmen Fifth Annual Hobby and Sportsman Show;

The Suggestion Award Board of the Public Service of Canada.

Considerable sales resulted from these displays and it is submitted that they give the public an opportunity to see the articles produced by the inmates.

The value of hobbycraft for the fiscal year 1959-60 was as follows:

Parcels shipped, approximate value.....	\$18,211.00
Sales of hobbycraft, approximate value.....	\$19,433.60
Total.....	\$37,644.60.

RECEPTION CENTRE

On February 8, 1960, Kingston Penitentiary initiated a Reception Centre for the express purpose of streamlining, centralizing and consolidating all inmate reception under the one roof.

To accomplish this the Assistant Chief Keeper's Office was moved from its old location, adjacent to the East Cell Block, to the building known as the North West Cell Block, a building of three stories combining office space and cell accommodation for approximately thirty-four inmates. Also moved into this building were two officers from the Warden's Office who are particularly trained for the type of work involved. In this Reception Centre is received the Sheriff with the Committal Warrants while the newcomer is conducted to another part of the Reception unit, operated by the Assistant Chief Keeper, to begin the usual reception activities. The two clerks from the Warden's Office, who are detailed to this new unit, accept the newcomer in the name of the Warden, assign him a prison number, peruse the Committal Warrants, interpret the sentence and process the necessary documents. They are also initially responsible for the arranging of transfers to other institutions, handling paroles, publishing discharge dates and clearing documents on discharge. The close proximity of the staffs detailed to this new unit has already proven this set up to be a definite asset in both the reception and discharge of inmates.

In this same building are the offices of the Classification Department. They are in an ideal position to carry out interviews as inmates are now held in this building until processing has been completed by the various parties concerned: Chaplains, Schoolteachers, Medical Officers, Social Services, Immigration Authorities, etc. When the processing procedure has been completed it can then be decided whether the inmate should remain at Kingston Penitentiary or be recommended for transfer to another institution.

There are presently two institutions in the Kingston area that accept inmates on transfer from Kingston Penitentiary namely Collin's Bay Penitentiary and the new Joyceville Institution. Kingston Penitentiary accepts inmates from the courts as usual and processes them in order to make the transfer to the institution most desirable for their future treatment.

The staffs here are highly enthusiastic about this new venture and feel that we are setting a pattern for modern administration in an effort to keep abreast of ever increasing demands of responsibility and efficiency.

CONCLUSION

I am truly grateful to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his staff at Head Office for the assistance and guidance which have been given to myself and the department heads here over the past year.

I am grateful too for the cooperation and support I have received from the entire staff of this institution throughout a very busy year for all concerned.

To the Supervising Matron and her staff at the Prison for Women, the Superintendent and staff at the Penitentiary Staff College, the Wardens of Collin's Bay Penitentiary and the Joyceville Institution, the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Salvation Army, and all other Welfare Agencies who have shown an interest in our rehabilitation procedures, I extend my thanks and appreciation for their cooperation and understanding in our problems here.

In closing I cannot help but express a word of special thanks to my staff here in the Warden's office who have handled the administrative problems with which they have been faced in a commendable manner.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

G. LEBEL, *Warden*

There were 1,442 inmates in custody on March 31st, 1959. A grand total of 1,386 were received and 1,193 discharged, leaving a population on register on March 31st, 1960 of 1,635. The details of inmates received and discharged during the year are summarized hereunder:

Received

From common jails.....	1,332	
By transfer:		
from Federal Training Centre.....	22	
from Kingston Penitentiary.....	11	
from Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	1	
		34
As Ticket-of-Leave Violators.....		20
Grand total of inmates received.....		1,386

Discharged

By expiry of sentence.....	207	
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	182	
By Unconditional Release.....	349	
By transfer, mostly to the Federal Training Centre, the balance to Kingston, Collin's Bay and Dorchester...	439	
By death.....	10	
By Court Order.....	2	
Other reason (liberation on deportation).....	4	
Grand total of inmates discharged.....		1,193.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The reputation of our Steward, Mr. Tremblay, has been maintained throughout the year, despite our enormous population and a large number of feeding places: eight altogether, i.e. dome, cell blocks, sleeping quarters, outside, etc. He has served a total of 1,620,366 meals to inmates and 81,744 to officers. The average cost of meals served to inmates is \$0.5104 and the average cost per meal (controlled price) for officers, \$0.28.

There are ninety inmates working in the kitchen altogether, and several have benefited of the facilities extended for training in the pastry business, bread baking, cooking, etc.

Special attention has been given to keeping the kitchen as clean as possible. It is constantly cleaned, brushed, scrubbed and washed every day. Special attention is also given to the maintenance of equipment as well as the painting, washing and cleaning of the walls and ceilings.

Processed Meats and Farm Produce

A large variety of farm vegetables have been processed to pickles, piccalilli, etc., for a total of \$860.00. The cost value of processed meats from fresh beef or pork to ham, lard and bacon is \$21,600.00. Our steward has purchased from our farm department meats, vegetables and milk amounting to over \$53,500.00, the main items being pork (\$21,300.00), eggs (\$8,300.00), vegetables (\$2,500.00), beef (\$2,300.00), milk (\$8,200.00), canned goods (\$9,500.00).

Our Steward manufactured bread for the Federal Training Centre, a total of a little over ninety tons during the year.

In view of our unusually large population, which has continued to increase, thus necessitating the employment of additional guards, our actual kitchen is by far too small and it is gratifying to know that another Penitentiary, the Leclerc Institution, is now completed and it is hoped that some relief will be given our local Steward, as and when this new project is fully organized.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Farm operations have been quite successful during the past fiscal year. Weather condition experienced during the Spring and the first part of the Summer has been favorable for early seeding and growing of all crops. During the second part of August many rainfalls at short intervals have delayed the harvesting of grains and the maturity of tomatoes reducing the quality and quantity of both crops. The temperature during the Fall has been satisfactory for the harvesting of late vegetables and to complete the autumn plowing programme in time. As per the following table, 30,875 lbs. of vegetables were produced over last year in spite of the fact that about fifty acres were allowed for the construction of Leclerc Institution:

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Potatoes.....lbs.	169,585	360,441	220,086	.....
Beets.....lbs.	39,211	38,545	22,270	48,695
Carrots.....lbs.	76,425	80,760	49,715	139,905
Onions.....lbs.	26,115	30,365	27,250	23,190
Tomatoes.....lbs.	23,900	110,720	35,555	97,700
Cabbages.....lbs.	21,729	38,110	45,215	52,105
Other Vegetables.....lbs.	57,851	102,159	117,214	186,585
	414,816	761,100	517,305	548,180
<i>Grain Crops</i>				
Barley.....bushels	1,000	775	.....	1,400
Oats.....bushels	6,400	9,100	6,000	5,360
	7,400	9,875	6,000	6,760
<i>Feed Vegetables and Straw</i>				
Hay.....tons	400	375	375	360
Fodder Green.....tons	110	180	125	110
Corn Ensilage.....tons	100	.....	60	110
Straw.....tons	225	265	270	300
	835	820	830	880

Domestic Soap

The manufacture of domestic soap has continued to be carried out at the piggery with an increase production of 6,800 pounds to compare with preceding year. A total quantity of 14,700 lbs. of brown soap was made during the year, constituting a saving of about \$1,150.00, offering also an efficient method of disposing of the entrails and offals of the slaughtered animals without having to go through the chemical process.

Greenhouse and Flowers

The production of flower and vegetable plants has slightly increased with satisfactory return, enabling the farm to produce large quantities of flowers required for our ornamental grounds and also a good quantity has been distributed to the Federal Training Centre and Valleyfield Camp. Large quantities of vegetables are also seeded therein.

Production of miscellaneous, flower and vegetable plants in both Warden's and Farm greenhouses represents a value of about \$4,000.00.

Piggery

The swine production of the piggery department reached a total of 160,516 pounds, which is a decrease compared with the precious year of 7,841 pounds. The sale of pork to the kitchen amounted to over \$22,574.56 and when compared with the wholesale outside prices it represents a net saving of about \$27,000.00 for the Penitentiary.

Cannery Plant

The cannery was kept quite busy during a period of eight months extending from June to February. The total quantity of various vegetables and fruits processed is over 34,000 gallons and 20,766 lbs. of apple jelly being estimated at the Penitentiary value at \$23,812.42, thus creating a profit of over \$7,500.00 for the institution.

Granary

The installation of a granary in our piggery and its operation with proper and powerful equipment has been a very previous asset to the farm department and has continued to prove very good interest. The farm statistics show that over 11,100 bags of 100 pounds each of balanced rations were turned out during the year, realizing a net profit of over \$14,900.00 for the institution.

Poultry House

The quantity of eggs delivered to the kitchen is over 27,600 dozen, an increase of 5,725 dozen compared with the previous year. The value of eggs sold to our kitchen department when compared with outside wholesale prices constitutes an economy of over \$6,900.00 for the Penitentiary.

Dairy Cattle

The quantity of milk delivered to the kitchen during the year is over 37,400 gallons; this compares satisfactorily with the previous year, which showed a production of about 1,250 gallons more. Several heads of cattle were slaughtered during the year and delivered to the Steward's department for a value of \$2,335.20 (Penitentiary price). In addition to that four bull calves were sold to outside farmers for the sum of \$320.00. The sale of milk and beef to the Steward represents a difference of \$19,800.00 between Penitentiary price and outside wholesale prevailing prices, which is considered quite an economy for the Penitentiary budget.

The following statement will illustrate the overall production of our farm and the net results of its operations:

<i>Farm Produce</i>	<i>Penitentiary Set Price</i>	<i>Wholesale Price</i>
Sold to Kitchen.....	\$ 53,535.77	\$ 138,401.81
Used for farm feed, seeds and misc....	7,121.95	
Sold to other Penitentiaries.....	12,757.66	
Soap Manufacture.....	324.44	
	73,739.82	157,204.88
		-73,739.82
Net Profit.....	\$	83,465.06

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

The Physician reports that the health of the inmates generally speaking has been good throughout the year.

The average number of inmates calling at the morning parade is about 100 on a total population of 1,635 at the end of the year. There were 939 inmates

hospitalized, representing a total of 4,226 hospitalization days. 17 inmates have been injured during the year, requiring surgical intervention. Besides, 73 operations were performed, 34 of which being major operations.

The head specialist has treated 195 inmates during the year and over 140 examinations were made by other specialists such as neurologist, orthopaedist, dermatologist, etc.

The dental department has operated satisfactorily during the year, extending its services to about 4,000 inmates and over 1,628 prothesis were either made or repaired at the Penitentiary.

The Red Cross Society, Montreal section, held two voluntary blood donor clinics with unusually good results. A grand total of 2,179 bottles were collected from over 1,100 inmates.

The Montreal Antituberculosis League has examined both officers and inmates in August 1959. One officer and ten inmates were detected and are now provided with necessary medical treatment.

The sick leave granted to the staff during the year was rather high with a total of 3,945 days; out of this total, 650 days were accident leave.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The library of the Penitentiary offers a wide variety of magazines and books, which are subdivided in fiction, non-fiction and technical reading matters. The percentage of fiction is the highest and statistics given would indicate that 28,000 of such magazines were circulated throughout the year, compared to 7,000 of non-fiction and 3,000 of technical magazines.

The total number of books on shelves is over 12,000 subdivided as follows:

French and English fiction.....	6,500
Non-fiction.....	4,000
Technical.....	1,500
	<hr/>
	12,000

This is supplemented by the personal subscriptions of inmates to various magazines of their own choice.

Pen-O-Rama

The librarian is also supervising the printing of the Pen-O-Rama, which continues to be printed at the rate of about 3,000 copies per issue, which is bimonthly. About 1,000 paid subscriptions, 1,800 given free of charge to inmates, and about 200 complimentary copies are sent outside.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Under the general supervision of the Plant Engineer, service lines on the Penitentiary reserve, as well as in Government tenements, were maintained in good order. Supervision of the Engineer was also extended to the maintenance of passenger cars, farm tractors and construction machinery.

Statistics

Expenditure for power: \$25,800.00 (round figures), including Federal Training Centre, from which \$6,800.00 were recuperated.

The quantity of imperial gallons of water produced during the year was 209,500,000. The best consumers (customers) would be the Federal Training Centre with 37,500,000 and the Laval College with 4,700,000. The cost of material used for the treatment of water was \$5,900.00 from which we have received \$3,800.00 from the Federal Training Centre.

Pounds of steam produced at the boiler room: 227,000,000; cost of operation: \$19,000.00. Cost of coal: \$168,300.00. There was a total amount of \$46,300.00 recovered from the Federal Training Centre, so that the total cost of consumption in our institution was \$141,000.00.

The operating expenses for farm tractors, trucks and other vehicles are \$5,900.00 and the maintenance on same is about \$11,600.00.

These figures exclude \$1,100.00 operating expenses and \$300.00 maintenance expenses for Valleyfield Camp.

INMATES' WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Hobby Department

A large percentage of inmates indulge in cell hobbies, either as a therapeutic occupation or as a pastime. There are actually 617 such inmates and the aggregate value of the articles thus fabricated amounts to over \$15,000.00. About 1/5 of this amount was given to inmates' visitors and the balance sold to other inmates or other persons outside the Service.

Sports

The most popular sport in Summer is softball, although basket ball, volley ball, boxing, horseshoe throwing, wrestling are very active. During winter time hockey is about the only sport available. As additional entertainment, a moving picture film is given weekly and concerts or shows are given by Montreal artists on important occasions such as Easter, July 1st, Labour Day and Christmas.

CHANGE ROOM AND LAUNDRY

The enormous amount of work performed at the laundry is worth being mentioned. Besides handling the washing and dry cleaning, the laundry officer has manufactured bed sheets, woollen socks for an estimated value of almost \$9,000.00.

The volume of laundry handled at that department is over 300 tons, dry weight. This includes eight tons for the Royal Mail canvas bags and three tons of bed sheets for Valleyfield Camp.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

Construction

The main projects completed this year are:

- (a) The completion of the psychiatric centre in the old Keepers' Hall (Building B-12);
- (b) The completion of Building C-21 (Manufacture of cement blocks) converted into a Dormitory;
- (c) Bull pen (F-18);
- (d) Asbestos tile roof of implement shed (Building F-19);
- (e) Construction of double garages for tenements, Government block, making a total of six garages;
- (f) Erection of recreational park for psychiatric patients;
- (g) Erection of a security fence around Building C-21 (cost \$2,000.00);
- (h) A new roof for Building B-15.

The maintenance shop has provided services in the line of repairs for buildings, furniture, equipment, etc. for all departments of the institution.

The stone shed department, the quarry and young masons worked under the supervision of the C.I.O. Their respective production is listed hereunder:

- (a) Stone shed: 2,000 cubic feet;
- (b) Quarry: over 8,000 tons;
- (c) Young masons: cement blocks and bricks manufactured at over \$1,000.00. The number of blocks made, various sizes: about 15,000 and the number of bricks: 5,000.

Industries

The services of the Penitentiary shops, under the supervision of C.T.I. St. Cyr have extended their cooperation to outside federal institutions such as Joyceville, Valleyfield Camp, Leclerc Institution, Springhill (N.S.), Collin's Bay, Kingston, Federal Training Centre. The statistics enumerated hereunder will serve to illustrate the expansion of their activities:

(a) Institutional work.....	\$	46,700.00
(b) Penitentiary services.....		75,000.00
(c) Staff (material and revenue).....		3,500.00
(d) Other Government departments:		
material.....	\$45,600.00	
revenue.....	94,500.00	140,100.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 265,300.00

By order of amount of material and revenue concerned, various industrial shops may be listed as follows:

Canvas department.....	\$	72,500.00
Shoe shop.....		45,300.00
Tailor shop.....		41,000.00
Carpenter and paint shops.....		40,600.00
Blacksmith, machinist and welding department.....		25,100.00
Sheet metal department.....		13,000.00
Bookbindery department.....		9,400.00
Furniture repair department.....		7,000.00
Brooms and brushes.....		6,300.00
Filing cabinet repair department.....		5,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 265,200.00

There is an increase of over \$27,000.00 when compared with the previous year.

PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Dr. B. M. Cormier, our Psychiatrist, reports that his department has expanded considerably during the year. The percentage of interviews granted to patients has more than doubled. This also applies to patients hospitalized. The psychiatric services are also extended to the Federal Training Centre, Valleyfield Camp and Leclerc Institution (the New Quebec Institution).

It is further noted in this report that group psychotherapy has been discontinued, in view of our overcrowded population which leaves no time for this sort of treatment, more acute cases requiring the attention of the two Psychiatrists.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

The classification department is being kept busy in the continuation of its programme: the selection of young inmates or first offenders for the Federal Training Centre; preliminary and pre-release reports on inmates arriving and leaving the Penitentiary; numerous contacts with the National Employment Service, also with the relatives of inmates. The classification department also provides assistance to the personnel officer when examinations are being held for the selection of new officers; numerous contacts with the National Parole Board (Montreal office) as well as numerous interviews with their local representatives.

VALLEYFIELD CAMP

(by M. LeCORRE, *Chief Supervisor*)

Movement of Population and Staff

On February 11th, 1959, the first building of the Camp was transferred from the National Defence to our Department.

On February 23rd, three buildings out of five were available and we started the organization of the Camp with four inmates and a few officers.

On March 4th, we had sixteen inmates, and our staff of twenty-four had completed their theoretical training for the Camp programme.

Our maximum population was reached in May, with a staff of twenty-six, increased later to our actual staff of twenty-nine officers.

Population April 1st, 1959.....	49	
Transferred from St. Vincent de Paul.....	244	
Total.....		293
Discharged:		
Expiry of Sentence.....	41	
Ticket-of-Leave.....	38	
Unconditional release.....	87	
Transfer.....	27	
Total.....		193
Population March 31st, 1960.....		100

Training of officers

One week of evening induction course was given to our staff at the opening. Officers were quite busy during the day, working as Carpenter, Plumber and so on with our inmates. Regular meetings or conferences were held to complete and follow-up that short period of training.

One officer attended P.O.T.C. No. 83 at the Penitentiary Staff College.

Seven officers have followed an evening course in English, on their own, during the summer.

Our Chaplain is following the Penology and Criminology course at the University of Montreal, and copies of that course are typed out for the benefit of the Camp staff.

Inmates Program

All newcomers attend an induction course, which is followed by meetings to clarify the program and to avoid misunderstanding, false rumors and so on. Technical training (control) is given, but more emphasis is placed on social attitudes, working habits, self control and conduct, cleanliness, cooperation, etc.

Inmates are told that privileges are not given but earned, and such privileges have always a dual purpose: reward, of course, but also self control, because there is always a limitation attached to it. On week-ends and evenings, inmates are free to organize their own occupations, inside or outside: hobbies, games, reading, TV, cleaning, washing, A.A. meetings, interviews, visits. We had regular A.A. visitors, and soft ball visiting teams.

Meals are well prepared, diversified, home cooked type, and many items are self served: bread, milk, tea, coffee, butter, spices. Satisfaction is proven by the empty plates returned to the kitchen, even after a second filling for the hungry ones.

All the transfers and the supervision of the Camp are performed without restraint and without arms. Buildings, doors, and fence gates are always unlocked during working hours. Inmates are allowed to move freely inside the property for any valid reason and without escort or constant close supervision. They also receive their visitors under discreet supervision and without any spacing table.

Inmates have given 204 blood donations to the Red Cross and to the Valleyfield Hospital.

Our Roman Catholic Chaplain has made valuable efforts to change the closed prison mentality of the inmates. Each of them was interviewed during hours, when visiting the Camp four times per week. Evening interviews, sometimes up to 23.30 hours, were found more propitious.

At the opening of the soft ball season, a team of priests came to play against our inmate team: wonderful contact, which was carried on all summer with other outside teams, contacted and supervised by the Chaplain.

At Christmas, we had a midnight mass, followed by a "reveillon", and inmates music songs and comedy, where the Chaplain, several officers and their wives were present.

In March, we had our mission week preached by Reverend J. M. Larocque. All Roman Catholic inmates have followed the lectures (twice per day), given more like conferences. It was a success, followed by 54 holy communions out of 76 inmates.

On all above occasions, Reverend G. Primeau has given, at his own expense, to all inmates of the Camp, soft drinks, cigarettes, or candies, which were adding to the happiness of the moment. The Chaplain has also obtained the financial help of the charitable association "Caritas Valleyfield", the help of the "Sisters de la Providence" (clothing) as well as some help from soft ball organizations.

We have tried to give the inmates the wish of a better life and a new confidence in society.

Construction Work

The following works were completed this year:

Drill Hall, Bldg. No. 7:

installation of showers, sinks, including water and drain pipes;
installation of washing machines, including water and drain pipes;
ceiling and walls panelling (asbestos sheets) of the rifle range, and installation of kitchen equipment in that section with water and drain pipes; painting of floor and walls.

Stores, Bldg. No. 1:

insulation of floor and ceiling.

Administration Bldg. No. 4:

painting of inside walls, partitions and ceiling.

Tailor Shop, Upholstering Shop, Bldg. No. 5:

relocation of partitions—painting of inside walls, partitions and ceiling.

Officers' Accommodation, Bldg. No. 2:

rooms partitions—painting of inside walls, partitions and ceiling—insulation of floor and ceiling.

Garage—Warehouse, M.W. and Paint Shop, Bldgs. Nos. 9 and 10:

complete erection of buildings and foundation, including electrical, plumbing and heating installations.

Service lines:

relocation of water meter and 450 feet of main water line, and main sewer.

Industrial Shops

The upholstering shop was opened in April and is working for the Department of Public Works, Army Staff mess, and various Penitentiaries staffs. Incoming orders are not sufficient, though we have frequently received congratulations on the work made.

The Tailor Shop was opened in August and has manufactured the pyjamas, caps and belts for eastern institutions, and various bags for Departments of the Government. The production of the shop was quite satisfactory.

The Sheet Metal Works and Paint shops were opened in October and are repairing the mail boxes of the Post Office Department.

As we did not have enough work, that shop has been helping the St. Vincent de Paul shops in the manufacture of various items. Such help should be carried on for diversity of training and work.

Farm

We have a farming area of about twelve acres, and we have cultivated eight acres this year, as we were able to start the work only in May.

The land was unused for over twenty years; considerable weeds had to be removed, ditches cleaned and improved. Not having sufficient funds, we have not used any fertilizer. Still, we have been able to produce 27,679 pounds of various vegetables. The production of next year will be far higher, having more time and more funds for seeds and fertilizers.

Summary

Generally speaking the conduct and the behaviour of the inmates have been very good. We had only one escapee recaptured two hours later; very few offence reports; and none too serious. All inmates have fulfilled normal working hours, with good quality and quantity of work. We always had very good response on every aspect of the programme, and the morale has been high through the year.

The same satisfaction was received on the part of the staff. All officers have well understood the purpose and the aims of the Camp. Most of them did not take any sick leave, and none were reported for negligence or late on duty or else.

I will mention only my two main assistants, second in charge Keeper R. D. Lalonde, and Works Officer O. Lalonde, for the continuous efforts they have made and the overtime they have performed freely without compensation; but I should mention everybody for the good spirit of cooperation and the good efficiency they have given.

I have appreciated the goodwill and cooperation of the Director of the Federal Training Centre, the Warden and Deputy-Warden of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary in accepting the transfer of voluntary officers who were selected from their institutions.

Conclusion

From the results obtained at Valleyfield, I am certainly in favour of carrying on the operation of such camps. It is too soon yet to figure up statistics on the achievement of Camp programs, specially taking into account that improvements of inmates in prison are sometimes offset by outside factors after their release.

However it is without doubt an amelioration on the rehabilitation of inmates, on the increase of staff to supervise them, on the quantity of work accomplished by them, and on the cost of buildings required for their accommodation.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND MORAL WELFARE

Jewish Synagogue

Rabbi Solomon Frank looks after the spiritual welfare of five inmates actually at the Penitentiary. He expresses unbiassed words of appreciation towards the administration, also praises the high morale of his congregationalists and their compliance to Penitentiary regulations. Religious services are held twice a month and more often on special religious celebrations.

Roman Catholic Chapel

Regular religious services are being held every Sunday and days of religious obligation at the Roman Catholic chapel under the direction of Father Preville.

The actual population of Roman Catholic inmates is 1,439. Out of this number, over 400 have been exempted.

The annual mission, under the spiritual direction of Father Clermont from March 7th to 11th, has given satisfactory results.

The Sacred-Heart League continues to reap success. There are over 400 actual members; a monthly meeting takes place on the first Friday of each month; also there is a weekly meeting on Sunday afternoon.

The Chaplain grants regular interviews to inmates every week-day and makes frequent contacts with social organizations and families of inmates.

Protestant Chapel

The population of the Protestant Chapel was 175, during the past year.

Religious services were held, every Sunday, also on religious holidays; communion celebrated twice a month.

The annual mission under direction of Reverend Gilbert Oliver was held with satisfactory results at the beginning of Lent.

The Salvation Army continues to visit the protestant congregation, once a month. The chaplain is also liaison officer for the A.A. group of English speaking inmates. He visits the home of certain inmates on special occasions when his services are required, by the inmate or his family. He may, occasionally, write a letter and make phone calls to his home for urgent questions.

Interviews are regularly granted. He also keeps constant contacts with the psychologist and psychiatrist and their assistance is quite appreciated.

CONCLUSION

I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to the Head Office for the courtesy, numerous advices and constant cooperation which have enabled me to perform my duties satisfactorily.

I also wish to extend my most sincere thanks to my own staff, specially my senior officers, for their loyalty, spirit of collaboration, and interest displayed in their work.

The welfare societies, National Parole Board Branch, etc., have worked in the greatest of harmony.

This is my last report after over twenty-one years' service, as I am leaving in the Fall, having reached the age limit.

Special attention should be given to the demolition of old cells for possible conversion into dormitories. This would be more in line with the actual principles of the penal institutions and give those inmates a life which is closest to normal living outside.

The new Leclerc Institution will provide some assistance, but it is essential that negotiations be started immediately for the erection of a Reception Centre which would accommodate about 250 inmates. The building of additional camps as already proposed, on the farm and at the quarry, would also help to relieve the congestion inside the Penitentiary walls.

When retiring in the Fall, I am sure I shall keep a constant souvenir of my services as a Warden at this Penitentiary and the names of the officers I have come in contact with will long live in my memory.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

D. M. McLEAN, *Warden*

The inmate population as of March 31, 1960, totalled 662, including 6 "on command" in Provincial Hospitals—a decrease of sixty-three over the previous year.

Inmates received during the year totalled 391, including 7 transferred from other Penitentiaries and 10 Parole Violators. 454 inmates were released from the institution, as follows:

By expiry of sentence.....	240
By parole.....	190
By Unconditional Release.....	8
By Transfer.....	8
Died.....	3
Other reasons.....	5
	<hr/> 454

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Chief Trade Instructor's Department

All the departments under the supervision of the Chief Trade Instructor were provided with plentiful work during the year. The variety of work was both interesting and instructive, providing good training in the various trade fields. The Industrial Shops, particularly the Tailor Shop, Shoe Shop and Canvas Mail Bag Repair Shop, have shown increased production. The Paint Shop, Carpenter Shop, Sheet Metal and Blacksmith Machine Shop have been fully employed at construction, maintenance, and industrial contracts. An average of 240 inmates have been gainfully employed in the Industrial Shops; many are also participating in Control Training and taking related course furthering their trade knowledge under guidance of the Trade Instructors and Chief Vocational Officer.

It is also worthy of note that some Instructors are devoting noon hours to group counselling. This is most gratifying and denotes their interest in the rehabilitation of inmates. It is hoped the interest in this worthy field will increase.

The Sheet Metal Department has also contributed its services to the installation of hot air furnaces and other related work for the Plant Engineer.

The field of construction and exterior maintenance did not get fully underway until July. Adverse weather conditions prevailed, hampering foundation work for our New Piggery. However, through sheer determination, we did complete the foundation walls, and some 1600 yards of Quarry fill was required to effect a satisfactory protecting grade, which kept our Quarry gang fully occupied and required all effort of our transport. In order to have our Masons gainfully employed during the winter months, we constructed a temporary sectional shelter over the foundation of Building F-55 and temporary light and heat was supplied, effecting very good working conditions, thus progressively moving this shelter, two-thirds of the building walls were constructed. This was a decided advantage for the coming building season, which shows promise of being very extensive.

The under-listed are projects which were completed during the year:

- Entrance Cage Barrier, Kitchen Annex, Building B-3
- New Refrigeration Facilities, Building B-3
- Roof Repairs, Building B-3
- Painting one complete landing and 20 cells, South Wing, Cell Block B-4

Roof Repairs, South Wing, Building B-4
 Painting Second Floor Hospital, Building B-6
 Roof Repairs to Hospital, Building B-6
 Painting one complete landing and 20 extra cells, Cell Block Building B-7
 Partition Vocational Training Shop, Building C-16
 Painting interior roof of Piggery and Slaughter House, Buildings F-9, 10 and 11
 Exterior Painting Double Tenements H-33 and H-34; H-35 and H-36; H-37 and H-38;
 H-39 and H-40; H-44 and H-45
 Re-decoration of Tenement H-39
 Completion of Staff House H-52 and H-53
 Alterations to Paint Shop, Building C-10 (Masonry Section)
 Erection of Servery in Hospital, Building B-6
 Installation of Toilet Facilities, Building B-6
 Renovation of Double Frame Tenements H-17 and H-18
 Painting of first landing in Hospital, Building B-6
 New stone retaining walls, Tenements H-48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53
 Installation of tile floor in Psychiatrist's Office and Classification Offices
 Wall and Screen in Power Transformer Room
 Re-decoration of Tenement H-40
 Complete painting of Tenements H-17 and H-18
 Installation of a section quarry tile floor in Bakery
 New Clothing Issue Room, Steward's Department, in connection with installation of
 new ovens.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Under the supervision of the Plant Engineer, this Department provided operation and maintenance of power plant, water supply, heating facilities, plumbing and sanitation system, and was responsible for the prevention of fire and care of fire-fighting equipment. Routine work of maintenance and renovation to electrical service lines, fixtures, etc., was carried out, and following is a summary of the major work accomplished during the year:

Power Plant

Heat and power was supplied to meet requirements.

Maintenance to boiler room and stand-by generating equipment consisted of the following larger items, in addition to normal maintenance:

- (a) A new shaft and rotor assembly installed on steam turbines;
- (b) Bailey metering and combustion control equipment calibrated by Bailey Meter engineers; six tubes renewed on No. 7 boiler; brick arches renewed on Nos. 7, 8 and 9 boilers; a new 550 volt panel was installed, which will be mentioned later under "Projects".

Three inmates employed in the boiler room succeeded in obtaining Provincial Stationary Engineers' Certificates.

Projects:

- (a) Electrical service line renovation was carried out to the extent of available funds and material; a 550 volt distribution panel was installed and 550 volt cables installed to feed kitchen transformer bank; also, transformer bank in B-8. A new transformer vault was constructed at the south end of B-8 and feeder cables run to newly installed panel boards in B-4, B-6 and B-8.
- (b) Electrical renovation of B-6 and B-4 is underway and good progress noted.
- (c) A new 550 volt line was installed to the Change Room, with a panel box to serve Change Room machinery.
- (d) The lighting, heating and plumbing was completed in B-8, Recreational Building.
- (e) A new refrigeration plant was installed in Kitchen Annex Building. Refrigeration machinery installed by outside contract. Electric wiring and plumbing by staff.

- (f) Two new rotary ovens installed in Kitchen Bakery; supervision by suppliers; electric wiring and piping by staff.
- (g) While the construction of the New Piggery Building did not reach the stage where progress could be made on plumbing, heating and lighting, we were able to supply temporary heat and light for winter construction.
- (h) Plumbing, heating and lighting systems were renovated in Tenements H-17 and H-18.
- (i) In addition to the above mentioned larger projects, a number of minor projects were completed, such as additional lighting in Classification Office and Censor's Office; six additional motor driven machines installed; installation of toilet facilities for Hospital staff; installation of new washing machine, and, the hot water furnace in Tenement H-7 was replaced.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The 1959 farming season was generally successful. Vegetable crops not requiring much sunshine did very well. Other crops were somewhat sparse. Weather during the season was extremely wet. This helped the pastures greatly, but also resulted in an excessive growth of weeds.

Dairy Cattle

The Dairy herd has shown considerable improvement during the past year, with an average of 14,132 pounds of milk and 552 pounds of butter fat. One cow was in the Honour List being 5th for milk and 9th for butter fat in Canada.

A severe outbreak of shipping fever held our production down somewhat, but with this exception the health of the herd was very good.

Pasture space is always at a premium for the milking herd, but a wet season held our pastures up very well until the latter part of the summer.

Our herd was again graded and we now have 5 V.G., 30 Good Plus and 6 Good. Three of these are first calf heifers. Our home grown bull was graded excellent.

An auction of our surplus heifers was held in October and 14 head averaged \$263.00. These cattle were from nine months to two years of age. Our excellent bull, "Shepody Milkmaster Model" was sold to the A.I. Unit at Fredericton and five bull calves were sold to local farmers.

Through the medium of Artificial Insemination we have been able to raise our own bulls and have started some new cow families.

Hogs

The production of pork was up a little over last year. We are getting into a very nice bacon carcass with the type of boar now being used. The Steward received his full requirement of pork. The Piggery has been kept clean and free from disease and is inspected regularly by the Department of Health.

Our Piggery Herdsman, Mr. H. R. Thompson, retired after over forty years' service and has now been replaced by a new Herdsman.

Poultry

The poultry flock has produced satisfactorily during the year. We are now switching over to the small type of birds, and this has helped to increase production per bird. Disease was kept to a minimum, but mortality is much higher in the small type birds.

Field Crops

The legumes were completely wiped out by winter killing. Consequently, the ensilage was of a very poor feeding quality as it was made up of mostly green oats and timothy grass. A big percentage of the grain crop had to be used to fill up the silos and used for green feed.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Throughout the year, the Steward's Department functioned quite smoothly, under the satisfactory administration of the Steward and his Assistants.

Inmate Training

When inmates come to work in the Kitchen, they are instructed in good sanitation, given a complete change of white clothing, and put to work as cleaners or dishwashers. If they keep themselves neat and clean and take an interest in their work, they are selected as cook's helpers in the bakery, or on the steam pots and ranges, or as butcher helpers. If they apply themselves, they pick up a good basic knowledge of the work.

Kitchen Sanitation

The kitchen is always as clean as possible. The floors are scrubbed down with soapy water and brooms each day and then washed with hot water. The refrigerators are scrubbed and scalded out at least once a week. The meat blocks are cleaned and scalded each day. The bakery is washed daily and all machines and equipment cleaned. The garbage is removed from kitchen after each meal and taken to piggery once a day from the garbage room, after which the floor and concrete slab at the back door are washed down with hot water.

Personal Hygiene

Inmates working in kitchen are constantly watched as to their cleanliness and habits. The chart on "Personal Hygiene" is posted at entrance to lavatory and the attention of all inmates is drawn to same. We have our own clothing room and shower room and inmates can bathe and change white clothing as often as they like, within reason. Careful watch is kept on finger nails, and to see that none of the inmates have acne, etc.

Administration Generally

The Assistant Stewards have access to all correspondence related to operation of kitchen and are aware of their responsibility in seeing to preparation of meals sanitation, and cleanliness of inmates. The officers on duty are made responsible for some part of the kitchen. They are rotated so as to become familiar with all the work. The instruction sheets concerning men working in bakery, on pots, to butchers, to cleaners, dishwashers and personal hygiene are placed in place where all inmates can see them.

New refrigerators with a deep freeze compartment have been completed in part of former storeroom. This adds greatly to the facilities of keeping meats vegetables, etc., affording an opportunity to prepare a more varied menu.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

School

The Schoolteacher reports the average daily attendance at School for the year was twenty-five (25) inmates.

Number of school days held (mornings).....	210
Enrolment for year (average).....	30

The Assistant Schoolteacher conducted a special class of twelve inmate during July and August to prepare them for admission to Vocational Training classes in September. Those who were still interested were transferred to the Vocational Classes in September.

For the first time, School classes were continued during Christmas week and the pupils seemed to be quite happy with this arrangement.

During March, the classes moved to their new quarters in the Recreational Building. The rooms there are very well ventilated, attractive and much more convenient than the accommodation on top floor of the South Wing.

The following Correspondence Courses are supplied by the Department of Veterans Affairs as of March 31, 1960:

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Veteran Students</i>
Biology "C".....	1	8 with one course..... 8
Bookkeeping "A".....	3	1 with two courses..... 2
Electrical Shop Math.....	1	1 with three courses..... 3
English "A".....	1	
English "B".....	1	
Forestry 1.....	3	13
Introductory Math.....	1	
Mathematics "A".....	2	
Mathematics "B".....	1	
Mathematics "C".....	1	
Mechanical Drawing.....	1	
Practical Electricity.....	1	
Total.....	17	

<i>Non-Veteran Students</i>
2 with one course..... 2
1 with two courses..... 2
4

Non-Veteran Students

2 with one course.....	2
1 with two courses.....	2
Total.....	4

The following Courses are supplied by the Department of Education, Province of Nova Scotia:

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>
Architectural Drafting 1.....	1	General Science, Grade IX...	1
Elementary Electricity.....	1	Mathematics, Grade IX.....	3
Elementary Math.....	2	English, Grade X.....	1
Engine Operator IV Class....	1	History, Grade X.....	1
Elementary Navigation.....	1	Total.....	14
Show Card Writing.....	2		

The Province of British Columbia is supplying a High School Correspondence Course in Mechanical Drawing 10 to an inmate transferred from British Columbia Penitentiary.

The Department of Education (Vocational Branch), Province of New Brunswick is supplying courses in Stationary Engineering to two inmates.

We have one inmate enrolled with Mount Allison University in English 100-I, and another is enrolled with International Correspondence Schools in Salesmanship.

New School books were purchased from the Nova Scotia Book Bureau, Halifax, N.S.

Library

The following reading material was circulated during the year:

Fiction Books—English.....	51,245
French.....	4,462
Magazines—English.....	113,407
French.....	5,685
Educational and Vocational Books.....	2,691
Private Subscriptions received and issued.....	1,290
Pocket Novels received and issued.....	937

Issue to each inmate consists of four magazines and two novels per week, or, if novels are not wanted, another two magazines are issued instead so that the regular issue consists of six issues per week. These are selected from a list supplied to the Library by each inmate.

There is also an issue of books, both fiction and nonfiction, to inmates on request, and these are chosen from a catalogue which is supplied on request. The normal loan of these books is for one week but may be extended on request. Trade, Technical and Hobby Books are also catalogued and issued to inmates on request. The normal loan of Trade Books is for one month but this may be extended on request.

Educational Books are on loan for a period of six months if necessary, with the privilege of renewal. A regular issue of books and magazines was made on all holidays. New books were purchased and added to the various catalogues.

The Pocket Novels in circulation in the institution have helped to ease the amount of Library Books issued. They are in very great demand by the inmates.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL

The most outstanding event in the beginning of this fiscal year was the Annual Mission preached by Reverend Father GILLEN, C.S.S.R., of Saint John, N.B. Close to 300 inmates followed this Mission every day; about 100 went to confession and Holy Communion.

On Sundays and Feasts of Obligation, regular services were held; these consisted of the celebration of Holy Mass, distribution of Holy Communion, reading and explaining the Gospel, and singing of hymns by the choir. An average of 300 inmates attended these services regularly; their conduct in Chapel was excellent.

On Saturdays, an average of twenty-five confessions were heard, and an equal amount of communion distributed on Sundays.

Every Tuesday noon, a religious instruction class was taught to about eighty-five inmates. This was divided in 25 minutes of teaching of doctrine and morals, and 30 minutes of group counselling and discussion.

Every other Thursday, the Chaplain sat at the Classification Board.

Individual attention, consisting of interviews and counselling, was given daily to some ten inmates. All this was in view of classification and re-classification, solving personal and family problems. The R.C. Chaplain was in contact especially by correspondence, with quite a few relatives of inmates. A good number of these contacts proved beneficial. Visits to hospital and dissociation were made.

Special help was given to illiterate and semi-illiterate inmates in their letter writing and applications for parole.

At the close of the fiscal year, the R.C. Chaplain expressed his gratitude to the Warden and his staff for their continual courtesy and cooperation.

PROTESTANT CHAPEL

The greatest single blessing to the chapel life during the year now being reported was the removal of the secular activities associated with various shows which, for a number of seasons past were held in the chapels of the institution in the absence of suitable recreational facilities.

The difficulties encountered for many years to obtain the services of organists seasonally for the most part, seems to have been resolved with the coming of an organist to the penitentiary staff.

Easter did not occur within this fiscal year. The first occasion of special note, therefore, was the Annual Mission held in April. The missionary was Reverend J. Earle DeLong, Pastor of the Springhill United Baptist Church. A former substitute chaplain here, and with a background of two major mine disasters and a fire disaster in his present parish, he brought to the congregation his messages on life's most vital issues.

In the same month, the choir of First Baptist Church, Moncton, visited us. They were especially well received and their visit made a most suitable prelude to the Mission Services which began on the morrow.

In June, Conference Sunday of the United Church of Canada was marked with a visit to the chapel service here, as has been the case for many years past. Some nineteen ministers of the Conference visited as a choir and conducted the service, as well as leading the singing.

In July, the Choir of Princeton Theological Seminary visited with their touring group of singers, repeating the very fine performance given us some two years ago.

Other special visits include, at the Sunday services, the Gideons on two occasions, the Salvation Army on their National Prison Sunday and at Christmas. The choir of St. John's United Church, Moncton, made their traditional Christmas visit with us.

In connection with the Salvation Army activities, we note they again visited the institution with "cheer" packages at Christmas time, as they have done for three years now.

We kept the Salvation Army especially busy at the period of the Queen's amnesty in the first quarter. It is noted that during the year no fewer than forty-five requests for work clothes upon discharge were met by this organization through the chapel office.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Clinton Eacott, newly appointed head of the Correctional Services Department of the Salvation Army, visited us for two days in November, conducted chapel services and held interviews with some thirty inmates.

It should be noted that Brigadier Kirbyson, who is due to retire as a Salvation Army officer one month hence, established a record for interviews in this, his last year. He interviewed one hundred and seventy-two inmates in a record three hundred and sixty-three interviews. Of these, sixty-three were Roman Catholic for one hundred and twenty-two interviews, or 33.6% of the total.

Correspondence courses in Bible Study, mentioned last year in the report, have increased in popularity. During the winter months, the Chaplain met weekly with those taking the courses, for discussion and study of the lessons. Inmates who were not enrolled for the courses were encouraged to attend these classes as well.

One funeral was held during the year.

Holy Communion was observed six times in the year and special thanks is given Reverend J. J. Alexander of St. George's Church, Moncton, who visited in the Christmas and Easter (delayed) season for this purpose at the request of a member of his faith.

Alcoholics Anonymous marked the completion of eleven years of organized work in the institution. A special celebration marked the anniversary occasion when outside visitors and penitentiary officials visited with the inmate group. The regular weekly meeting of the inmates in this connection has maintained a pretty well constant high standard during the past couple of years with an attendance of better than forty weekly.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The Penitentiary Physician reports that, on a whole, the health of the inmates has been relatively good during the past year, with the exception of the "Flu" epidemic in April 1959. This necessitated setting up beds in the hospital corridors to take care of the heavy influx of patients suffering from the "flu". An average of approximately two hundred and ninety treatments were carried out daily on sick parade, dispensary calls and night nurse's rounds of the prison.

Three deaths occurred among the inmate population; one inmate suffered a coronary; another died of leukemia and the third died of lymphosarcoma.

Twenty-five inmates were admitted to the Penitentiary Hospital for mental observation during the year. Eight inmates were transferred to mental institutions.

Numerous referrals were made to specialists for investigations and surgery.

Tuberculosis

One inmate was treated in the Penitentiary Hospital for T.B. and discharged to the prison and one was admitted to the Penitentiary Hospital and transferred to a T.B. sanatorium on completion of sentence.

Routine examinations were periodically carried out on all former T.B. patients at the Moncton T.B. Clinic.

The New Brunswick Mobile X-ray Unit visited the institution in January 1960. There were several suspects and these were checked at the Moncton T.B. Clinic with the result that one inmate was admitted with suspected T.B.

Two hundred and nine X-rays were carried out in the Penitentiary Hospital on officers and inmates.

Sanitation and Hygiene

A periodic check of milk and water supplies was carried out by the Department of Health and all adverse reports were attended to immediately.

Serology tests were carried out on all incoming inmates and positive cases were treated accordingly.

Dental

Dr. S. J. Baxter, our part-time Dentist, has maintained excellent dental care among the inmate population. He is in attendance two days a week and sees approximately forty patients during this time. During the year, he has processed one hundred and eighty-five prosthetic cases and thirty-three repair cases.

Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic

Two clinics were held at the Penitentiary Hospital with a good response of eight hundred and forty-three inmates donating.

Officers

The number of officer sick days was one thousand two hundred and ninety two and one-half. There was one death on the staff during the year; this was Mr A. H. Price, Fireman, and cause of death was a coronary.

· INMATES' PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATION

An extensive schedule of organized sports and recreation has been carried on during the past year under direction of the Recreational Supervisor. A high percentage of the inmates participated in the various activities.

Boxing

Four boxing cards were held during the year: 24 May—card of ten bouts 19 July—card of ten bouts; 27 September—card of ten bouts and 31 January—card of twelve bouts. There was a good attendance of the inmate population at these bouts and the events provided very interesting entertainment for the population.

Soft Ball

Two leagues of four teams, senior and junior, played a full schedule of games. "Dodgers" were winners of the playoffs' series senior league and "Re

Sox", winners of the playoff's series, junior league. Trophies were presented to the winners by Warden McLean. Games were played on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Movies were shown if weather unfavorable.

The senior inmate team "Fundy Flyers" played the following visiting outside teams: Coverdale Navy, Moncton, N.B.; Air Force, Moncton, N.B.; Dartmouth Marine Workers, Dartmouth, N.S.; N.B. Air Force, Moncton, N.B. and Maritime Auto Sales, Moncton, N.B. The junior "All Stars" played the Dorchester Juniors on two occasions.

Volley Ball

A four-team league played a full schedule of games starting 10 October and ending 12 December. The B & E Blockers won the league and playoff series.

Touch Football

A four-team league of players under 21 years of age played a full schedule of games starting October 10th and ending December 12th. The "Black Jacks" captured the league and playoff series.

Tennis

Two tennis courts were in operation, one court for advanced players, the other for beginners. A double and single tournaments were held and the winners awarded prizes. Tennis was played on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays and at shop exercise periods.

Weight Lifting and Body Building

Classes are now being held in the gymnasium. During the summer period, classes were held outside. Over one hundred inmates are in these classes. A tournament was held March 19th and the winners of each class received a prize. These classes were held on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays and at shop exercise periods.

Horse Shoes

During the summer months, three shoe pitches are in use; an average of sixty inmates use the pitches. A tournament was held in September and prizes awarded the winners of doubles and singles. These pitches are in use on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and during shop exercise periods.

Croquet

Only about fifteen inmates participate in this game.

Hand Ball

About thirty-five inmates played hand ball against the prison wall. We have no regular court so use only sponge balls. Hand ball is played on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and at shop exercise periods.

Field Day

On September 7th, a very successful Field Day was held. Ten track and field events provided very keen competition and fifteen novelty events added a variety. Refreshments consisting of hot dogs, ice cream and soft drinks were provided for inmates. At the conclusion of Field Day events, prizes were presented to the winners. Ideal weather prevailed, with temperatures well in the 60 degrees.

Tennis, horse shoes and weight lifting tournaments were held a few days previous to the Field Day. The winners of these tournaments were also presented with prizes.

Ice Skating

A rink was in operation and skating was provided for those who had skates on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. This was a very poor season for ice skating; the rink only operated during January and February due to weather conditions. We had twenty-two days of rain or snow in March.

Card Tournaments

The following card tournaments were held:

Whist and Cribbage doubles: October 10th-December 5th;
Cribbage singles—February 6th-February 28th;
Klüberjass—March 3rd-March 12th;
500 Rummy—March 19th-March 27th.

Prizes were awarded to the winners.

Checker Tournament

A Checker tournament was played December 12th to December 20th, and the winner awarded a prize.

Entertainment

A Variety Show featuring a thirty-two member inmate cast on November 11th was well received by the inmates. On January 14th, an all-inmate cast presented a Variety Show for prison personnel and their families and visitors from various points in the Maritimes. A large audience enjoyed the show and left very favorably impressed by what they had seen. On January 17th, the inmates repeated the Variety Show of January 14th to a large and enthusiastic audience of inmates. On March 20th, the Cumberland Variety Entertainers from Amherst and Springhill, N.S., were well received by a large inmate audience.

Snow Hockey

Two snow hockey rinks were in operation this season. Two leagues were formed and played a full schedule of games: the Senior League, six teams, the Junior League, four teams. Senior winners were the "Wolverines" and the Junior winners, "Canadians". Several awards were made to players of both leagues.

Soccer

A six-team Soccer league played a full schedule of games starting October 5th through to December 20th. Winners of the league and play-offs for the second consecutive year were the "Rockets".

Shop Exercise

All shop gangs have exercise periods of forty minutes summer schedule and thirty minutes winter schedule. All inmates who do not participate in outdoor sports on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, play cards, checkers, table tennis and shuffle board.

Hobbycraft

A total of two hundred and twenty-four inmates engaged in Hobby activity with varying degrees of success.

Total sales of goods produced by these inmates amounted to \$12,828.83:

Sales to Visitors.....	\$8,392.47
Sales to Inmates.....	\$4,436.36

Training of Officers

In January, a four-day basic In-Service Training Course was organized, consisting of lectures by the Warden, Deputy Warden, Chief Keeper, Principal Keeper, Personnel Officer, Classification Officer, Psychiatrist, Psychologist, National Parole Service Representative, Physician, Chief Vocational Officer, Chaplains (R.C. and Protestant), Librarian, Storekeeper, Accountant, Clerk to Deputy Warden and In-Service Training Officer.

Five classes were held with a total of twenty-nine officers attending. The general feeling was that it was four days well spent.

Under the Clerk to Deputy Warden, regular noon-hour practice on the miniature range was conducted with both rifle and revolver. Instruction on the use of gas equipment, with demonstrations to the staff in general on two occasions (one-half of staff attending each) was also carried out.

The time allotted to In-Service Training is considered to be the minimum to achieve any satisfactory results.

ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

Number of Interviews.....	2,008
Number of Inmates Interviewed.....	606
Number of Visits by Welfare Organizations.....	143

<i>Name of Welfare Organization Visiting</i>	<i>Number of Interviews by each Organization</i>	<i>Number of Inmates interviewed by each Organization</i>
John Howard Society (N.B.) (Saint John)...	9	9
John Howard Society (N.S.) (Halifax).....	317	174
John Howard Society (C.B.) (Sydney).....	73	55
National Employment Service (Moncton and Shediac, N.B.).....	714	304
Special Placement Officer (Halifax).....	17	17
(Sydney).....	18	18
(Fredericton)....	19	19
(Saint John)....	24	24
Salvation Army.....	363	172
Department of Veterans' Affairs.....	26	17
National Parole Service Representative....	428	340

The usual splendid cooperation has been received from the various branches of the John Howard Society, National Employment Service Offices and other agencies interested in the welfare of inmate personnel.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The yearly review of the Vocational Training activities at this institution discloses significant advances in the provision of training for inmates. These advances have largely been in the field of "on the job" training.

The four full-time Trade Training Courses of Bricklaying, Carpentry, Plumbing and Upholstering have been quite active. However, we could have accommodated considerably more than the number who voiced an interest in this type of training, or were able to meet basic trade entrance requirements.

There were one hundred and twelve trainees enrolled for training during the fiscal period. This enrolment consisted of forty-two graduates, five released before graduation and twenty-six removed from these training courses through lack of interest, unable to progress or discipline problems. The remainder are still in classes. We are concerned with the need for suitable upholstering projects and have had very little success in our efforts to obtain work of this nature. The prospects are bright, however, for our training in the building trades in the coming year in that several new institutional projects are planned in which our classes will take an active part.

We now have in operation "part-time" or "on the job" training in the following trades or occupations: Shoe Making or Shoe Repair; Sheet Metal; Plastering; Barbering; Stationary Engineering and Commercial work. We discontinued Machine Shop Training temporarily for want of a trained instructor. We have now acquired the services of, we believe, a competent officer and this course is again being placed in operation as of April 1st, 1960. We plan further expansion in "on the job" training in Motor Mechanics, Body Work and Laundry Work. Preliminary work on these courses is well underway, and they should be in operation early this summer. We are making further studies of other trades practised at this institution and it is hoped to further supplement our present training program with other training opportunities.

A general shop type of course has been set up with a view to providing basic academic training and/or vocational orientation and guidance. This course has, thus far, given sound indications of fulfilling a vocational need among our younger type of offender. This new venture is being given considerable attention as it develops.

A First Aid Course has been set up under a qualified instructor in a series of lessons type of training. This course is very popular and the training has considerable value.

The rehabilitative phase of acceptable social conduct and community responsibilities is being made an integral part of our program. Educational films in these fields have been scheduled and shown throughout the year. We are mindful of the fine work being done by our Psychologist and Psychiatrist with the few of our lads who have mental or emotional difficulties.

The assistance of all After-care Agencies in the very trying problems of civil re-establishment of our trainees is greatly appreciated. I would also like to record a note of appreciation for those officers of the institution who have lent their support and given encouragement to the Vocational Training program.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

The Classification Officer and his assistants have been very active and enthusiastic in their duties during the year, and the volume of reports is ever increasing. This has certainly been a year of peak level activity in this department and one in which a further expansion in training and treatment programs has been witnessed.

All newcomers participated in orientation sessions with the Classification Officer during their first thirty days in the Reception Area. Regularly scheduled meetings of newcomers were also addressed by visiting representatives of the various after-care agencies and the National Parole Service Regional Representative.

Evidence of increasing interest and activity in Group Counselling on the part of both staff and inmates is noted. At present, there are ten groups comprising upwards of one hundred and twenty-five inmates meeting weekly on an organized basis. There is always a waiting list of inmates for this activity but the Classification Officer reports the recruitment and training of interested officers is gradually improving the situation. Periodic meetings of Group Counsellors to share information and discuss techniques have proven helpful. A survey of inmate attitudes on Group Counselling was conducted at the request of Head Office, and the results were submitted along with the impressions of the Group Counsellors.

For the first time at Dorchester Penitentiary, an Interne Psychologist was employed on a temporary basis. This interne was a student from Mount Allison University who spent the past summer in the Classification Department. The Classification Officer reports that this experience proved mutually beneficial and it is hoped similar arrangements will be made again next summer to accommodate another University student.

Another first for this institution was the appointment of two female stenographers. It is reported that the present arrangement of female stenographers in the Classification Department is working out very well. The inmates generally have been especially courteous and respectful in the presence of the ladies.

Representatives of the National Employment Service, Parole Service, After-Care Agencies and Department of Veterans' Affairs visited regularly throughout the year and every possible assistance was rendered on the occasion of these visits by the Classification staff, who attended to arranging the interviews and furnishing necessary information.

The Classification Officer reports an increase in the utilization of the Officers' Library has been noted. This may be attributed, in part, at least, to the In-Service Training lectures, where emphasis on the importance of keeping informed on the progress in penal science was stressed. A complete listing and categorization of all reading material in the Library was completed during the year by the Classification staff and was posted for the information of all officers.

Releases by parole have risen sharply since the new Parole Board assumed office and the demonstrated success of parole treatment in the overwhelming majority of cases is ample justification for further intensification of efforts to select deserving candidates for this type of treatment.

The Classification Officer expresses his appreciation and thanks to all staff members and the many private, governmental and voluntary agencies, whose generous efforts have assisted greatly in the development of the Classification program.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Interviews

Newcomers.....	386	
Classification Boards.....	393	
Re-Classification Boards.....	398	
Pre-Release.....	335	
Discharge.....	439	
Other (Counselling, Work, Personnel, etc.).....	2,223	
Officers.....	179	
Outside Visitors (other than Agency Representatives)..	46	
Applicants for Employment.....	11	
		4,410

Reports

Classification Board Summaries.....	393	
Re-Classification Board Summaries.....	398	
Special Reports (Parole).....	381	
Discharge Reports.....	323	
Initial Interview Reports.....	421	
Pre-Release Reports.....	332	
Gradual Release Reports.....	2	
Institutional Reports.....	330	
Work Assignment Board (Minutes).....	38	
Classification Board (Minutes).....	27	
Referral Summaries for Psychiatrist.....	71	
Other.....	12	
		2,728

Correspondence

Including letters of enquiry, both outside and inter-departmental, letters of introduction, etc.....	3,604
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Psychological Tests

Revised Beta and Kent Scale "D".....	645
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Meetings

Classification Board.....	27
Re-Classification Board.....	27
Grading Committee.....	6
Beacon Advisory Board.....	12
Beacon Committee.....	23
Work Assignment Board.....	38
Group Counselling Sessions (by six Counsellors).....	322
In-Service Training Lectures.....	15
Officers' Welfare Committee.....	11
Library Board.....	3
Classification Staff.....	29
Staff Selection Committee.....	14
Group Orientation Sessions.....	54
Group Counselling Committee.....	4

585

I extend my appreciation to the Classification Officer, Mr. H. F. Smith, and his staff for their cooperation and the excellent work they are doing in their endeavour to rehabilitate many of our inmates for their eventual return to society.

GENERAL

Population has decreased considerably since the last Annual Report was made and is now maintaining a level of around six hundred and fifty. This can be largely attributed to the increase in the number of paroles granted over the past year. It is expected the satellite institution at Springhill will be opening sometime in July 1960 and this should further decrease the population at Dorchester. When this occurs, we hope it will be possible to discard the use of bucket cells at this institution.

The new Auditorium was completed and opened just before Christmas 1959. With this building, it is now possible to discontinue the showing of films and concert performances in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chapels. The Schoolroom and Library were moved from the top floor of the South Wing, where they were formerly housed, to the new Schoolroom in the Auditorium building. This area is more satisfactory for study and conducive to a better application by the inmates towards their work.

In-Service Training for officers was carried out during the months of January and February. From January 20th to March 8th, a series of eight lectures were held in the Vocational Building on the subject of "Emotions" by Dr. J. A. Tuck of Mount Allison University. These classes were held between 7.30 and 8.30 o'clock in the evenings. An average of twenty-five officers attended throughout the series. Officers attending were of the opinion that these lectures were interesting, educational and of value in their day-to-day activities in dealing with behaviour problems.

During the week previous to July 26th, 1959, some unrest was manifest among the prison population and this culminated in an inmate being stabbed on the afternoon of Sunday, July 26th, in the yard. The injured inmate was removed to outside hospital and made a good recovery. The inmate who committed the offence was eventually convicted and sentenced to one additional year.

Control Training continues to expand under the direction of Chief Vocational Officer R. K. Allaby. Group Counselling is still under the direction of Classification Officer Hazen Smith. This form of therapy continues to retain its appeal. Many staff members have shown interest in this particular activity and now lend assistance every noon hour.

On July 1st, 1959, Guard Fireman Albert H. Price died suddenly from a heart attack, the day before he was due to proceed on retiring leave. His untimely passing came as a shock to his family and all staff members. During the year, the death also took place of Mr. C. A. White, National Employment Representative and Past President and Director of The John Howard Society of New Brunswick. He was a conscientious citizen and devoted worker who did much to secure employment and help for inmates on release. His passing will be missed by many, as well as the staff of this institution.

In conclusion, may I take this opportunity to express thanks to the various outside organizations for the splendid work performed by them during the year. I also wish to express my appreciation to Chairman and Staff of the National Parole Board who, by their efforts, did contribute in a considerable degree to reducing the over-crowding at this institution. The screening of the numerous applications must have entailed exceptional industry on the part of all concerned to ensure that only those most likely to respond and benefit were granted conditional releases. At a time when the Service is undergoing unprecedented expansion, it is worthy of note to record that the Commissioner and his Staff still find time to lend cooperation and guidance when required. Finally, I extend my sincere appreciation to the Staff at Dorchester for their loyal and staunch support during the period under review.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

C. E. DESROSIERS, *Warden*

STATISTICS

Movement of the inmate population at this institution during the year 1959-60 was as follows:

On Register April 1st, 1959..... 473

Received

From Gaols.....	169	
By Transfer.....	8	
Parole Violators.....	2	179
		<hr/>
		652

Discharged

By Expiry of Sentence.....	186	
By Parole.....	35	
By Unconditional Release.....	6	
By Transfer.....	6	
Died.....	2	235
		<hr/>

On Register March 31st, 1960..... 417

Number on Register includes:

Insane Section 61.....	2
Temporary Release without Escort.....	1

The average daily population was 427.87. There are eleven inmates serving sentence under Section 660 CCC as Habitual Criminals and "nil" inmates incarcerated under Section 661 CCC as Criminal Sexual Psychopaths.

The two deaths that occurred this year were inmates, on register, who have been confined to Mental Hospitals since 1921 and 1932, respectively. The inmate on a Temporary Release without escort is a patient at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Ninette, Manitoba.

The marked decline in population is partly attributable to the 1959 Royal Visit Grant of Amnesty in June, during which time twenty-four inmates were released.

During this fiscal year there were "nil" female prisoners transferred to the Women's Prison at Kingston.

PRE-RELEASE DORMITORY

This year was a notable one at Manitoba Penitentiary in that a pre-release centre Dormitory was officially opened on March 14th, 1960. Building F-1 was renovated for this purpose. The Dormitory will house thirty inmates.

The object of this pre-release centre is to prepare the inmate for ultimate release to society by giving him much more freedom within the confines of a dormitory. The inmates have the use of a television set along with radios. They eat in association using plates, cups, saucers and so on. The inmates continue to work with their normal gangs and participate in recreation and other facilities within the walls. Most of the inmates transferred to the dormitory have expressed their satisfaction with this new endeavour at Manitoba Penitentiary and the word has now spread around the Institution, so that we now have a long waiting list.

PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM

The pre-release program has continued at this Institution during the past year. A total of nine inmates were taken on twenty-six outings to the City of Winnipeg and surrounding area. The program appears to be quite satisfactory and we still receive favourable comments from the inmates after their ultimate release.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

In accordance with the policy laid down by the Commissioner's office, all inmates are interviewed by the Classification Officer shortly after their admission at which time they receive proper guidance on life in the penitentiary as well as on their own immediate personal problems.

The number of interviews conducted has increased considerably during the past twelve months and is an indication that many inmates on their own account, are seeking a solution to their conflicts and deviated behaviour. Repeated visits and calls are encouraged by the staff of this office and this practice has resulted in the development of an increased degree of insight into the inmate's own condition, has helped to reduce tension and anxiety, and has brought about a re-direction of the inmate's impulses and drives. It can be mentioned at the outset that our rehabilitation program received the faithful interest of the Regional Representative for the National Parole Board, the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society and the Salvation Army. Their regular visits throughout the year did much to maintain the morale of the inmates and to assist them with their many problems. More frequent visits by the National Parole Board representative, Mr. Rempel, have helped to co-ordinate our work in the institution and the prospects for successful rehabilitation of our inmates looks much brighter. In view of the added attention to recommendations for parole by the Deputy Warden and the staff in general it was encouraging to note the increase in the number of paroles during the year. It was with sincere satisfaction that we have witnessed the release of thirty-five inmates on parole and six unconditional release as compared to seventeen paroles and six unconditional releases last year.

The weekly visits of Mr. J. B. Morley, the representative for the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society have been very much appreciated and have been acknowledged in many quarterly reports. Close cooperation has been practiced and a fine confident relationship has been built up. Through this it has been possible to give many well meaning inmates a good start in society.

As usual the unemployment situation during the winter months was serious, but a fair amount of success has been attained through the efforts of this organization.

Sr. Major Rawlins of the Salvation Army visited the Penitentiary regularly, i.e. once every two weeks, interviewing and counselling inmates and did a great deal during the year to assist in making visits by relatives of inmates possible and also to provide guidance and help for the inmates themselves.

The Classification Officer took an active part in the In-Service Training program at this institution. Every effort has been made on his part to stimulate the officers to become more efficient, to acquire knowledge of the methods of training and treatment and to assist in carrying out the idea of reform and rehabilitation in our institution.

During the year this office was favoured with a visit by the Chairman of the National Parole Board, Mr. T. G. Street, at which time he addressed a Group Therapy Class on the operation of the new parole system. Other visits during the year were the Reverend Gron Morgan, Executive Director of the John Howard Society of Thunder Bay, and Colonel Eacott, Director of Corrections for the Salvation Army. An outside French A.A. Group made frequent visits to the institution also.

Towards the end of the year, the Regional Representative of the National Parole Board, Mr. D. Rempel, began a series of group interviews with inmates designed to acquaint the whole inmate population with the parole system. In a matter of five such interviews more than fifty inmates were briefed.

During the year representatives of the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society visited the penitentiary on forty-seven occasions and conducted three hundred and twenty interviews with 204 inmates. The National Employment Service visited the Penitentiary on twelve occasions and interviewed 172 inmates. The Salvation Army visited the Penitentiary on twenty-three occasions and conducted 241 interviews with 73 inmates. The Regional Representative of the National Parole Service visited the institution on forty-four occasions and conducted 203 interviews with 140 inmates.

The Classification Office conducted approximately 1,427 interviews with inmates during the past year for case histories, pre-discharge, newcomers and requests.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

There were 4,938 inmates treated in the Hospital dispensary as against 3,963 treated last year. This is an increase of about twenty-five percent. There was therefore, an increase in the number of daily treatments and also an increase in the number of cases detained in hospital. This year 162 cases were admitted to hospital compared with 109 last year; roughly fifty-five percent more. The total days of hospitalization dropped, however, from 1,819 days last year to 1,455 days this year. This is a decrease of slightly over twenty percent. The average stay in hospital was cut almost in half from 16.68 days last year to 8.97 days the year just ended. Were it not for the few chronic cases who require prolonged hospitalization, such as psychopaths and the occasional elderly patient unable to work, the average stay would be very brief. Most illnesses are of the seasonal type, i.e. colds and "flu" and the occasional minor injury.

There were eight major and five minor operations performed in the hospital. A few of the cases have been patients who have had operations for haemorrhoids or the removal of torn knee cartilages; also minor operations on cysts and bunions.

As usual blood tests are done on all new admissions. This year 177 tests were completed. Seven cases of syphilis were treated but no gonorrhoea.

The Blood Donor Clinic of the Red Cross visited the Penitentiary on three occasions during the year and collected a total of 678 donations of blood. This is a very good response and the Directors of the Clinic are always pleased with the results of their visits.

The Penitentiary staff lost more time because of illness this year than last year. There were 1,120½ days lost this year as compared with 676 days lost last year. However, a few of the officers accounted for a great deal of the time lost. One officer because of a car accident lost 136 days and another with heart trouble lost 86 days. Most of the illnesses are minor and of from one to three days duration.

The general health of both inmates and officers is satisfactory. The working conditions do not make great demands on the health or strength of the inmates. The meals are adequate and they now have adequate provision for exercise and recreation.

Dental

The Dentist made fifty-six visits to the Penitentiary during which time 1,255 inmates were examined. Extractions were done when necessary.

One hundred and thirty-one fillings were done; fifty-eight complete dentures and thirty-two partial dentures were made for the inmates and repairs were also done on twenty-four dentures.

Several inmates had work done locally at their own expense, including plates made and repaired and two cases of bridge work.

Psychiatric

This year we welcomed Dr. Stuart Schultz, Psychiatrist, formerly Superintendent of Brandon Mental Hospital to our Staff, replacing Dr. G. Stephens, who resigned after nearly ten years' service. We were fortunate indeed in obtaining the services of Dr. Schultz, in view of the difficulty experienced in securing professional men.

During the year there were seventy-two initial interviews and 235 re-interviews, making a total of 307 contacts during the fiscal year.

In order to clarify the type of mental disorders which occur in an Institution of this kind, the 57 new cases seen by Dr. Schultz since January 1960 were classified. Four were psychotic, two depressions and two schizophrenic, one of the latter being sent to a provincial mental hospital for treatment. Psychopathic personality was diagnosed in three cases and in twelve others sex deviation was the outstanding feature. Of the remaining cases, eighteen showed acute anxiety states which may be due to incarceration and the balance were diagnosed as adult maladjustments.

Dr. Schultz is of the opinion that the staff in daily contact with the inmate has the most profound influence on his behaviour and rehabilitation. This emphasizes the importance of a psychiatrically-oriented staff.

Psychological Department

The first Quarter brought rapid changes and expansion in this Department. Mr. G. C. Alvare came in May to cover the vacancy left in the Clerk-Stenographer position. Mr. R. W. Kristjanson also joined the Department in May to fill the newly created position of Assistant Psychologist, while Mr. J. T. Hull joined us for the summer months in the capacity of Psychological Interne. More space was acquired for interviewing and group testing purposes.

As training of the new staff progressed, more extensive and thorough testing and interviewing became possible, both with inmates and with applicants for staff positions. The development which was seen through the first and second quarters was unfortunately curtailed in the third and fourth quarters by a severe reduction in staff early in September. The Department suffered a great loss with the resignation of the Senior Psychologist, Mr. F. S. Wilson, who returned to University to resume his Doctorate studies. Mr. J. T. Hull also returned to University to commence his post-graduate studies, although it is

anticipated that we may again benefit by his services in the summer of 1960. While a full-time replacement was not obtained for Mr. Wilson, Dr. W. A. Norton, Consultant Psychologist, has been coming in since on a part-time basis.

Statistical Summary

The following quarterly breakdown illustrates the development of the services referred to:

	April 1st to June 30th 1st Quarter	July 1st to Sept. 30th 2nd Quarter	October 1st to Dec. 31st 3rd Quarter	Jan. 1st to March 31st 4th Quarter	Total
Tests to Inmates.....	139	314	77	65	595
Inmates Tested.....	79	83	41	29	232
Interviews with Inmates.....	42	47	62	56	207
Inmates Interviewed.....	30	33	32	37	132
Tests to Applicants.....	139	282	77	143	641
Applicants Tested.....	26	42	19	26	113
Case Histories: 8					

Other Activities

Other functions of this Department have been the conducting of Group Therapy classes, the screening and scheduling of referrals for the Psychiatrist, participation on the Classification and Work Boards and occasional pre-release tours with inmates.

Group Therapy

There has been a steady growth and development in membership, interest, and effectiveness of the groups. The increase in numbers of those wishing to participate necessitated the forming of a fourth Group. The average attendance is approximately fifteen members per group. The case-study method has been instituted for stimulating discussion of problems of adjustment which occur, particularly involving Penitentiary inmates. As well, a number of guest speakers have been brought in to discuss with the groups some of the problems met by inmates in re-establishing themselves in the community (i.e. obtaining employment, etc.) upon release.

During the past year a particular effort has been made to further integrate the Psychology Department into the Institution.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

The schoolteacher, Mr. J. D. Weir, reports that in many respects the past year has been the most active one since he has been in charge of this Department. The appointment of Mr. Thorgrimsson as Librarian in July and Mr. Shirtliffe to the teaching staff in October made it possible for them to extend the education activities of the department.

Classes were conducted five mornings weekly with both classrooms in operation. Classes commenced at 8.30 A.M. and ran through till 11.30. Average daily attendance was 23. School closed during the Summer months of July and August and for seven day periods during Christmas and Easter.

Illiterate and semi-illiterate inmates attended three mornings weekly and received much attention from Mr. Shirtliffe with encouraging results. Average attendance in this group was 18.

An intermediate group at the Grade V—VI level received instruction from the Schoolteacher, Mr. J. D. Weir, and Arithmetic, Language and Elementary Science were stressed. This group averaged fourteen men throughout the term. It is felt that to some extent the academic needs of the group were met and that the time they spent in class was well worth while.

Another advanced group at the Junior High School level received instruction from Mr. Shirtliffe on Tuesday and Thursday mornings. Real progress in Mathematics, Language and Social studies was evident. Average attendance in this group was fourteen.

A Native Brotherhood Group of some twenty inmates of Indian extraction attended classes on Friday mornings. Instruction was offered in English, Mathematics and Social Studies. Discussions were held and films shown on subjects of particular interest to this group. One of the Indian boys in the group and a senior student in the school program gave the School Department very able assistance in instructing.

A Mathematics Club was organized by some of the students interested in this subject. With the exception of an occasional outside speaker the class is self-organized with an elected executive. Instruction is offered to the group by the members of the Club. Instruction is at the Senior Matriculation level. Harmony within the group and the initiative shown by members of the class were evident from the outset. Mr. Sheppard, Assistant Chief Trade Instructor offered a short six-hour course on the slide rule to group. Average attendance in this group was eight.

A current events club was organized in January along lines similar to the Mathematics Group. These lively sessions with an average attendance of twenty-four men meet on Tuesday mornings. Many timely topics were presented by individual members and the discussions were interesting and informative. Time, Newsweek and U.S. News were made available to the group to assist in preparing material for discussion.

Afternoon classes for the Vocational Group were held on four afternoons weekly.

The Motor Mechanic trainees received instruction from Mr. Shirtliffe. Classes were held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 2.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. The eleven students in this group showed keen interest in their academic studies and their progress has been encouraging.

In Elementary Science, a study of magnetism and electricity at the Grade IX level was carried out.

Mr. Weir instructed the Brick-laying class. Because of the fairly low academic standing of most of the inmates much time was spent on the fundamentals including addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Drills were also conducted on the weights and measures table. Problems in measurement of areas and solids were also stressed.

This year we were again pleased to be able to include three special courses in our time table. A St. John's First-Aid course, a course in Mining and Prospecting and the Dale Carnegie course in Human Relations were all features of our Educational Programme.

The First-Aid course was given over a nine-week period to sixteen interested inmates. The classes were held under the capable supervision of Mr. K. McMullen and commenced Saturday, September 26th, and were concluded on November 22nd. Proof of the success of this course can be found in the results of their final examinations conducted under the supervision of Mr. F. M. Murray, Provincial Secretary-Superintendent of The St. John Council for the Manitoba District. Our inmates had an average of 91% as compared with a Province wide average of 82%.

We are indebted to Professor Russell, a geologist from the University of Manitoba, for coming out here for an eight week period during January and February to offer instruction in Mining and Prospecting to twenty interested inmates. Their two hour lecture-discussion periods with the occasional suitable film were much enjoyed and of good practical use since all the men participating had some experience in the mining field.

Another vital portion of our special classes continues to be the Dale Carnegie Course in Human Relations. Much has been said before about the beneficial results of this course upon the inmates who participate. The twenty-two graduates of this course again showed the value of this training as they progressed from week to week through the fourteen week course. We are again indebted to Mr. Gray, Manitoba sponsor of Dale Carnegie and Mr. Irv Granger and Professor Jack Nesbitt for their contribution.

Correspondence courses continue as an important part of our educational programme. They will, in our opinion, always play a vital part in any comprehensive prison education programme. The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to supply the majority of our extra-mural courses. Ninety-eight men were enrolled in the Department of Veterans Affairs courses. As of March 31st, twenty-seven of these courses had been completed. We would like to thank the members of the Welfare Service Branch for their co-operation during the year.

Other correspondence courses include: One inmate is taking two courses in mathematics from Queen's University. One student is studying drafting, utilizing the facilities of International Correspondence Schools. Two students are using the facilities of the British Columbia Department of Education. Courses in Spanish, Mathematics 10 and Literature 10 are the ones being studied.

All newcomers were given an educational test on admittance. Reports on their educational status were submitted to the Classification Board.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

<i>General Library</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>On Stock March 31st</i>
Fiction.....	23,840	2,699
Non-Fiction.....	5,650	1,044
Technical Vocational.....	340	
School Texts.....	750	
No. of days, books issued.....	156	

Magazine Section

Total number of Institutional magazines bound.....	2,520
Total number of days on which magazines were issued.....	155
Total number of magazines issued daily.....	337
Total number of magazines received by inmate subscriptions.....	520
Total number of newspapers received and distributed.....	22,315
Total number of Fiction and Non-Fiction books issued to officers.....	65

There were forty-seven different Institutional magazines available for the inmate population. There were fifty-six subscriptions for daily newspapers, thirty-one subscriptions for weekly papers and twenty-seven for monthly periodicals.

We are indebted to the John Howard Society for the twenty-four volume set of "The Encyclopaedia Britannica", which they donated to us in January. This modern set has been made available to the inmates for purpose of reference.

BOOKBINDERY DEPARTMENT

We are indebted to Systems Equipment of Winnipeg for their donation of surplus equipment to the Bookbindery. This now enables us to do a limited amount of Gold Stamping. A donation of type from this same source made it possible for us to set up a more complete system for the lettering and numbering of books.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Roman Catholic Chapel

During the past year services were held in the Catholic chapel every Sunday and Holy Day of obligation at 8.30 A.M. There were also services on Good Friday and special chapel duties on Christmas Eve and the Saturday before Easter. During Sunday mass confessions were heard and Holy Communion distributed. A sermon was always delivered at all services. This sermon is more in the nature of an instruction. The pastors throughout the country generally agree that instruction is what is needed from the pulpits nowadays. This is especially true of prisons where the great majority of the men are insufficiently instructed in their religion. During the mass the choir performs under the direction of Mr. Ronald Bruce of Winnipeg.

We were privileged to have the services every Sunday of one of the priests from St. Paul's College, in Winnipeg. Amongst those who have come are Father Vincent Jensen, S. J., Father G. Sheridan, S. J., lecturer in sociology at the University, Father C. Kane, S. J., lecturer in English and the Classics at the University, Father S. Monaghan, S. J., Principal of the Jesuit High School in Winnipeg, and others.

During the past year there have been a large number of interviews held in the Catholic Chaplain's office. These interviews are not officially recorded any longer by the front office. Most of the men interviewed do not, unfortunately, attend mass. However, it is felt that these interviews do help them and perhaps later on in life some of the men may return to the Church. Problems of every kind are handled during interviews. Often the request is for contact with the family of the inmate, who has not heard from them for a long while. This contact is taken care of as soon as possible. Interviews are kept on an informal basis.

Every Monday during the noon hour the program known as the League of the Sacred Heart is held. It consists mainly in instruction in the fundamentals of religion. Film strips are used extensively, as are also recordings. The question period usually reveals distressing ignorance in religious matters amongst the inmates. The number of men following the program is usually about twenty-three.

The Catholic Chapel is an excellent room and is well furnished. Recently the floor was improved by waxing. This floor is now being kept in a highly polished condition. One of the flights of stairs to the choir loft has been scraped and revarnished.

Correspondence courses in religion are procured for any inmates who are interested. These courses are excellent. Religious instruction is also given individually to the men during interviews.

The chapel library has functioned fairly well during the past year. Besides books, a variety of periodicals are available for the men. The pamphlet rack at the back of the chapel affords simple reading for all who are interested. An inmate delivers books and periodicals to the cells.

Special religious programs were arranged for the more important religious feasts. Thus last Fall on Prison Sunday, choir members from outside joined with the institutional choir to sing High Mass. The celebrant was the Very Reverend H. Kierans, Rector of St. Paul's College. The speaker was the Reverend H. Daly, S.J. A Guard of Honour of the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus added special solemnity to the occasion. His Grace the Archbishop was invited to be present, but unfortunately, was away at the time. Members of the staff were present.

Christmas and Easter were celebrated with similar solemnity. It was felt that the inmates profited by the presence of visitors, who obviously were interested in their welfare.

Father Bedford has been fortunate in having the services of a growing body of devoted people in Winnipeg to help in the many ways that a chaplain needs help. This group has already been mentioned in previous reports. They are known as the Franciscan Tertiaries. They co-operate with the Catholic Chaplain in some such way as the Salvation Army does with the Protestant Chaplain. The group cannot compare in size yet with the Salvation Army, but it is hoped that in time there will be more extensive services offered. At present one of the most important services offered is to aid the discharged prisoner and his family to integrate back into the parish. This is supplemented by other services. There is the car pool, for instance, which was organized to provide free transportation for the relatives of prisoners to and from Winnipeg. There is a very real need for this. A free meal ticket service and a grocery service has also been organized by this group for needy discharged prisoners from Stony Mountain and the Provincial Goal. Plans are under way now for establishing a clothes depot such as that run by Catholic Charities in Calgary, Vancouver, and other cities by this group.

Protestant Chapel

Reverend Doctor G. W. McNeill has reported that religious services were held each Sunday throughout the year, with special services and special music for Christmas, New Year, Good Friday and Easter Sunday.

As has been the custom at Stony Mountain over many years the Salvation Army again took charge of the Worship Service, the first Sunday of each month. Major A. Rawlings, Salvation Army Prison Welfare Officer, made arrangements for the Salvation Army Citadel Band to accompany him to Stony Mountain the first Sunday in January and their music was greatly appreciated by all.

Chapel attendance has been on a voluntary basis throughout the year and while it is not entirely satisfactory from the standpoint of attendance, there is not much difference in the size of Sunday Congregations today, as compared with the numbers attending under the old compulsory regulations. There are some two hundred and three inmates registered as Protestants, two as Mormons and four as Hebrews. Neither the Hebrews nor Mormons attend services with the exception of one Hebrew, who sings in the Choir and never misses Church. There are four or five protestants officially excused from Church attendance and we have the smallest number of Atheists and "No Religion" at any time in the past ten or twelve years. It is believed that the voluntary system of Church attendance has brought this about.

The annual preaching mission was held from Sunday, February 28th, 1960, to Sunday, March 6th, 1960, inclusively, with the Reverend Robert Lederman, Assistant Minister at Oak Street, United Church Winnipeg as Guest Preacher. This was Mr. Lederman's first venture into a Penitentiary and it is believed that he will do much more effective work if invited to come back another year. He was well received by the inmates and attendance was kept up fairly well throughout the week. Ninety-two inmates attended at the start of the Mission and a high of one hundred and twelve was reached with an over all average of slightly over ninety-seven for the seven services. The twenty voice male choir attended all services and not only provided leadership in the Congregational singing, but sang a number of Anthems, as well as solos and duets from members of the choir.

Arrangements were made shortly before Passover week began, to contact the Shaarey Zedek Synagogue and have the Rabbi provide Kosher Food for our Jewish inmates and to take a service for those interested in the Protestant chapel. Our Chief Steward, Mr. Aitkenhead, has always been most helpful and arrangements have been made for the Jewish inmates to observe the Passover.

During the year the protestant choir has been active and has made very considerable progress under inmate leadership and with Reverend Doctor

McNeill's assistance and supervision. The services of an Organist for the Protestant Chapel were obtained. Many of the former choir members of last year were lost due to releases and Dr. McNeill has again been giving sight reading and elementary musical instruction to the choir and we have once more quite a number who read music fairly well. Our experience has been over the years that once a man learns to read music and sing his Bass or Tenor parts he never misses either the practices or the Sunday services.

The Citizen's Forum Group has had a most excellent season and were fortunate in the number and calibre of the speakers who have come each Sunday since the first Sunday in October 1959. Only one Sunday was this group compelled to resort to movies and thanks to Mr. Glen Morris of C.B.C. the movie was an exceptionally good one on Africa. The success of this group in no small measure has been due to the efforts of Professor John Nesbitt of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Manitoba. With the exception of three Sundays taken by the University of Manitoba Debating Union, Professor Nesbitt has arranged for speakers of real interest and on several occasions where the professors did not own cars, he has brought them to Stony Mountain at his own expense. The University debaters brought out two debating teams and staged a debate for the Citizen's Forum early in the Fall, only to be challenged by members of the Forum to come back two weeks later to debate an inmate team. They agreed and returned twice, only to lose each time to our inmate debaters. The University group has challenged the inmates to another debate before the end of the University year, and it is hoped to be able to have them with us after Easter. Attendance at the forum has been very good all year and it is felt that it has been very useful in bringing many responsible people into contact with our inmate body; it has also been one of the highlights each week for many of the inmates, particularly those of more mature years.

The A.A. group has had another successful year with attendance maintained at around eighty inmates, both summer and winter, for the Wednesday noon hour meetings. Meetings have also been held each second Sunday from 1.30 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. and, despite baseball or hockey games, outside concerts and moving pictures, the usual attendance is up to forty members present on Sunday, which speaks well for the sincerity of the membership. We have also been more than pleased with the success of many of the ex-members on the outside. They are welcomed to the various A.A. groups across Manitoba on release and made to feel that someone cares. With very few exceptions, the graduates of this past year are still free men and making places for themselves in society.

The A.A. Quarterly "The New Dawn" has been published regularly and has been of great interest to the whole group. The A.A. Anniversary was celebrated last year on July 5th with numerous visitors from outside A.A. groups in Manitoba and seven American A.A.'s from the St. Paul, Minneapolis A.A. groups. Twenty-five visitors and twenty-five inmate members attended the dinner meeting and it is felt that it was the best anniversary to date. Plans are well underway for the tenth anniversary, Sunday, July 3rd. We hope for still a larger group from the U.S.A.

A new and very interesting group was started last September, called "The Native Brotherhood", made up of Indians and Metis (Half-breeds, quarter breeds, etc.) It was rather difficult getting the men to participate for a month or so, but they have become more vocal and more interested in participating as the months go by and we have a very interesting and active membership at the present time. In fact, it is felt that this group is one of the most important in the Institution and it is regretted that we did not start organizing the Indians several years ago.

The Indians for the most part have had very little formal education and have been hesitant about attending classes with the white population. Through the cooperation of our Schoolteacher we have been able to carry on a Friday morning class for Indians only and it has proven a real success. Four members of this group were enrolled in the Dale Carnegie course and while one Indian took top honours in the course, two of the others received honourable mention. One Indian took the Dale Carnegie Course last year and has been Chairman of our A.A. Group during the past quarter. Two of the Indians sing in the choir and many of them attend church regularly. We have also had full cooperation from the Department of Indian Affairs and have been privileged with a visit from various Indian Department Heads at the Tuesday noon hour meeting.

Following the procedure of other years, Reverend McNeill has interviewed newcomers as soon as possible after their arrival in the institution and endeavoured to point out to them the benefits to be derived from taking the training available in the shops, at the same time trying to discover the problems both personal and family that have led to disaster. Reverend McNeill has been able to visit a good many of the families in the Winnipeg area and finds it is an opportunity to gain the confidence of the inmate. Dr. McNeill is a member of our library committee and has assisted in the purchase of books, and continues to take an interest in hobbycraft sales. 1959 has been a very busy year and on the whole a satisfying one.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Our Recreation Supervisor, Mr. W. J. Hancock, reports that our year's program has been completed with no major changes from previous years. Participation and general interest has been high in all branches of sports and competition very keen.

The equipment supplied through the purchasing agent has been very satisfactory as it has worn well despite much strenuous use. Much credit for this must be given to our inmate equipment man, who has exercised excellent care and maintenance of all stock.

The Fastball season opened on May 10th with twelve teams competing in three leagues; A, B & C, each consisting of four teams. With two diamonds in use, two games were played each weekday during evening exercise and four games on Saturday afternoons. Sunday mornings were reserved for a game between the veterans and the youngsters, and Sunday afternoons for visiting teams versus the "All-Stars" (Giants). The All-Stars played thirteen games visiting teams; of this number they won nine games and lost four. Most of these games were against teams of the Winnipeg Senior Men's Fastball League.

Four exhibition games were played here during the season, two by teams of the Manitoba Women's Softball Association, one by boys of the "Little League", and one by the "Colored Ghosts", an American touring combination. These games were all played on Sunday afternoons, with the exception of the "Little League" game which was played on August 3rd (Civic Holiday).

The 9th Annual Field Day was held on July 1st, and we were once again fortunate in having a beautiful day. A full program of events was open for competition, each event was well contested by a large entry. The "Diotte Trophy", "Alex Turk" and "McKinney Trophy" were awarded to the Athlete of the day, best team and captain and trainer of the winning team, respectively. Prize bags were awarded to the first, second and third competitor in each event. Bingo was played during the afternoon for which boxes of candies were given as prizes. An adequate supply of soft-drinks, hot-dogs, cigars, and cigarettes were available for everyone, thanks to the generous contribution of many Winnipeg Business firms.

A Rugby football league operated during the Fall season, with the Bombers finishing at the head of the league, followed by the Lions, Mustangs and Rebels in that order. The Lions came back in the play-offs however, to win the series by two games to one over the Bombers.

One of the best hockey seasons ended on March 13th, with an exhibition game by two bantam teams of the "Little League", when the boys of Stony Mountain Village defeated the King Edward Community Club of Winnipeg by six goals to three, with both teams getting strong support from the sidelines.

The House League was won by the Canadians, followed by the Hawks, Wings and Leafs, the latter having won two games all season. However they surprised everyone in the play-offs by winning the semi-finals and then took the Canadians by two games to one in the finals to win the series, a very remarkable comeback.

Fourteen games were played on Sunday mornings between the veterans and youngsters, of which the veterans showed a slight advantage in the win and lost column.

The "All-Stars" opened the season on November 28th against the power packed St. Boniface Seals who defeated the "All-Stars" by thirteen to three. A total of eleven games were played against visiting teams, of which the "All-Stars" won four and lost seven.

Although we experienced more cold weather than usual during the summer, the tennis courts were seldom idle.

The past Winter was well suited to outdoor curling with comparatively little snow and no heavy blizzards. The curlers had a good season and concluded same with a bonspiel of four events, trophies for which were donated by Father H. J. Bedford, S.J., Reverend G. W. McNeill, Deputy Warden H. J. Wickey and Chief Keeper A. E. Steel. The club was host to ten visiting rinks during the season, winning six of their games and losing four. We are very grateful to the Camp Shilo Curling Club for their generous donation of a set of sixteen rocks. We have now sufficient rocks for three sheets of ice.

Basketball failed to attract too many participants this year. However, we were able to build a fair team to compete with visiting Collegiate teams. Seven Winnipeg teams were invited during the season and although we only came through with one win, most of the games were closely contested.

Two Boxing Cards were held during the year, one on Easter Monday and the other on November 11th. All fights on both cards were excellent and well appreciated by the spectators, which included many prominent Winnipeg citizens who had been invited for the occasions. The fighters had been well prepared and the program well organized. Messrs. Steve Trojack and Lieutenant W. Hardy of the Provost Corps were guest referees and did a very fine job as such.

ENTERTAINMENT

The annual Christmas concert was presented on December 23rd with surprisingly good results as the talent was very limited to start with. Much credit is due to all who took part, for their persistent efforts which culminated in a very good show.

Six visiting groups entertained during the year and were thoroughly appreciated. The organizations were as follows:

St. James Branch Canadian Legion.....	(Variety)
Kinsmen Club.....	(Variety)
Len Andre and Troupe.....	(Variety)
Winnipeg Grenadiers.....	(Band Concert)
Norwood Branch Canadian Legion.....	(Variety)
Lynn Day and Orchestra.....	(Band and Vocal)

MISCELLANEOUS

Many of the less popular forms of recreation continue to appeal to a fair number of inmates and are played to some extent during Summer and Winter, such as Handball, Horseshoes, Weightlifting, Table Tennis, Volleyball and Cards.

Motion pictures are shown every Saturday and Sunday afternoons during evening exercise periods in summer months should the weather be inclement.

HOBBYCRAFT

We had approximately five hundred visitors make purchases of hobbycraft resulting in an increase of \$1,045.25 in cash sales. Petit Point is still the most popular hobby with 114 applicants. Leathercraft has 83 workers, copper tooling, 55, woodwork, 21, jewellery, 5, painting and art 6 and shirt making 6. This gives us a total of 290 applicants.

Once again the T.V. show "Hobby Corner" displayed some of our hobbycraft and re-ran the film taken out here in November 1958. This publicity almost swamped us with visitors and a total of \$2,566.70 cash was taken in the month of December 1959.

Hobbycraft through 10% Levy in the fiscal year April 1st, 1959 to March 31st, 1960, has returned to the Welfare Fund \$1,861.31 cash.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

During August 1959, Mr. Greenwood, a representative of the De Vilbiss Company, gave a three-hour demonstration on spray painting, and Mr. Lariviere, from Gillis and Warren Company, gave a two-hour lecture on wheel balancing to the Auto School.

Mr. W. Hurd, Director of Apprenticeship Training, Provincial Department of Labour, visited this institution in March 1960 to inspect our training facilities and also to explain the provincial system of apprentice training to our vocational classes.

The following officers have attended courses during the fiscal year:

Tailor Instructor H. DeJong....	POTC 81 (Custodial)
C.T.I. R. T. Meredith.....	POTC 82 (Administration)
Assistant C.T.I. D. J. Sheppard..	R.C.A.F. School of Instructional Techniques.
	C.V.O. Conference.

A partition has been erected in the Brick School for general shop use, and cupboard space has been provided for tools and materials on hand. This shop is awaiting the appointment of an Instructor.

One inmate has passed written tests and obtained a probationary license to practice barbering in Manitoba, and one inmate successfully completed a course on auto body repair given by Instructor S. K. Buckingham.

The Auto Repair School has continued to operate this year under the direction of Instructor Lariviere in the new Automotive Building C-15 with eleven inmates attending.

Statistics

(a) Number of trainees enrolled for training.....	38
(b) Number of trainees dropped from training for cause.....	5
(c) Number released before graduation.....	0
(d) Number of trainees who graduated.....	16
(e) Total of (b), (c) and (d).....	21
(f) Difference being number of trainees remaining on courses.....	17

Two inmates completed course in 4th Class Steam Engineering courses and passed Provincial examinations qualifying them as Stationary Engineers in this Province. Two other inmates are studying for their 4th Class Certificate and one inmate is studying for his 3rd Class papers.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

This Department was kept quite busy during the past fiscal year. Several important projects were completed at this institution. The new Automotive Building C-15, the Dormitory Accommodation Building F-1 and the New Sewage Lagoon were some of the major projects completed. The construction of the Slaughterhouse Building F-32 is almost finished and the New Exercise Yard is nearing completion.

Shop production has been maintained at a fairly brisk pace during the past fiscal year. The value of the shop production showed an increase this year of \$9,500.00 over the previous fiscal year.

Statistics

(a) Institution work.....	\$ 85,695.60
(b) Other Penitentiaries.....	113.45
(c) Other Government Departments.....	54,269.40
(d) Officer's Custom.....	4,598.92
Total 1959-60.....	\$144,677.37
Total 1958-59.....	\$135,049.95

Space for shop quarters continues to be a problem at Manitoba Penitentiary and this situation will not be alleviated until the New Shops Building C-16 is constructed.

Major items of shop production are:

Blacksmith Shop

Wheelbarrows.....	17
Tubes.....	200
Beds.....	40
Tables.....	90
Swing and tee.....	23
Shop production value.....	\$5,110.21

Bookbinding

Books, rebound.....	1,215
Magazines, rebound.....	2,411
Shop production value.....	\$910.36

Canvas Working Department

Instructor Canvas Worker, H. C. Maple, another one of our old-timers, retired this year after thirty-one years of faithful service. Mr. A. L. Sutherland was promoted from Guard Supervisor to Instructor Canvas Worker.

This department manufactured and repaired a large number of small items: hammocks, bags, seats, etc. However, the major item is the repair of mail bags. During the fiscal year, 144,726 mail bags were repaired for which a revenue of \$43,417.84 was realized.

Sheet Metal Department

This year we saw the retirement of our Tinsmith Instructor, Mr. G. R. Stephenson, after nearly twenty-five years of service. One of the members on our custodial staff, Mr. E. D. Tomlinson, was appointed to the position of Instructor Sheet Metal Worker. Mr. Tomlinson was successful in writing for and obtaining his Journeymen's Certificate qualifying him for this position and has capably taken over this Department.

This department produces a large number of small items, such as furnace ducts, water tanks, wire test tube racks and eaves trough for Institution use, officers' custom and other Government Departments. Value of production and repair was \$1,133.28.

Paint Shop Department

The installation of a paint spray booth has increased this Department's efficiency in handling the refinishing furniture for the Department of Public Works, a major item in this shop's production. The painting program of Institution Buildings and staff houses has been maintained at a high level this past fiscal year. The value of production and repairs for this Department was \$1,973.92, an increase of some \$970.00 over last year.

Motor Transport Department

During the year this Department spent 895 hours on repair work to institutional vehicles and machines at an equivalent cost of \$3,132.50. The new Automotive Building C-15 was completed this year and should prove an asset to this Institution.

Mason Department

Patio and cement blocks continue to be the main shop production in this Department.

Patio blocks manufactured.....	1,886
Cement blocks manufactured.....	1,948

Carpenter Shop

This shop repairs a large quantity of furniture for the Department of Public Works. Other items manufactured were:

Swings and teeters.....	22
Sashes, casings and mouldings.....	29
Tags.....	25,000
Tables.....	58
Benches.....	25

Value of production and repairs for this shop was \$5,881.69.

Tailor Department

This Department is being prepared for centralization of Tailor Shops to take effect during the next fiscal year.

Officers' summer pants manufactured.....	186 pairs
Officers' winter pants manufactured.....	192 pairs
Officers' tunics manufactured.....	36
Officers' greatcoats manufactured.....	10
Inmate denim pants manufactured.....	626 pairs
Inmate denim shirts manufactured.....	618
Inmate white pants manufactured.....	193 pairs
Inmate discharge suits manufactured.....	256
Inmate overcoats manufactured.....	128

A decrease was shown in the value of production and repairs in this Department during the past fiscal year; however it is hoped this situation will improve next year.

Shoe Shop

	pairs
Uniform boots and shoes manufactured.....	185
Inmate boots and shoes manufactured.....	421
Inmate slippers manufactured.....	181
Inmate discharge shoes manufactured.....	222

The value of production and repairs for this Department was \$4,478.04.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

The Electrical Shop with two instructors and averaging five inmates throughout the year has been busy completing several projects carried over from last year and started and completed a number of projects during the year. Our maintenance program was very extensive and our instructors kept very busy maintaining and repairing institutional equipment and machinery, radios, movie projectors, etc.

Our Plumbing Shop was handicapped during part of the year inasmuch as one of our instructors has been sick and away for several months and is still not back. We were very fortunate in acquiring a very capable Plumbing Instructor, Mr. J. Thompson, who has been able to lay out our work program and keep inmates busy working while supervising two or more jobs going on at the same time.

During the past summer Assistant Engineer R. F. Greene and one inmate made extensive repairs to our steam service lines, insulated pipes that were causing heat loss and kept ahead of repairs required. This was a job well done.

The Power Plant has had a fairly good year compared to previous years. Several boilers were rebricked by outside contract and this should result in less expense for boiler maintenance. The installation of our electric car puller resulted in no depreciation being paid during 1959-60 and a check of the records shows this was the first year since the new Power Plant commenced that demurrage was not paid.

The steam coils around the augers have proven quite satisfactory and our next objective is to get chutes for bunkers which will isolate coal in the event of a fire in the bunkers.

The main work in this Department during the 1959-60 fiscal year was the renovation of the implement shed as a pre-release dormitory. The completion of the slaughter house, renovation of quarters in the stone shed building as a new tinshop, re-modelling the old tinshop and electrical shop into a furniture shop and renovating office lighting for the Warden's, Deputy Warden's, Chief Keeper's, Accounting and Steward's offices. The lighting in the Doctor's and Psychiatrist's offices was changed and the spray booth equipment in the furniture finishing shop and the welder in the tinshop was installed.

There were 44,615,625 gallons of water pumped during the twelve month period and 17,177,739 lbs. steam coal used. Steam produced by the boilers was 74,704,621 lbs.

FIRE PROTECTION

The year 1959-60 has been a good year insofar as being a fire free year. No major fires were reported, and only several small minor fires. We have received considerable new fire equipment during the year with the largest asset being a fire truck with allied equipment. A number of new fire extinguishers and several hundred feet of new fire hose have also been received. All shops and residences are equipped with fire fighting equipment with the exception of the New General Training Shops in Building A-1, and a request for the purchase of two fire extinguishers is being submitted.

Fire drill for truck crews have been held weekly for the purpose of instructing officers in the proper use of fire equipment and fire fighting methods.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Weather and Seeding

The weather in April was generally cool with temperatures averaging 45 degrees above. Light snowfalls and high winds resulted in some soil drifting throughout the month. Summerfallows were ridged to check this soil erosion.

The vegetable garden was started with the sowing of onion sets and multipliers as well as radish, beets, lettuce, spinach, and by the end of the month, manure and commercial fertilizers had been spread on the dairy pastures.

May's weather remained cool, averaging fifty degrees. Light snowfall fell on the 12th. Over $3\frac{1}{2}$ " of rain fell during the month, particularly in the latter part. Seeding of potatoes and grain commenced on the 15th of May. Rainy weather delayed all seeding operations with the result that by the end of the month only half the grain seeding had been completed.

Potato planting was completed on June 4th while the garden and the grain sowing were finished on the 16th and 19th respectively. Extensive damage to the garden was caused by cut worm infestation, necessitating the resowing of most of the garden. Warm weather averaging 75 degrees and frequent rains helped pastures, haylands and all other crops. About one-third of the hay crop was put up by the end of June. The month of July was generally hot with temperatures averaging 80 to 85 degrees and reaching 96 degrees. About two inches of rain fell in the first part of the month. The second half was dry and hot, resulting in damage to the grain crops, particularly barley and garden crops. Loose smut damage was considerable in about 50 acres of barley. A total of 137 tons of hay was put up, considerably more than in the previous dry year.

A total of $2\frac{1}{2}$ " of rain fell during August, beginning on the 9th, helping pastures and especially the corn, potato and garden crops which were slow in growth due to the prolonged three weeks of drought. Some slight damage to gardens occurred as a result of the hail storm on the 9th. Potatoes from the new crop were first sent to the Steward on the 10th. Swathing of barley and wheat began on the 10th, while combining was started on the 17th. Over half of the grain crop was harvested by the end of August.

September was cool and wet, with about six inches of rain falling. Light frost beginning on the 10th was frequent for the remainder of the month. Harvesting of grain was completed on the 21st. The over-all yields of grain were lowered due to sprouting in the swaths. A total of one hundred tons of straw was baled and most of it was stored in the barn lofts. Corn was cut for silage on the 8th and completed on the 17th. 150 tons of corn silage were stored in the earth pit silos. Harvesting of potatoes began late in September because of the wet soil conditions. Only fifteen tons of potatoes were picked for storage in the month, three tons of beets were harvested and stored.

A further three inches of rain fell during the first three weeks of October. Frosts dipping to 21 degrees were frequent. Fall cultivation of stubble was not completed because of the wet soil conditions. A total of seventy tons of potatoes were stored in the root cellar. About ten acres of potatoes were left in the fields because of the wet soil conditions and freezing. Only three tons of turnips were harvested and stored. The carrot crop was a complete loss due to our inability to harvest it. Three tons of cabbage were stored.

The first snow fell on the seventh and again on the 17 of November. Cold weather prevailed with temperatures averaging 15 degrees in the first half and somewhat warmer in the latter half. The ensuing winter months were quite mild with temperatures averaging 35 degrees for December and 10 degrees in January and February. Over twelve inches of snow fell in these months, most of it falling during January. March temperatures were slightly below normal, averaging 25 degrees above. A lightning storm accompanied by a light rainfall occurred in the latter part of the month. Approximately six inches of snow fell during the month. Some thawing occurred in the latter part of March. Moisture conditions are quite favourable to start off the pasture and grain crops in 1960.

Grain, Corn and Hay

The grain crop was quite good. A total of 951 bushels of wheat, 7,045 bushels of oats and 4,300 bushels of barley were harvested. The yields of wheat,

oats and barley were 30, 49 and 26 bushels per acre respectively. The yields were lowered somewhat by the poor harvesting conditions in September when considerable sprouting resulted in the windrows. Late July and August heat also caused early ripening of barley and so decreasing its yield. A total of 137 tons of hay were put up, sufficient to carry the livestock needs. The hay crop was considerably more than the previous year. The corn crop was short; however 150 tons of corn silage were stored. It was mostly fed to the milking herd.

Vegetables

Serious damage by cut worms resulted in poor gardens. Resowing had to be done with most of the vegetables. Consequently the late sowing did not do too well. The beet, cabbage and cauliflower crops were fair. However the celery, corn, onion, tomato, and rhubarb crops were good. The potato crop was quite good; 70 tons were stored. Unusually persistent wet weather and freezing prevented us from harvesting the entire crop.

Dairy Cattle

Ten holstein heifers and two bull calves were sold to local farmers. Three milk cows and two heifers were slaughtered for the steward. One herd sire "Pen Farm Pontiac Premier" was transferred to this institution from Kingston Penitentiary. One cow suffered from digestive troubles and was shipped to the Packers for salvage. The herd was tested for T.B. and brucellosis in March. A total of 266,728 lbs. of milk was produced, slightly over last year's production. An extension to the dairy barn is needed in order to allow for the proper care and attention of the dairy herds. Presently the herd is housed in three separate buildings and it is very difficult for the herdsman to pay close attention to them. An extension to the existing dairy barn would enable the farm to handle a large milking herd to meet the steward's requirements for milk.

Beef Cattle

Twenty-five head of beef cows were purchased during the year. Of these, sixteen were slaughtered for the steward. A total of twenty-three head of beef cattle were slaughtered. Livestock prices were quite high in 1959, thus curtailing the farm from purchasing more cattle for fattening. The new slaughterhouse, which will be used for beef and hog slaughtering, is expected to be in operation sometime in 1960.

Hogs

358 hogs and two sows were slaughtered for the steward. Due to the surplus of hogs on the farm, a total of 128 hogs and seven sows were sold to the Packers in Winnipeg. Two hogs were sold to a local farmer. A second boar was purchased from O. Black of Miniota, Manitoba. 52 sows farrowed, averaging 8.2 pigs per litter. Overcrowding of the piggery was a problem during the winter. A new piggery of larger dimensions is urgently required. Steam heating was installed in the piggery this year and it is proving very satisfactory in keeping the building warm and dry. The wood burning feed cooker has been replaced with a steam kettle.

Poultry

Considerable losses occurred in the pullet flock in the fall due to coccidiosis. Cannibalism in the young flock threatened and was checked by debeaking the birds. A total of 14,929 dozen eggs were produced, with 1,428 dozen sold to the officers as surplus. Egg production per hen averaged 215 eggs. 598 old hens were killed and sold to the officers. 1,100 chick of the Fisher 303 and Shavers Star-cross 288 breeds were purchased this spring. Steam heat and water were installed in the new poultry houses. Egg production was maintained at a good level because of the uniform temperature and dryness in the building. There was also a noticeable decrease in the use of straw for litter.

The remaining three draught horses and one riding horse were disposed of by sale to a local farmer for foxing. The horses will be replaced by the acquisition of an additional tractor in 1960.

In summing up for the year's operations, the grain and hay crops were quite good. Increased use of fertilizers on the grain crops, hay and pasture crops, is anticipated next year. This should increase production considerably, that is providing adequate moisture will be available throughout the growing season. This spring, moisture conditions are quite favourable for the start of the crops.

Pre-planting applications of insecticides to the gardens will be carried out this year to check the insect damage. An irrigation system is being purchased for the coming year and should prove valuable in increasing the vegetable production.

The livestock did quite well in the past year with loss of only one cow. An average of twenty-one milk cows were kept, slightly under the desired amount for the present accommodation in the dairy barn. The disposal of two dairy cows (Reaction and Bangs) in the previous year as well as the slaughter of poor and aged cows were responsible for the smaller milk herd. Replacement heifers in the coming year will bring the milking herd up to twenty-four cows.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

This has been another successful year insofar as keeping the staff and inmates of this Penitentiary happy about the type of food prepared for them, as well as the way in which it was prepared to them regarding good quality, sufficient quantity and proper preparation.

Kitchen Sanitation

Personal hygiene is up to its highest level ever in this department. This, of course, is due to the renovation and completion of the kitchen along with the new system employed in the choice of inmates for the particular types of work. Each inmate has to pass through a complete hospital check-up before he is capable for employment.

Each Assistant Steward and custodial officer on duty in the kitchen sees to it that the written rules and regulations are strictly adhered to. Showers and clean clothing are made ready daily for each inmate. They have to bathe at least three times weekly and a clean change of white clothing given each time.

The officers employed in the kitchen realize the seriousness of the task before them and perform their duties to the best of their ability, giving the Steward very close cooperation all-year round.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Our Chief Engineer and C.T.I. detail the required staff for weekly and monthly checks of all machines. One inmate is detailed to oil and grease the machines according to instructions laid down.

This department has two large floors to cover in the large kitchen as well as the Officers' Mess, a separate building some distance from the main kitchen. Each Assistant Steward is assigned his particular duties for two weeks at a time with exception of the one kept in the Officers' Mess permanently due to age and health.

Production wise we have had a good year, insofar as bread and buns are concerned along with the manufacturing of ham, bacon, corned beef and cottage rolls, etc.

Bread production.....	169,722 lbs.
Bun production.....	24,000 lbs.
Bacon processed.....	7,318 lbs.
Bologna processed.....	643 lbs.
Beef corned.....	1,444 lbs.
Lard processed.....	12,996 lbs.
Sausage processed.....	3,340 lbs.

A total of 470,328 meals were served to the inmate population, and 39,170 meals were served to the officers.

Due to adverse weather conditions our pickling was down to its lowest mark for seven years. It is hoped this condition will improve with the installation of a sprinkling system in the garden.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Thirty-three officers were taken on strength during the fiscal year 1959-60. Of these, twenty-five are still in the service, consisting of twelve custodial, one Assistant Hospital Officer, one Instructor Plumber, one Assistant Engineer, one Fireman, one Assistant Instructor Carpenter, one Psychologist, one Psychiatrist, one Assistant Chief Trade Instructor, one Assistant Schoolteacher and four clerical.

Twenty-seven officers retired or resigned, one was dismissed, two officers transferred to British Columbia Penitentiary and one officer transferred to Kingston Penitentiary.

The undermentioned officers retired on superannuation during the year:

Instructor Canvas H. Maple
 Instructor Sheet Metal G. Stephenson
 Clerk to Chief Keeper T. McAtier
 Guard Grade 2 C. Reed
 Guard Grade 1 J. Gibson.

During the last few years we have lost many of our old officers through retirement. Resignations have also been heavy. It is noted that at the end of this fiscal year, we have fifty-one officers on staff who commenced employment in the service during the two year period April 1st, 1958, to March 31st, 1960. This represents approximately 29% of our present staff. It is encouraging to see that these new officers are showing a keen interest in the Service.

During the year fourteen officers attended courses at the Penitentiary Staff College at Kingston.

POTC No.	Type	No. of officers attending
78	Regular.....	3
79	Clerical.....	1
80	Regular.....	3
81	I.S.T.O. Conference.....	1
82	Administration.....	2
83	Regular.....	3
84	Vocational Training.....	1

Our Assistant Chief Trade Instructor, D. J. Sheppard, attended a two-week course at Trenton, Ontario, "R.C.A.F. School of Instructional Techniques".

Six officers participated in an "Extension Course in Correction", under the direction of the University extension and Adult Education Branch of the University of Manitoba.

Two officers enrolled in the Civil Service Correspondence course in "Theory of Office Management".

The usual two-week induction course for officers entering the service is emphasized. This course is designed to: (a) orientation of surroundings; (b) privileges, leaves, sick, special, (c) Fringe benefits, (d) contraband; (e) Use of force; (f) Standing orders; (g) Penitentiary Act; (h) Penitentiary Officers' Handbook; (i) Use of firearms; (j) Post duties.

Basic Training Course

This course was held for six new custodial officers in the past year. The course was a two-week course. The staff members and outside agencies who gave lectures on this course showed enthusiasm and ability; this was reflected by the officers in their attention and interest in all lectures.

Our miniature rifle range has been used extensively. The benefit of this range is apparent, with so many new officers entering the service.

Due to inclement weather in October our annual shoot was not its usual success; only seventy officers managed to take part in the shoot. The average score showed an improvement, due partly to the use of our miniature range.

With the purchase of a new fire engine from the Winnipeg Fire Department, crews had to be trained to handle it. Three teams, with six officers on each team, were given an extensive and enthusiastic training by the three officers who had spent a week training with the Winnipeg Fire Department.

During the year many social activities were organized for staff participation. The highlights were: A picnic for staff and families; a supper and dance for staff and wives. Both these events were a tremendous success, since these social activities were well organized.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to the outside agencies: The Salvation Army, John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society, the A.A. Groups and other interested citizens, who contributed their time and efforts in assisting the inmates at this Institution and demonstrated a keen concern in our rehabilitation program.

I would also like to express my gratitude to yourself and the members of your staff at Headquarters for the splendid cooperation, assistance and guidance received during the past year. My sincere appreciation is also extended to the members of the staff at Manitoba Penitentiary whose continued loyalty, sense of responsibility and support have assisted me in implementing the administrative policies of the Department.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

F.C.B. CUMMINS, *Warden*

We have been honoured by the visit of the Honourable the Minister of Justice, Mr. E. Davie Fulton, to this Penitentiary, on April 20th, 1960, and to William Head on Vancouver Island on April 21st, 1960. While these visits did not occur during the fiscal year under report, they did occur prior to the time of writing, and we are taking this opportunity to express our appreciation and to acknowledge this honour. To our knowledge this is the first occasion on which a Minister of Justice has ever visited this Penitentiary. The result of the visit was that of raising the morale of the officers and inmates. Our morale and the climate of the Institution is good, and has been recognized as such by all visiting dignitaries. However, the visit of the Minister of Justice served to increase the good climate prevailing.

During the past year, a total of 357 inmates were received and 419 discharged. 279 were released upon expiration of sentence, 99 by Certificate of Parole, 7 by Unconditional Release, 7 by Court Order, and 24 by transfer, of whom 17 were females transferred to the Female Prison at Kingston, Ontario. Three inmates died during the year.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

During the past year, there have been no epidemics, and the health of the inmate population has been generally very good. The associated work load of the Physician is one of increasing pressure on time and capacity, without inclusion of the demands relating to the William Head Installation.

Daily sick parades averaged 100 inmates, with medications being dispensed on prescription or in the nature of laxatives, aspirins, etc. Special examinations, blood tests, proctoscopes, etc., amounted to 1712. Surgical examinations and miscellaneous techniques were given to 146. A total of 1197 patients were treated in the physiotherapy Department.

Patients admitted to Shaughnessy Hospital totalled 15 this year for a total of 245 days' hospitalization. The Out-patients' Clinic of Shaughnessy Hospital received 22 inmates for consultation and assessment.

Dental records disclose a total of 1372 referrals with 960 extractions. There were 116 full dentures made with 168 partial plates and repairs. A total of 192 X-rays were taken and 60 dental plates relined.

The Red Cross blood clinic visited the Penitentiary on two occasions and a total of 567 pints of blood was donated by the inmate population. On the visit of the clinic to William Head Installation they collected 36 pints of blood.

A total of 158 inmates requiring treatment for eye, ear, nose and throat ailments were referred to the visiting specialist, Dr. A. W. Bowles, who administered the required treatment.

It was not necessary to remove any inmates from the Penitentiary for the purpose of chest X-ray. The X-rays were taken in the Institution Hospital and forwarded for interpretation and diagnosis to the local Division of T.B. Control.

The interest of inmates in First Aid training remains at a high level with 100 inmates on the waiting list. These classes were not able to be carried on, as we would have liked, due to lack of adequate space to conduct the classes. It is hoped these classes will resume on a capacity basis in the coming year.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

There was an interruption in the routine of this Department with the resignation of Dr. MacDonald on October 1st, 1959. His records showed attendance in Group Therapy of 720 inmates, and psychotherapy attendance of 200 inmates. He counselled 185 inmates on an individual basis and 48 inmates received Pentothal and methedrine treatments.

On March 1st, 1960, we were fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. P. M. Middleton who comes well prepared in medicine and psychiatry. During the month he saw 30 cases which are referred to as "useful referrals". Approximately one-half of these will be seen again for further consultation periodically at a later date. The services of Dr. Middleton will no doubt be a tremendous asset to the overall treatment program.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

With the appointment of a Senior Clerk Stenographer a large backlog of initial reports were typed and submitted to Ottawa. This extra clerical assistance also permitted more time for individual therapeutic counselling and group therapy.

As in the past, lectures have been given to the In-Service training classes with the view to inducing interest in social psychology and penology. Regular weekly attendance has been made at Classification Board meetings with recommendations given towards work placement, and suggestions in some cases for special treatment.

The Psychologist has provided information during recent months on new officer candidates for certain positions. A short test battery has been improvised for this purpose, and in the future, it is felt this may be of assistance in making the most suitable selection of applicants for selected positions.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

Protestant Chapel

The Reverend D. J. Gillies, Protestant Chaplain, reports that religious services are fairly well attended and considerable interest is shown by the inmates. Bible classes have been conducted regularly throughout the year with an average attendance of between 8 and 10. Outside clergymen have been brought in for these meetings and this has been appreciated by the members of the Bible class. The Salvation Army conducts the Bible Class once each month.

Religious films are shown once a month. Broadcast was made over the local radio station entitled "Morning Devotions" with the participation of the inmate choir. The number of telephone calls and letters received from the listening public expressing their appreciation of the program, was gratifying.

The Annual Lenten Mission was held during the week of February 28th to March 4th with Reverend Hansford conducting. The Gordon Presbyterian Church choir attended the Commencement Service.

The Alcoholics Anonymous Group has had a successful year and Rev. Gillies and the Roman Catholic Chaplain alternate in conducting the meetings. The interest of the New Westminster and other local groups has brought about increased enthusiasm among the inmates. The A.A. magazine "Pen Pages" is distributed quarterly.

Catholic Chapel

The Reverend Father M. J. Barry reports a continued active year as in the past. Reverend Father O'Brien was appointed to the William Head Installation and it is felt his devotion to this assignment will render a great service to the inmates and the Institution.

Father Barry was instrumental in having inmates visit their critically sick relatives outside the Institution and also in attending funerals. In every case inmates and their immediate family have expressed their appreciation for this consideration, and he hopes for its continuance when security will allow.

A good deal of emphasis has been placed on the pre-release program in the Chaplain's report of this year. He has taken a keen interest in this program and assisted in every way possible. He thanks all those who were generous enough to give their time and consideration to inmates who need a gradual adjustment period. Also he feels that with each inmate completing the program, the value of it becomes more apparent to him as being a positive step in the inmate's successful return to Society.

SCHOOL, LIBRARY AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

At the end of the fiscal year, there were 3,523 fiction, 1117 non-fiction, and 307 reference books on hand in the library. 128 school books and dictionaries were purchased during the year. 314 books were condemned beyond repair. Adequate magazines and daily newspapers were circulated. Each inmate may receive a library book every four days, and a magazine every six days of the week.

Through the office of the Chief Trade Instructor, 36 technical books and 30 trade magazines were purchased during the year for use in the various shops. 145 technical books were obtained on loan from the Provincial Public Library at Victoria, B.C., for inmates studying topics in special fields.

The bookbinding Department continues its heavy production of work both for the Institution and other Government Departments working in a limited space. This limited space prevents any expansion of production in this Department.

School classes for the latter quarter resumed in the old school room from the previously used lecture room of the Psychiatric Department. Classes are maintained on a full time basis with 285 sessions for the year with an attendance of 2825 student half-days. A total of 98 different inmates attended classes. Motion picture films were shown as an aid to education in some of these classes.

Elementary and High School correspondence courses are still in great demand with 233 students registering for 311 courses.

Librarian J. Moloney left the Department during the year and has been replaced by D. R. Moor, who has been instrumental in putting into effect an improved system of book distribution.

An average of 220 inmates have attended the special lecture program arranged through the University of British Columbia Extension Department. It is felt a good deal of benefit was derived through the attendance of this Department at the Canadian Congress of Corrections.

The Dale Carnegie classes still remain a highlight of the Department. The eighth class included 24 inmates who received graduation certificates. The graduation banquet, held in the Officers' Mess, hosted such personalities as Mayor Elizabeth Wood of New Westminster; Mayor Carrie Gray of Prince George, and Mayor P. Maffeo of Nanaimo. Talks by the inmates were outstanding and sincere praise was given to them by the guests. It is felt these courses are a very important part of our rehabilitation program. The efforts put forth by Mr. Warwick C. Angus of the Leadership Training Institute, who conducted the classes since their inception in 1952, are deeply appreciated.

The ninth class of the Dale Carnegie Institute commenced February 2nd under the direction of Mr. Wesley Horne with a total of 35 inmate participants. It might be pointed out that one member of this group who received a parole requested his release date be postponed until completion of the Course. This was arranged in accordance with his request.

The first Dale Carnegie Course at the William Head Installation commenced in March 1959 and the graduation took place June 20th, 1959, with 16 inmates receiving Graduation Certificates.

Mr. R. E. Smith was appointed Assistant Schoolteacher-Librarian on February 15 and after a period of orientation proceeded to William Head to take over his duties there.

The program of cellular activities has continued its phenomenal expansion. 530 inmates were on register on March 31st for hobbycraft activity. 6,336 hobbycraft articles were sold at a value of over \$31,000.00.

During the year two complete sets of the 1959 edition of Encyclopedia Britannica were donated by the President of the Publishing Company. One of these sets was provided for the William Head Installation.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

The Acting Classification Officer reports that his Department, though understaffed for part of the year, was successful in maintaining the essential services of the Department.

The Classification Board continues to function in a satisfactory manner. One change over last year is that some recidivists are given work placements prior to their appearance before the Board. The Board will then confirm or alter the placement when the time comes for the inmate's appearance before them. This system has been adopted instead of having recidivists complete the 30-day waiting period in the reception area.

The Classification Board has, for the greater part of this year, screened inmates for transfer to William Head. A schedule of criteria set up for the assessment and screening of inmates for transfer to William Head Installation has been successful to a large extent in eliminating inmates not amenable to a minimum security institution.

An increasing number of inmates are approaching the Department for individual counselling on various matters, and those requiring special attention are seen periodically. The Department is active in screening suitable applicants for the Alcoholics Anonymous Group. Also assistance was given on the pre-release programs of eleven inmates.

It is noted that a marked increase has taken place in the number of parole applications being submitted. The Acting Classification Officer remarks on the number of inmates he interviews in this connection who seem to be unfamiliar with the functions of parole. In addition to the Regional Representative of the National Parole Board giving short talks to newly received inmates, it is hoped that the proposed brochure on parole will soon be available.

The After-Care Agencies, such as the representatives of the John Howard Society of B.C., and the John Howard Society of Vancouver Island, together with the Salvation Army, have made regular visits throughout the year. Primarily they deal with inmates applying for parole. Those being released upon expiration of their sentence do not seem to contact these Agencies, and it is felt the reason for this is their lack of knowledge of the true function of the Agencies.

There were 46 Classification Board Meetings, 52 Work Board Meetings, 3 Vocational Training Committee meetings, and 4 Grading Board Meetings during the year. A total of 357 initial reports were prepared, together with 183 special reports for the National Parole Board, and 18 administrative reports. A gross of 1,392 office interviews took place during the year. 357 initial interviews, 79 routine interviews, and 45 intensive counselling interviews comprised the bulk of activity. There were 70 group therapy sessions, 11 Alcoholics Anonymous sessions, and 26 agency case conferences included in the gross figure of 1,392

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT

The Chief Trade Instructor points out that overcrowding and lack of space in the industrial shops continue to interfere with efforts to keep all inmates gainfully employed. Applications for work in the Shops are in excess of the space available for work or instruction. This condition applies particularly in the Canvas Shop and Paint Shop. Nevertheless, the industrial shops and maintenance crews have been kept comparatively busy, though more contract work for the Blacksmith Shop would have been welcome.

Blacktopping of the roads at the rear of the tenements, replacement of old wooden picket fence with chain link wire, and the decoration of the exteriors of tenements H-1 to H-6 presents an improved appearance. The remainder of five pig runs were concreted and concrete block pig shelters were constructed on each run, making a good sanitary condition for the raising of hogs. The completion of the masonry oil storage building has proven of considerable assistance to the Stores Department in the issuing of various types of oil and greases required in the Penitentiary. A Records Room and Inmates' Effects room was made by converting a room in the basement of the South Wing, Building B-4. This provides additional storage space for inmates' effects held by the Principal Keeper and also provides a smaller room for Classification Department records.

The Tailor Shop was completely re-arranged to enable it to concentrate on the manufacture of inmates' discharge clothing for the Western Penitentiaries. Three additional steam presses were put into service and the lighting improved. At the end of the fiscal year the Tailor Shop was fulfilling its requirements for supplying its quota of discharge clothing. The Farm Incinerator was completely rebuilt.

During the year the masonry walls were completed, floor slabs poured, steel trusses and roofing installed on new Warehouse Building A-9. Work is held up awaiting glass for sash, plastering material, and heating and electrical material. This project has proven interesting to the inmates and good workmanship has resulted.

Industrial production of the various Shops reached the sum of \$136,764.66. Maintenance charges in the Shops amounted to \$3,092.91 and Construction Charges \$8,151.47, making an all-inclusive total of production of \$148,009.04.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF VOCATIONAL OFFICER

Three full-time vocational courses and two part-time courses comprise the instructional functions of this Department. Drafting, auto mechanics, and carpentry made up the full-time courses, and sheet metal and commercial were the part-time ones. Though no new courses were introduced in the fiscal year, all those now in progress showed comparable activity with that of last year with one exception. With the transfer of the drafting instructor to the C.T.I.'s office, and the appointment of a new instructor, it was necessary to re-organize and revise the drafting class. The program now conforms more closely with the training methods of the Vancouver Vocational Institute.

Automotive mechanics showed a favourable record with regard to trainees ceasing training. There was only one inmate wishing to cease training in this course during the entire year.

The Commercial course is progressing well under its new part-time instructor, a student from the University of British Columbia. He devotes an average of two half-days per week to teaching and checking. Sufficient work is provided to provide a full-time schedule for inmates working at their own speed.

There has been continued cooperation between the office of the Director of Apprenticeship and this Department and several visits were made to keep abreast of the new techniques which keep developing from time to time. Also the Director of Vocational Curriculum Development has been helpful in forwarding lesson plans and information sheets, without cost, as aids to our Instructors.

Control Training. Special emphasis was placed on control training during this fiscal year. A number of firms were contacted who offered assistance in survey work and obtaining suitable training materials. Some offered technical assistance and the use of their shops for a training period to qualify instructors. The result of this more concentrated effort was the introduction of six new courses over the previous year's Control program. All six have proven successful and now the total number of courses in progress is 14 consisting of the following:

Auto Body	House Wiring
Blueprint Reading	Invisible Re-weaving
Bricklaying	Machine Shop practices
Drafting	Nursing Orderlies
Engineering	Sign painting
Electronics	Shoe repairing
First Aid	Upholstery

Shop Instructors have shown a good deal of interest towards this method of training and have taken time, at the expense of production, to give lectures, adhering to the principle that a better trained inmate shows greater production and a higher quality product, which compensates for any temporary loss of production. A total of 171 enrolments is recorded for the year which includes 51 carried over from the previous year and 140 inmates participating. (31 cases of multiple enrolment).

The course in Electronics remains glamorous to the inmates and consequently there is a large enrolment. A fairly high number drop out due to the difficult nature of the training. However, it is felt this course should be continued as it serves as an outlet for the energy of the better educated and ambitious inmates.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

The Plant Engineer reports that his Department's operations during the fiscal year resulted in total charges of \$71,387.00, or a reduction of \$6,471.00 from the previous year. The average cost of producing steam throughout the year was \$0.61 per thousand pounds including all maintenance charges to boiler room equipment. The cost of fuel at \$27,787.00 is the lowest recorded cost for the past ten years.

During the year No. 3 H.R.T. boiler was declared surplus and disposed of through Crown Assets Corporation. The boiler setting was dismantled and the salvaged materials were utilized in the conversion of No. 1 boiler to oil-fired operation.

All boilers were examined by the Provincial Boiler Inspection Department and were certified as being in good condition.

Control Training continues to be emphasized in all branches of the Plant Engineer's Department. Two inmates obtained a Fourth Class stationary engineer's certificate. Instruction in plumbing and pipe fitting has been in the form of on-the-job Control Training. Courses were conducted in electronics and house wiring by Electrician J. L. Bennett. Six inmates were successful in obtaining Provincial Class "C" electrical contractor's certificates. Six inmates took the DeVry Electronics course throughout the year. One of these inmates was successful in obtaining employment in a local radio and television repair shop upon his discharge.

All machinery throughout the Institution has been regularly inspected and serviced, as well as electric motors. Monthly fire drills and lectures have been given and documentary films on fire prevention and fire fighting shown to officers attending In-Service training classes.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Unceasing vigilance prevails in ensuring cleanliness and sanitation throughout the Steward's Department. All floors are washed daily, the steam tables after each meal, and the basement cleaned thoroughly after completion of each day's work. Garbage is removed twice daily, the edible swill going to the piggery, and the dry garbage to the incinerator. Spraying operations control insects effectively. Great emphasis is likewise placed on personal hygiene of the inmate staff. Showers are available to the men at all times, and are obligatory twice weekly. Two complete changes of clothing are made weekly, while extra issues are available for the cooks, bakers and butchers whenever required. Cuts, burns, and other minor accidents receive immediate attention at the Hospital, and inmates sustaining such injuries are only returned to the kitchen upon recommendation of the Penitentiary Physician.

Machinery and equipment are maintained in good condition by the Engineer's Department to whom a monthly servicing requisition is furnished, and records kept of the work effected on each item of equipment.

An average of 37 inmates have been employed in the Steward's Department during the year. 1,016 gallons of vegetables were processed from 10,170 pounds of the raw product. 40,392 pounds of meat products were processed having a value of \$6,985.12.

The total of inmate meals served reached 752,895, while the meals served to officers amounted to 37,638. Food prepared throughout the year has always been of excellent quality.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Conditions generally in the old orchard have been favourable for the year, and there was a good crop of apples. 6,920 pounds of apples were harvested and sold to the Steward, who was also provided with all requirements of pork which amounted to 62,022 pounds with a value of \$8,683.00. The cost of pork production is down from last year, costing 10.6¢ per pound. There was a drop in production of the fruit crop and potato crop due to the dry weather which prevailed. There was however, a good harvest of turnips, cabbage, and parsnips.

The greenhouse has been used to grow flower plants for the Ornamental Grounds and tomato plants for the Farm. All surplus plants and flowers were sent to William Head to assist them in laying out their ornamental grounds.

RECREATION

As in the past, recreation continues to play an important role in the daily activities of the inmates because of the large number participating. Softball, touch football, soccer, basketball, volleyball, tennis, horse shoes, table tennis, chess, checkers, weight lifting, handball, boxing and bridge comprise the sports and entertainment program. Softball is the most popular sport with about 30% of the entire population taking part. The teams are broken down into three leagues which constitute a well organized program and interesting games. The Institution team "Seals" played fourteen regular season games and seven exhibition games, ending the season in second place.

Touch football is becoming popular and offers a fast and open game without the necessity of regulation equipment. The teams are primarily made up from each Shop, with 216 inmates participating in this sport.

Soccer still ranks in place next to softball. The Institution All-Star team, the "Penguins" played sixteen regular season games and seven exhibition games, and they too ended in second place in their league.

Four boxing cards made up the annual boxing program with boxers in training at least eight weeks before the events. A total of 42 inmates took part in these events. A large majority of the inmate population are enthusiastic about these boxing cards.

A school for umpires was held in April and 14 inmates enrolled and passed tests to become umpires. This greatly assisted in the supervision of games.

The Annual Sports Day was held on July 1st with a high percentage of the population taking part. A good deal of interest and enthusiasm has been shown towards this event and over 20 inmates put forth a good deal of effort to help make the day a success.

STAFF TRAINING

Four In-service training courses were held during the year with a total enrolment of 31 officers. This included 21 custodial officers; 4 firemen; 3 instructors; 2 clerks and 1 Assistant Steward. Primarily the heads of each Department conducted the classes giving intensified lectures relative to their particular field. Interest in this training is indicated in the continuing high grades received in the tests held at the completion of the courses and it is felt that there is a general development towards a broader outlook in prison work.

A total of 8 guards and one Assistant Hospital officer attended P.O.T.C. 78, 80 and 83 at the Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston. Three officers consisting of one clerk, one guard and one guard storeman attended the Clerical Course, P.O.T.C. 79. In-Service Training officer T. J. Ellis and Keeper J. Sheridan attended I.S.T.O. Conference (P.O.T.C. 81). Steward G. S. Parslow and Instructor-Tinsmith J. Clawson attended Administrative Course P.O.T.C. 82. Chief Vocational Officer D. J. Halfhide attended the R.C.A.F. Instructional Techniques Course 557 at Trenton, Ontario, in February, following which he

attended the C.V.O.'s Conference at Kingston. While on the R.C.A.F. Instructional Course Mr. Halfhide passed 16 m.m. Bell and Howell Motion picture projectionist course and was awarded the Official R.C.A.F. Certificate. The benefit to the individual officers who attend these courses continues to be a source of satisfaction to all concerned.

The Chairman of the Institution Safety Committee, Plant Engineer G. D. Foster, attended a course on Accident Prevention co-sponsored by the University of British Columbia and the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, from June 1st to June 5th inclusively. The course was designed from a management aspect but also dealt with the practical side and it was felt to be very worth while.

The Staff Training Division of the Civil Service Commission, held two one-day "Institutes". Dr. H. Klonoff, senior psychologist at Shaughnessy Military Hospital, lectured on the topic "Motivation for Growth and Change". This was followed by group discussions from the officers on "Techniques of Self-Development". The Groups were well organized and ably led and a good deal of thought provoking material was covered. It is felt these "Institutes" offer enlightened self-development to all who attend.

The Canadian Congress of Corrections was conducted at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver from May 24th to May 29th, 1959. A good representation of the staff attended the various meetings. The Congress proved to be interesting and informative. A number of the delegates from the Congress visited the Penitentiary and were shown the training and treatment program and facilities. A total of 53 men and 6 women comprised the group and all were favourably impressed with the facilities available and the cheerful business like atmosphere of the Institution.

Two groups consisting of 15 custodial officers attended Blair Rifle Range in North Vancouver. The program consisted of familiarization and firing our 303 SMLE, through the cooperation of the Westminster Regiment.

WILLIAM HEAD

William Head on Vancouver Island provides the nearest equivalent to normal living conditions while still being a prison. This is due to the long, arduous working hours, the comparative freedom, and the obvious trust placed in the inmates. The difference in personality between the men discharged from William Head and discharged from the closed prison, is noticeable, particularly in the case of inmates who have not had the benefit of gradual release. The inmates at William Head have had their personalities and self-confidence restored to them, and these men have told me repeatedly, how good it is for them to be trusted again. The prison numbers are taken from the outside of their clothing and placed on the inside. This in itself contributes to the restoration of the individual.

Control and Vocational Training was instituted at the William Head Installation during this fiscal year. Training is comprised of three full time Vocational courses and two control training courses. Vocational training courses cover carpentry, commercial, and masonry while control training is limited to students taking part-time Commercial Training and the St. John's Ambulance course in First Aid. There are three full-time Vocational Instructors at William Head, and control training in First Aid is taught by the Assistant Hospital Officer. We expect enrolment will be substantially increased in all aspects of this training in the coming year.

The Vocational Carpentry Course consists of ten months scheduled training, continuous with theory and practical work concurrently. The emphasis is placed on house construction augmented by appropriate institutional projects being utilized as practical work, which is of benefit to the trainees and also does much needed maintenance. The course is divided into blocks giving students an

opportunity to progress at their own speed. The Carpenter Instructor was appointed effective December 1st, 1959. With the present facilities and space, this course can accommodate 12 full-time trainees, the present enrolment being seven. There have been no drop-outs from this course.

The Vocational Commercial course consists of typing, bookkeeping and shorthand with similar syllabus to that of the British Columbia Penitentiary Commercial course. Typewriters and necessary supplies are on hand, and training commenced March 17th with four full time trainees. With the space and equipment now available, this course can accommodate 12 full-time trainees. The Commercial Instructor was appointed effective November 2nd, 1959, and it is expected the class enrolment will soon be brought up to capacity. In addition to the regular curriculum the instructor is organizing a related course intended primarily as a refresher course for those who have not made recent use of their previous training.

The masonry course consists of ten months training continuous with theory and practical work concurrently. The course covers bricklaying, plastering, tile setting and concrete masonry. The course allows scope for trainees to gain experience in a number of segments of the trade, and employment possibilities should be favourable when the building industry overcomes the prevailing slump in this Province.

The masonry course was designed to accommodate 14 full-time trainees and while the initial enrolment is small, it is expected the class will be brought up to full strength at an early date. Eighteen inmates commenced training in First Aid conducted by the Assistant Hospital Officer. It is expected that training on an overall basis will proceed at a satisfactory pace during the coming year.

During the year under report, 24 selected inmates were moved from the dormitories into separate cubicles. This has the effect of giving older inmates the dignity of privacy and is greatly appreciated, and has provided an incentive for continued good behaviour.

A dining room was provided during the year in which the inmates could eat their meals. It had become increasingly apparent that it was not satisfactory for the men to eat in their sleeping quarters, which was the practice when William Head was first opened. As the program progressed we were able to convert one of the dormitories into a dining room. This has had a remarkably good effect on the cleanliness, comfort and morale of those living and working at William Head.

Several buildings were taken over from the Quarantine Staff for Officers' residences and a building formerly used as a residence was taken into use as the Hobby Shop.

Mr. John Grant who had been Chief Supervisor at William Head was promoted to the position of Deputy Warden at the British Columbia Penitentiary. Mr. Harry Collins who had been a Keeper at the main institution was promoted to the position of Chief Supervisor.

A playing field was bulldozed in January and there is now a regulation size softball field available. There are nine teams in the League who play at least once a week, the league name for the inmates of William Head being "William Head Stealers".

GENERAL REMARKS

In spite of the difficulties resulting from the overpopulated condition, the past year has been one of continued progress. The climate within the Institution has continued to be good, the attitude of the inmates with the Administration satisfactory, without any signs of unrest or dissatisfaction being apparent. Staff morale remains at a high level with every officer realizing that he forms an integral and important part of the reformatory program. It is encouraging to

note that the manufacture and sale of hobby articles continues to increase, thus providing an incentive for the inmates to exert a worth-while effort towards their own work habits and eventual return to society.

Cooperation with outside Agencies has been expanded and improved public relations engendered. As in previous years, addresses delivered by the Warden to Service Clubs and Welfare agencies in which the rehabilitative program of the Penitentiary was explained and illustrated by displays of hobbycraft articles, have resulted in the finding of new and previously untouched markets for such articles. Acquainting the public with the program of the Penitentiary helps to keep the community accurately aware of the untiring efforts of the staff to reform and rehabilitate those who are so unfortunate as to be in prison.

While the officers who have contributed voluntarily to the program of gradual release before outright discharge have all done splendid work, special recognition is due to the Roman Catholic Chaplain, Reverend M. J. Barry, for the active interest he has taken in our pre-release program. Since this system of release was put into operation in 1957, a total of 23 have undergone a period of adjustment to the outside world. Father Barry has ensured the complete success of this venture and has given unsparingly of his time taking these inmates under his wing, and offering the needed counselling and guidance to ensure their successful adjustment to society.

It is apparent that in the foreseeable future, the field of gradual release can be enlarged to embrace all inmates, not only those who have served five years or more. The assessment of its true value can be gathered by the letters of appreciation that have been received from inmates who are now following gainful employment following their release. Had it not been for this system, it is doubtful whether successful rehabilitation could have been achieved.

In conclusion, I wish to express appreciation to the Commissioner and Headquarters staff for the assistance and guidance which has been rendered during the year. The ready cooperation and advice which has been forthcoming is a source of constant encouragement to the Warden and staff of the institution.

I also wish to convey my thanks to the staff of this Penitentiary for their loyal devotion to duty throughout the past year, which has contributed in no small measure to the efficient administration of the institution.

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

T. W. HALL, *Warden*

The number of inmates on register here at the close of prison on March 31st, 1960, was 640, as compared to 718 inmates one year ago. The decrease of 78 inmates during the fiscal year was largely due to the grant of Amnesty effective June 23rd, 1959, and the increase in the number of inmates released by Certificate of Parole. 313 inmates were received and 391 inmates were discharged during the period under report, as itemized directly following:

Population on register April 1st, 1959..... 718

Received:

From Gaols.....	302		
By Transfer.....	3		
Parole Violators.....	7		
Others.....	1	313	1,031

Discharged:

By Expiry of Sentence.....	272		
By Parole.....	92		
By Unconditional Release.....	14		
By Court Order.....	3		
By Transfer.....	9		
Others.....	1	391	391

Population on Register March 31st, 1960.....			<u>640</u>
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A breakdown of the population on register, compiled to show the place of sentence by province, indicates that approximately seventy-nine percent of the inmates confined in this institution were received from the province of Alberta.

Inmates sentenced in Alberta.....	507
Inmates sentenced in Saskatchewan.....	109
Inmates sentenced in British Columbia.....	16
Inmates sentenced in North West Territories.....	4
Inmates sentenced in Ontario.....	3
Inmates sentenced in Yukon.....	1
Total.....	<u>640</u>

During the year, one executive officer, one administrative officer and twelve custodial officers were appointed to the staff. Over the same period nine officers separated from the Service; six resigned, one superannuated, one was retired in view of his unsuitability for penitentiary employment, and one was transferred by way of promotion to Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

A total of 15 officers attended courses at Penitentiary Staff College; 3 were administrative officers and 12 were custodial officers. A list of courses attended follows:

P.O.T.C. No. 78—Custodial Course.....	3
No. 79—Clerical Course.....	2
No. 80—Custodial Course.....	3
No. 81—In-Service Training Conference.....	1
No. 82—Administration Course.....	2
No. 83—Custodial Course.....	3
No. 84—C.V.O. Conference.....	1
Total Attendance.....	<u>15</u>

Under the direction of the Deputy Warden, the In-Service Training Officer conducted two In-Service Training Courses, of two weeks duration each. Courses No. 20 and 21 were attended by 14 officers. The marks attained and ratings they received were considered favourable.

Three officers enrolled for the correspondence course, "Theory of Office Management" offered by the Civil Service Commission. It is understood that the final examination for this area has been scheduled for June 4th, 1960.

HOSPITAL

The general health of the inmate population has been good, as reported by the attending physician, except for an epidemic of influenza which occurred during the months of April and May. One inmate is presently under treatment for tuberculosis.

Sick parade was attended by two thousand nine hundred and eighty-four inmates throughout the year, and one hundred and eighty-three inmates were admitted to the prison hospital. Fourteen major and twelve minor operations

were successfully performed. A total of three hundred and twenty-three inmates were X-rayed. Two-hundred and twenty-eight inmates were examined by the eye specialist.

The Psychiatrist conducted one hundred and sixteen initial interviews, and carried out three hundred and thirty-one subsequent interviews.

Two thousand and twenty-three examinations were completed by the Dentist. One hundred and fifty-one dentures were supplied, and one hundred and eighty-one dentures were repaired during the year.

The Red Cross Society sponsored one Blood Donor Clinic during the fiscal year. Three hundred and fifty-six bottles of blood were collected, of which five bottles were donated by officers.

The Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League conducted an X-ray survey at the institution on August 13, 1959. A total of 729 X-rays were taken by the mobile unit, including 652 inmates and 77 officers.

The kitchen was inspected and all inmates employed therein were closely examined by the Physician. The meals served were considered both nutritious and well cooked.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Protestant Chapel (Reverend R. J. Rainbow, Protestant Chaplain)

The Protestant Chaplain reports that the attendance at the Sunday morning General Service continues on a voluntary basis, and that the attitude and participation of the inmate population has been satisfactory. Five thousand seven hundred and ninety attendances were reported for the fifty-two Sundays.

On forty-four Sundays of the year, a celebration of the Holy Communion was administered to a total of five hundred and thirty-five inmates.

A Service of Morning Prayer was conducted on the morning of forty-four Saturdays throughout the year. Attendance totalled four hundred and sixty-nine.

Special Services were held in the Chapel on six occasions, including: Ascension Day, Remembrance Day, a special church service on the fourth Sunday in Advent to which immediate relatives of inmates were invited to attend, one General Service and a Service of Celebration of Holy Communion were held on Christmas Day, and a Service of Holy Communion was held on Ash Wednesday. Attendance at the Special Services totalled three hundred and seventy-four.

The Annual Mission was conducted by the Ven. W. F. Payton, Archdeacon of Prince Albert, from February 28th to March 6th, inclusively. During this period the Missioner interviewed and counselled twenty-five inmates. A total attendance of two hundred and fifty-four was recorded.

Bible classes were continued once each week. The course of study, which has proved to be interesting, includes chapter and verse analysis and interpretation of the New Testament commencing with St. Matthew's Gospel.

The Protestant Chaplain has interviewed one thousand one hundred and eighty inmates during the year under report. He has, in addition, acted as a liaison officer between the inmates and their relatives and/or friends in assisting them with their numerous problems. Upon request, arrangements were made for Clergy to interview inmates of their own denomination.

Roman Catholic Chapel (Reverend Father L. J. Daoust, Chaplain)

It is reported by the Roman Catholic Chaplain that the lectures given by the chaplains to first offenders, on admission, are producing good results. Since January 1960, such lectures and deliberations have taken place while non-recidivists are in the Reception Area undergoing a period of orientation respecting penitentiary environment. The importance of religion in the institution has been emphasized to such a degree that inmates are beginning to realize that they must consider it as a factor in their personal rehabilitation.

The Annual Mission was again conducted at the beginning of the Lenten season. The Missioner, who is a Professor of the University of Saskatchewan, was well received by an over-all attendance that surpassed previous years. Records indicate that four hundred and thirty-two inmates attended the Mission, and one hundred and fifty received communion. Success of the Mission, it is reported, was largely due to the advance preparation given the men.

Attendance at the Roman Catholic Chapel has increased since the Annual Mission, and it is hoped that more and more inmates will profit by the assistance in moral education afforded in the institution.

SCHOOL

Twenty-one inmates were attending school on a full-time basis, as at April 1st, 1959, preparing to write their Grade VIII provincial examinations. Twelve students were successful in the June examinations. Five students failed in one or more subjects, three of which were awarded certificates following successful completion of C.L.E.S. correspondence courses. Two pupils failed, and four discontinued the course of study.

A new class started school September 1st, 1959, in which fifteen students were enrolled on a full time basis, preparing to write Grade VIII examinations the following December. Six students were successful in the examinations, two inmates received certificates following completion of C.L.E.S. correspondence courses, one discontinued school, one was released on parole, one was hospitalized, and four failed.

On January 5, 1960, the third class commenced studies on a full time basis, preparing to write Grade VIII examinations in June 1960. This class is comprised of twenty-one students. As at March 31st, it is reported that the class is progressing better than average.

Fourteen veterans applied for D.V.A. correspondence courses, while ten veterans were carried over from the preceding fiscal year. Fifteen successfully completed their courses, and seven discontinued studies. At the commencement of the fiscal year, thirty non-veterans were continuing their studies, one hundred and thirty applied for courses, making a total of one hundred and sixty non-veterans enrolled in D.V.A. correspondence courses. In the non-veteran class, fifty-two completed their courses, and ninety-eight discontinued studies. It is noted that approximately one-third of the inmates shown as having discontinued their courses, were granted paroles. There is a possibility some of them may have continued such courses in free society.

Correspondence school courses other than D.V.A., numbered nineteen. Eleven were completed during the year, and eight are still active.

A two week course in Prospecting and Mining was conducted in the Penitentiary by the Saskatchewan Department of Mineral Resources. Twenty-two inmates completed the course with marks, "Better than those to be expected after such a concentrated course" to quote the Resident Geologist.

The Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources conducted a two week Forestry Course in the institution for the benefit of selected inmates. The Course was attended by twenty inmates who attained reasonably good marks. Saskatchewan Penitentiary received a good deal of favourable publicity by way of press and television media, and the newsreel film strips taken by the Visual Aids Officer, and his crew, will no doubt reflect favourably whenever shown in the future.

The School Teacher-Librarian reports improved attitude toward school training by the inmate population. An increased number of requests to attend school have been received, and the interest exhibited by the students participating is much better. It is further reported that students, generally, are taking pride in the fact that they are helping themselves by taking part in our school training program.

LIBRARY

Following is the Library Report for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1960:

Number of books on hand as at April 1st, 1959.....	4,272
Number of books received during the year.....	170
Total.....	4,442
Number of books condemned during the year.....	73
On hand as at March 31st, 1960.....	4,369
Bound volumes of magazines.....	500
Sets of Encyclopaedia Britannica.....	3
Sets of Canadian Encyclopaedia.....	1
Large Dictionary.....	1
Number of magazines subscribed for by Library.....	179
Number of magazines subscribed for by Inmates.....	101
Number of subscriptions to weekly newspapers.....	36
Number of subscriptions to daily newspapers.....	85
<i>Exchange for the year</i>	
Magazines.....	62,195
Fiction Books.....	14,073
Educational Books.....	592
Special Books.....	354
Total.....	77,214

During the fiscal year under report, the institution library was the recipient of a complete set of Encyclopaedia Britannica by courtesy of the publishers. Donation of this fine set was arranged for by the Executive Director of the John Howard Society of Alberta, who participated in the actual presentation.

All education books have been classified according to the Dewey Decimal System, and fiction books have been renumbered and placed into broad sections for easier reference. Work on the new catalogue is progressing favourably, and it is expected to reach completion in several weeks.

SPORTS AND RECREATION

The general sports and physical program of this institution has been expanding rapidly, and is presently undergoing reorganization to include a wider range of sporting activities. More emphasis is being placed on planning individual activity. Development along these lines is received with healthy enthusiasm by all concerned.

Softball, one of the major sports of the institution, was a repeat success this year. Approximately two-thirds of the inmate population participate in this popular sport at one time or another. Three leagues were organized comprising of nineteen teams. The "Red Sox" emerged as "A" league champions; the "Seals" and "Silver 9" won the "B" and "C" league championships, respectively.

The institution All-Star team, known as the "Pen-Clippers", entered in the Prince Albert and District softball league. Competition was keen, and after a poor start, the "Pen-Clippers" met the Riverside Royals in the finals. The outside team emerged victorious following the five-game contest. The climax of the softball season was highlighted by an exhibition game between the All-Star team selected from the Prince Albert and District league and the Penitentiary All-Stars. This was softball at its best; the outside team winning the closely fought honours by a narrow 3-2 margin.

Another major sport of great interest is Hockey. Eight teams were formed and grouped into two leagues. Competition was keen throughout the season, and games were enjoyed by enthusiastic spectators. The "Hawks" emerged as winners of the "B" League pennant, while the "Mohawks" won the "C" League Championship.

The institution All-Star hockey team called, "Pen-Clippers", was entered in the newly organized Prince Albert Commercial Hockey League. This league was composed of six teams, and played under international rules with outside S.J.H.L. referees officiating.

Curling has proved to be the most popular of institutional sports. Four sheets of ice were in constant use during the winter season. The Curling League, comprising of twenty rinks, commenced their schedule November 21st, 1959, and finished with a Round-Robin Series January 25th, 1960. This was followed by the Annual Spring Bonspiel in which nineteen rinks took part.

Track and field events again highlighted the Annual Sports Day, held July 1st. On Labour Day the athletes from the Saskatoon Field and Track Club competed against the best in the institution. Although the members of the institution teams gave a good account of themselves, they were, nevertheless, outclassed by the visitors.

Three successful Boxing Cards were staged during the year. Championship bouts, each consisting of four rounds of two minutes duration, were featured on every card.

Other recreational activities enjoyed by the inmates include: horseshoes, tennis, table tennis, volleyball and basketball, weightlifting, touch rugby and soccer, as well as chess, checkers and card games.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Installation of a new water softener has been beneficial in softening both the boiler feed water and the hot water used throughout the institution. A ventilation system was installed in the ash handling area to draw off dust and gas fumes, thereby improving working conditions.

The largest project completed by the Electrical Division during the year was the installation of the automatic inter-mural telephone system. Considerable changes were made in the lighting system of the Tailor Shop to facilitate its operation on a centralized plan of western institutions' Tailor Shop Manufactures. Other electrical projects completed, include: wiring of Building C-21, a new feeder line to the Officers' Mess to accommodate an electric stove and deep fat fryer, service lines and lighting facilities in the two dormitories, and the re-wiring of the kitchen in the Deputy Warden's Residence. Ventilation projects in the Piggery and Dairy Barn were completed and unit heaters and motors were connected ready for use. The second phase of revamping our electrical distribution system is progressing favourably as materials become available. Twenty-four "plug-ins" were installed along the east wall for use by officers during inclement weather.

Work projects completed by the Plumbing Division, include: the installation of plumbing and heating facilities in both dormitories, B-9 and B-10, heating in Building C-21, installation of a press in the Laundry, additional heating facilities for the Keepers' Hall and Greenhouse, plumbing was completed in "A" Wing and revamping was commenced in the Hospital, and water and sewer connections were made in the Vocational Paint Shop. Plumbing and heating was completed in the remodelling project of the Deputy Warden's residence, including the installation of a new hot water storage tank. Regular maintenance included replacement of drains and sewer lines in various locations where required.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

The Classification Officer reports that every effort has been made to keep the work of this department up-to-date in accordance with the approved Classification Policy. This has not been an easy task, particularly, since his present complement of staff is somewhat less than the authorized establishment. Various changes which have been introduced into the correctional program have resulted in an increasing work load, and liaison with representatives of participating voluntary and government agencies is becoming increasingly time consuming. Whereas the statistical summary indicates a favourable increase in the volume of work produced, it is believed that the quality of the work could be improved if the staff establishment were such as to allow more time for thorough investigation, assessment, and compilation of the required reports.

A Reception Area was inaugurated in January 1960 in which all non-recidivist newcomers were segregated from the remainder of the inmate population under the direct supervision of a Keeper. Such inmates remain in this segregated area until an orientation program, and all other classification procedures are completed. While it is much too early to assess the full value of this program, it is encouraging to note that our efforts have been met with much interest and co-operation from the participating inmates.

During the year the Classification and Work Boards held twenty-three and twenty-two meetings, respectively, and dealt with a total of one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one cases. In this connection, three hundred and fifty-four Newcomer, three hundred and seven Re-Classification, forty-four Follow-up, and one thousand two hundred and sixty-six Special reports were compiled.

Further structural development of the National Parole Service resulted in the formation of a Parole Region covering the Province of Saskatchewan, and the appointment of Mr. R. G. Wallace as Regional Representative for this area with headquarters in Prince Albert. This change promotes much better co-ordination of activities pertaining to parole, and has proved to be beneficial to the penitentiary program of rehabilitation. Since his arrival in Prince Albert, the Regional Representative of the National Parole Service has participated in orientation talks to newcomers in the Reception Area, lectures to officers enrolled in In-Service Training classes, and the organizing of Pre-Release Integration programs in co-operation with the Classification Officer.

As parole procedures are developed and put into operation by the National Parole Service, it is expected that the work load of the Classification Department, which is the focal point for parole procedures within the institution, will increase in proportion. A total of six hundred and thirty-seven interviews were held with inmates pertaining to parole procedures; two hundred and forty-five of these required the compilation of PS 3 or Special reports, one hundred for the purpose of briefing inmates in the requirements of parole conditions, and two hundred and ninety-two inmates were counselled regarding acknowledgments, refusals, etc.

The Classification Officer, who always takes an active part in the field of Inmates Welfare and has made himself available to inmates seeking advice, counsel, and guidance with their various personal problems pertaining to institutional adjustments, family and other problems, has conducted five hundred and ten interviews in this connection. In order to foster this vital function of the department, he suggests that consideration be given to the appointment of a person qualified and experienced in Social Welfare work who could concentrate most of his efforts on this type of work.

Pre-Release interviews with inmates, for the purpose of developing plans, assessing needs, and counselling as to procedures and available assistance, were held regularly. Four hundred and eighteen such interviews were conducted and the same number of reports were compiled. It is the practice to refer each inmate

to an appropriate agency for assistance in accordance with his expressed need, and to review final plans prior to release. The inmate's situation at the time of release is then indicated in a Post-Release report. Three hundred and eighty-three interviews were carried out in this connection.

Close liaison has been maintained with the various After-Care and Welfare agencies. It is reported that each agency increased the number of its interviews over the previous year. A total of two thousand and forty-two interviews were conducted by all agencies, with the John Howard Society of Alberta dominating the picture.

The Classification Officer further participated as a member of the Vocational Selection Committee which screened two hundred and eighty-five applicants for vocational, school, or other special training classes. He was also a member of the Grading Committee which met quarterly to review the situation with respect to grades and submit its recommendations accordingly.

A grand total of six thousand two hundred and forty-six interviews were conducted through this department; nine hundred and ninety-one more than in the previous fiscal year.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, NEW CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The Chief Trade Instructor reports a busy work program was maintained throughout the fiscal year 1959-60. Work completed by the industrial shops for our own institution, other penitentiaries, government departments and agencies, and officer custom and authorized individuals, amounted to \$102,094.15.

Building Trades and Production Services amounted to \$12,901.20 and \$44,819.48, respectively.

Fixed assets were maintained at a cost of \$20,163.17. This expenditure covers work required on the buildings, walls and ducts; houses and tenements; service lines; fences and farm drains; and roads, sidewalks and culverts. New construction, including buildings, walls and ducts; houses and tenements; service lines; and fences and farm drains, amounted to \$84,728.27, making a grand total of \$264,706.27 expended on the work program of this institution.

Directly following is a list of the Capital Projects completed this year:

- Automatic Inter-mural Telephone System;
- Installation of Overhead Telephone Cable;
- Service Lines to Dormitories B-9 and B-10;
- Installation of Electrical Distribution Centre, Officers' Mess;
- Plug-ins for Parking Area;
- Construction Carpenter and Paint Shops;
- Installation of Equipment Carpenter and Paint Shops;
- Ventilation of Dairy Barn;
- Cell Accommodation in Corridor D-1;
- Modernization of Deputy Warden's Residence (Kitchen);
- Rehabilitation Vocational Paint Shop;
- Partitioning in Coal Vault;
- Alteration in Blacksmith Shop;
- Installation Motor and Fan for Ventilation Ash Handling Area;
- Electrical Alterations to Tailor Shop;
- Additional Heating in Keepers' Hall;
- Construction of Dormitory, B-9.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The Farm Instructor Reports that unfavourable weather conditions again hampered a productive farm year. A prolonged period of drought during the summer months, combined with an unusually damp fall, reduced farm yields quite extensively.

The total amount of grain crops harvested was somewhat less than in the previous year. In spite of adverse weather conditions, 2,000 bushels of barley, 11,000 bushels of oats, and 1,500 bushels of wheat were harvested. In addition, 370 tons of hay and 130 tons of straw were gathered.

The garden yielded 384,228 lbs. of potatoes, 15,777 lbs. of beets, 41,450 lbs. of cabbage, 46,363 lbs. of carrots, 12,918 lbs. of parsnips, 32,831 lbs. of turnips, 10,010 lbs. of onions, and 36,553 lbs. of miscellaneous vegetables such as beans, cauliflower, corn, cucumbers, radishes and tomatoes. It is reported by the Farm Instructor that at least fifty percent of the stored produce would have spoiled without the dryer in the roothouse.

Our stock of feeder cattle did very well throughout the year, and the veterinarian was required only for routine cases. 73 head of beef cattle were purchased, 16 head were transferred from the dairy herd, and 54 were slaughtered. 28,178 lbs. of beef were supplied to the Steward, which helps to cover his requirements of this commodity for the year. The total count at the end of the year was 129 head of feeder cattle.

The dairy herd did very well and no major problems of any kind were encountered. While some cases of bloat and mastitis were reported during the fall, no further difficulties have developed in this area. One junior bull was sold, 16 head were transferred to the feeder herd, and 4 were slaughtered to supply the Steward with 2,254 lbs. of beef, leaving a balance of 82 head as at March 31st, 1960. The annual yield of our dairy products is recorded as follows: 77 lbs. of cream were sold to an outside source, 93 qts. of cream and 408 gals. of milk were sold to officers, 39,095 gals. of milk were supplied to the Steward, while 1,591 gals. of whole milk and 509 gals. of skim milk were used for feed.

Our hog program has been a repeat success, and it was no problem to supply the Steward's requirements of pork. 399 hogs were butchered for the Steward, resulting in 68,238 lbs. of meat. One boar was purchased and one was sold during the course of the year. 411 sucklings were enhanced to feeders, and 47 hogs were sold for outside revenue.

The Fisher 303 birds, which were purchased, have proven to be exceptionally good, and are even more suitable to institutional requirements than the Ames-in-Cross birds. 1,500 chicks were purchased in the Spring, and the average laying flock of 1,193 birds produced 23,295 dozen eggs during the period under report. The Steward was supplied with 705 birds for the inmates' Christmas and New Year's dinners, while the officers were allowed to buy 409 birds which had been culled out as broodies and non-producers.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Progress of Vocational Training Program during the year has been reported as fairly satisfactory, but not as good as the preceding year, by the Chief Vocational Officer. A total of one hundred and seven inmates were interviewed by the Selection Committee, as compared with one hundred and twenty-eight last year. Selection of trainees was limited, owing to the lack of education of applicants, and the advancement of release dates resulting from the grant of Amnesty in 1959.

Five full time courses were in operation; two in Rural Repairs, one in Plumbing, one in Painting and Decorating, and one in Carpentry. Of the ninety-two enrolled for training, including forty-six carry-overs from previous classes, thirty-nine graduated, four ceased training, and six were released before graduation, leaving forty-three on course at the close of the fiscal year. A total of twenty-two inmates received Certificates of Qualification, in their trades, from the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship Board; five in Carpentry, one in electrical, and the remainder in Control Training courses of Sheet Metal, Motor Mechanics, Barbering, and Steam Engineering. In addition, thirty-two inmates were awarded First Aid Certificates by the St. John's Ambulance Association.

Four part time courses have been in operation during the year. A total of twenty-two inmates were in Control Training classes at the close of the fiscal year; four in Welding, eight in Steam Engineering, five in Barbering, and five in Motor Mechanics.

Inmates in the Rural Repair course received varied and practical experience in both machine shop and automotive training. They repaired and serviced one hundred and twenty-eight cars, and manufactured and repaired seventy items.

Seven miscellaneous items were manufactured and repaired by the Vocational Plumbing Class. Most of their practical experience in the institution was gained by installing various plumbing fixtures, including basins and toilets. Some six hundred hours experience was gained in this manner.

The Vocational Painting and Decorating Class finished fifteen items of furniture of Officers' Custom, plus twelve items manufactured by the Vocational Carpenter Class. Additional practical experience was gained by this Class when they finished fifty-six items of furniture for the Industrial Carpenter Class.

Twenty-four items of furniture were manufactured and repaired by the Vocational Carpenter Shop. Such projects provided practical experience which otherwise could not have been gained during incarceration.

From the time of inception of Vocational Training at Saskatchewan Penitentiary, October 1948, to the end of the fiscal year 1959-60, the total cost, in salaries, construction and maintenance of buildings, purchase of machinery tools and equipment, and other expenses, has been \$486,822.56. In addition honorariums amounting to \$582.00, were paid to Control Training Instructors. The number of trainees who have graduated in Vocational Training since inception, is three hundred and twenty-eight.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

As in previous years, we have continued to provide opportunities for inmates to learn the various trades under the Steward's supervision. It is reported that the baking and butchering trades are by far the most popular, with the largest number of volunteers and the smallest percentage of turnover.

Personal hygiene and kitchen sanitation are under constant surveillance. A daily inspection has been instituted, to keep a close watch on personal cleanliness of inmates employed in the kitchen. To date results have been encouraging in this regard. The pest control program has affected remarkably good results particularly in the control of cockroaches. Spraying has been reduced without recurrence of the pests.

Records indicate that \$3,786.79 was expended this year for the purchase of kitchen machinery and furnishings.

Farm produce including: beets, cabbage, beans, cauliflower, cucumbers, onions and green peppers were processed to a total of 2,507 gallons at a finished cost of \$405.17. Beef and pork were processed to cornbeef, bacon, fat and ham to a total of 19,305 lbs. at a finished cost of \$3,592.81.

The penitentiary farm supplied the Steward with farm produce as follows

Beef.....	30,432 lbs.....	\$ 9,129.60
Pork.....	68,238 lbs.....	9,553.32
Poultry.....	2,506 lbs.....	551.32
Hearts and Liver.....	1,212 lbs.....	230.28
Eggs.....	23,295 doz.....	6,988.50
Milk.....	39,095 gals.....	8,600.90
Vegetables.....	186,792 lbs.....	1,867.92
Potatoes.....	5,094 bus.....	1,528.20
Total.....		\$38,450.04

Total bread production amounted to 273,555 pounds at a cost of \$10,889.55. Cake and pastry production cost \$11,835.90.

A total of 717,381 meals were served on the line, as compared to 723,948 meals served in the preceding year. The number of duty and revenue meals served to staff totalled 40,637.

It is reported by the Steward that the average inmate population for the 1959-60 fiscal year was 653, and that the actual total cost of food rations for inmates, patients, and officers, amounted to \$151,026.23.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Alcoholics Anonymous group continues to function in an energetic manner. There is evidence that ex-inmates are continuing their A.A. association in free society and successfully rehabilitating themselves. Two semi-annual A.A. open meetings were staged in the institution since the last report, and attendance from the outside, as well as the inmate population, appears to be increasing. Behaviour of the inmates was exemplary, and visitors were deeply impressed with the efficiency and sincerity of program arrangements.

The ninth annual inmate concert, held in conjunction with the A.C.T. and radio station C.K.B.I. Amateur Hour, took place on November 28th, 1959. The program was a repeat success, and raised the A.C.T. Anti-Tuberculosis fund by \$746.81. The second concert was held December 16th, 1959, and was attended by members of the staff, their families, and friends. It is estimated that some fifteen hundred guests watched the well organized, inmate written, and inmate managed variety cast on these two occasions. These events provided excellent opportunities to inmate hobbyists for displaying hobbycraft articles. Total hobbycraft sales, as a result, amounted to \$2,728.50, and seventy-five subscriptions to the inmate magazine "Pathfinder" were sold.

Christmas donations to the local orphanage amounted to \$246.00. The campaign for donations, approved by the administration, was organized by the inmate recreation committee to accept voluntary contributions from the inmate body with a view to providing the children at the local orphanage with additional comforts during the festive season. The money collected in this manner, was presented by the committee to the Superintendent at an appropriate occasion.

Hobbycraft sales for the past year reached an unprecedented high. Workmanship was maintained on a repeat high standard and is reflected in the yearly sales amounting to \$23,173.60.

Publication of the prison magazine "The Pathfinder" has been allowed to continue following a brief interruption caused by the necessity to recruit suitable Pathfinder staff. Consequently, the next issue to be published will cover the months of March, April and May. It is hoped that publication of "The Pathfinder" will return to a monthly basis commencing with the June issue. The inmate written, inmate managed magazine has an average paid up list in excess of 700 subscribers, an increase of approximately 50 subscriptions over the previous year.

CONCLUSION

I wish to express my sincere thanks to members of the National Parole Board, social welfare agencies, public organizations, and the citizens who participated in the treatment activities of the institution. I am most grateful to my staff for their continued loyalty, co-operation, and devotion to duty. In conclusion, allow me to express my sincere appreciation to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and other Commission staff members for your advice and guidance throughout the year.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

V. S. J. RICHMOND, *Warden*

The total prison population at the close of prison on March 31st, 1960, was 456. The movement of population during the fiscal year was as follows:

Received

from Kingston Penitentiary.....	317
from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	2
from Dorchester Penitentiary.....	1
Parole Violator.....	0
	<hr/>
	320

Released

by Expiration of Sentence.....	163
by Parole.....	90
by Unconditional Release.....	11
by Court Order.....	2
by Transfer.....	43
Other reason.....	0
	<hr/>
	309

On April 23rd, 1959, while employed at the cattle barn on the reserve, one inmate made good his escape by concealing himself in the mow of the barn. Despite extensive searching throughout the mow with probes this inmate remained undetected for three days, then left the barn and proceeded north of the reserve. He was recaptured by an Ontario Provincial Police Constable and an officer from this institution at midnight, April 26th, approximately six miles from the institution.

A young inmate, employed with the Ornamental Grounds gang, left his place of work on the afternoon of August 28th, 1959, and proceeded north into the Cataraqui Swamp area. His departure was noticed immediately and a search of the area was started. He was recaptured during the early hours of the next morning by officers from this institution patrolling approximately five miles north of the reserve.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Dr. J. E. Gibson, Penitentiary Physician, is pleased to report that there were no serious accidents or illnesses during the past year. There were 111 hospital admissions during the year of a minor nature. There were 74 X-Rays and 145 electrocardiograms carried out during the year and interpreted by the Physician.

Sanitary conditions continue to be maintained at a very high level and the cleanliness of the Cell Blocks and Dormitories deserves special mention here.

The quantity and quality of the food served throughout the year also received special mention from the Physician. Special diets were obtained regularly upon prescription.

Specialist Services

Dr. T. F. Rutherford carried out 113 eye examinations during the year and performed sixteen operations. Dr. R. C. Burr, Radiotherapist, and Dr. C. W. E. Danby, Dermatologist, were called in consultation on certain cases. Dr. J. W. S. Melvin was consulted in several cases and performed surgery in two cases.

Psychiatric Services

Dr. G. D. Scott, Penitentiary Psychiatrist, conducted three hundred and seventy psychiatric interviews during the year. Five electro-shock treatments were carried out at this institution and fifteen inmates were transferred to the Psychiatric Unit at Kingston Penitentiary during the year.

Dental Services

Dental treatments during the year totalled 693. Dr. R. M. Werry, Acting Penitentiary Dentist, since January 1959, left us on November 30th, at which time Dr. J. H. Carty was appointed Penitentiary Dentist. Dr. T. W. Warner continued to attend to the custom dentistry at this institution.

Health of Staff

A total of approximately fifteen hundred working days were lost due to illness of staff members during the year although there were no serious illnesses or accidents.

The Canadian Red Cross and the Ontario Tuberculosis Prevention Clinics attended at this institution during the year.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Religious services were conducted each Sunday and special services were held on all Holy Days throughout the year. All religious services are now conducted on a voluntary basis with both Chaplains expressing satisfaction with the attendance.

The Chaplains continue to lecture to courses at the Penitentiary Staff College and to In-Service Training groups at this institution.

Reverend Father Devine and Canon Minto Swan have expressed their sincere appreciation of the opportunity afforded them to attend the Congress of Correction in Vancouver. It was felt that much was accomplished by the exchange of ideas and discussions with their counterparts from the various institutions and areas.

The Chaplains serve as co-sponsors of the Alcoholics Anonymous group here and as members of the Treatment Team.

Brigadier William Mercer of the Salvation Army attended at this institution regularly throughout the year and his guidance and assistance was very much appreciated by all.

Rabbi Bassan has attended to the members of the Jewish faith throughout the year.

Mr. Peter Nourry was appointed part-time organist and choir leader in the R.C. Chapel. Mr. Harry Birchall, who for many years has performed the duties of organist and choir leader in both Chapels, now confines his duties to the Protestant Chapel. This new appointment now facilitates simultaneous services.

CLASSIFICATION

With the resignation of Classification Officer P. Y. Chabot in 1959, Classification Officer W. T. Rynasko assumed the duties of senior Classification Officer. Mr. W. G. Downton was transferred from the position of Chief Keeper to Classification Officer late in 1959.

The duties of this department are continually increasing and the total number of interviews during the past year indicates an increase of two hundred and fifty-eight over the previous year reflecting greater recognition of the assistance available from this department.

The Classification Department was instrumental in initiating a gradual release programme for two inmates serving lengthy sentences. It is felt by all concerned that this was a most successful venture with both inmates deriving much benefit from the programme.

Mr. Rynasko attended P.O.T.C. #82 and Classification Assistant D. Cumpson attended the Annual Institute on Delinquency and Crime at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., during the year. Members of the staff of this department also attended lectures on abnormal personality at the Institute of Psychotherapy, Kingston and a seminar on Criminology at Queen's University.

Classification Officers continue to serve as members of the Treatment Team, Work Board, Vocational Selection Board and the Grading Committee. Other activities include lecturing at the Penitentiary Staff College, selection of transferees from Kingston Penitentiary and case discussions with the Penitentiary Psychiatrist.

Mr. G. A. Kirk was appointed institutional representative and Special Placement Officer at the local office of the National Employment Service, replacing Mr. C. C. Brooks. Mr. W. F. McCabe continues as John Howard Society representative. Both these gentlemen are to be commended for their efforts and cooperation during the past year.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Under the supervision of C.V.O. Taylor the following vocational courses were conducted during the year: Brickmasonry, Carpentry, Electrical, Machine Shop Practice, Motor Vehicle Repair, Plumbing and Heating, Sheetmetal, Welding and part-time Barbering.

The completion of shop building C-17 permitted all courses to be permanently located with sufficient floor space for their individual needs. It is anticipated that the office of the C.V.O. and Vocational Stores will be moved to the north end of building C-4, thereby placing the entire vocational department in the same immediate area.

A considerable amount of new equipment was acquired during the year providing the facilities to expand training in each trade field permitting trainees to gain working knowledge of new developments and machines in their respective trades.

On October 5th, 1959, the eleventh annual graduation ceremonies were held in the auditorium with the following presentations:

Certificates of Merit to Vocational Training graduates.....	26
Certificates of Merit forwarded to released Vocational graduates.....	14
High School Entrance Certificates.....	9
Prize to graduate with the highest academic standing.....	1
American Society of Tool Engineers' Scholarship.....	1
Total presentations.....	51

It is of note that this year is the first occasion since the inception of Vocational Training at Collin's Bay Penitentiary that Assistant Commissioner J. A. McLaughlin was unable to attend the annual graduation ceremonies.

The guest speaker at this year's ceremonies was Mr. H. Cocker of McKay-Cocker Construction Limited, London, Ontario. Representatives were present from the Ontario Department of Labour, Canadian Labour Congress, John Howard Society of Ontario, and the Kingston Chamber of Commerce. Head Office representatives were Acting Assistant Commissioner R. J. Thompson and Mr. R. W. Cunningham.

Difficulty was once again encountered in filling all courses due to the lack of suitable qualified applicants. Individual courses continue to maintain their popularity while others do not attract the number of applicants desired. In this respect greater effort must be made to assist potential applicants to attain the required standards.

Department of Labour representatives continued to attend at this institution to examine trainees for apprenticeship credits prior to release. The John Howard Society and National Employment Service representatives participated actively in the discussion groups during the winter months to the benefit of the trainees. These discussion groups are now considered an integral part of our training programme.

The maintenance shops of this department were taxed to near capacity during the year due to inter-penitentiary manufacture and institutional requirements in addition to repair and manufacture for other government departments.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

School attendance throughout the year continued with an average daily attendance of 19.8. The lack of Assistant School-teachers restricted school days to ninety-two during the year. An attempt was made this year to initiate a class monitor system to assist the Schoolteacher. The calibre of inmate required for this task naturally must be very high thereby limiting the selection to a few. Only one such inmate was employed during the year. Fifteen inmates wrote the High School Entrance examinations and nine were successful, two obtaining honor standing.

Twenty-seven percent of the population were engaged in correspondence courses during the year. Eighty-seven courses were commenced and one hundred and twelve courses were still in progress at the end of the fiscal year. There were 972 orders placed through this department for inmates to a total value of \$9,592.32, the bulk of the orders being hobbycraft purchases.

The circulation of reading and study material during the past year showed a slight decrease over the previous year. Reading material issues during the year were as follows:

Fiction and Bound Volumes.....	23,014
Non-fiction.....	6,781
Institutional magazines.....	40,516
Inmate magazine subscriptions.....	798

There were eighty educational books and one hundred and seventeen technical books added to the library in the past year.

Schoolteacher C. R. Hogeboom is to be commended for his untiring efforts under adverse conditions throughout the past year.

RECREATION AND DIVERSION

Evening diversion periods are held five nights weekly and on all holidays as they occur. Cellular activities, i.e. hobbycraft, have increased noticeably in the past year.

Entertainment in the form of films, concerts and stage variety shows were well received by the population. The quality of the films was improved and first-run films were shown during the winter season. Voluntary attendance at the Saturday showings of educational films has indicated a great interest in this form of diversional activity with approximately eighty percent of the total population attending. During the past year 125 educational films were procured on loan from embassies, industrial and insurance companies and other government departments.

Stage variety shows were presented on two occasions by Mr. "Joe" Woodhouse, one in December composed of local talent and the other in January featuring well-known and popular entertainers from Toronto. Through the cooperation of the Kingston Musicians' Union two other concerts featuring local talent were presented.

An inmate group presented a concert at Christmas and repeated it in January for the staff and their families and friends. A choral group was formed in the spring which presented "The Seven Last Words of Christ" on Good Friday for the inmate population and on Easter Monday for the staff and their families as well as many local people.

The outdoor facilities were used to capacity and softball leagues participated in a full season schedule terminated with the playoffs and presentation of trophies and prizes. Fifteen outside teams visited to play the inmate all-star team. Two teams from the Church Athletic League of Kingston played an exhibition game during the summer. Volleyball, soccer, tennis, table tennis, horseshoes and touch rugby maintained their popularity with the inmates.

Field Day 1959 proved a great success with several innovations. Half of the day was devoted to games of chance and tests of skill and the balance to all-star softball games and side shows.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Several construction projects were completed during the past fiscal year. These included the Dairy Barn and Milk House F-27 and F-28, which were occupied in January 1960. Two silos and a feed room for barn F-14 were constructed in 1959, the silos constructed by outside contract. Barn F-14, formerly used as a horse stable was destroyed by fire in August 1959 and an immediate start was made on the reconstruction of a new barn on the site for the housing of young cattle.

The Granary and Feed Storage Building F-31 was also completed during the year as was Outpost Tower D-6. Vocational Shop Building C-17 was completed and occupied in September.

Equipment & Office Building A-7 and Guard Outpost Building D-7 were constructed adjacent to the exercise area to replace two temporary buildings destroyed by fire in 1958. Both buildings were completed and occupied in June 1959.

Construction of a semi-detached staff house was commenced last spring in the farm area and is now nearing completion. Provision was made for the accommodation of the Personnel Officer in Administration Building A-1 by constructing a tile partition in the east bay of the Officers' Dormitory creating a 9 × 15 foot office.

The road paving programme was continued during the year with 800 cubic yards of stone and 6000 gallons of colas applied in the maintenance of existing roads and the construction of new pavements.

Painting and redecorating was conducted on an extensive scale during the year. This included the painting of Shop Building C-5 and the redecorating of tenements H-2, H-9 and H-10 and Cell Block #2. The Quarry was operated for a five month period producing 2805 cubic yards of crushed rock and 672 cubic yards of stone fines. 2030 cubic yards of shale were hauled for use as fill on the roads.

The maintenance programme included a new roof on Building C-2 (Inmates' Kitchen), which is 50% complete at this writing, and the renovation of Building TC-1 to provide storage space for building materials. In order to alleviate flooding conditions in the basement of Garage Building C-8 it was necessary to construct a storm sewer of 1200 feet in length. Further development of the Exercise Area included the addition of a Volley Ball Court.

Manure Shed F-15 and the north end of Cattle Barn F-2 were demolished during the year being of no further use and hazardous condition.

The total cost of construction carried on during the year amounted to \$121,400.00 and the total cost of industrial production in the shops amounted to \$11,306.56.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Under the direction of Plant Engineer H. Hamnes, this department was operated most efficiently during the past year. Fire lectures and demonstrations were continued at regular intervals and all members of the staff were made familiar with the various types of equipment and methods used in firefighting.

Steam was generated and distributed throughout the institution for heating, cooking and industrial use at a total cost of \$55,074.08. The coal consumed amounted to 4258.96 tons, an increase over the previous year of 152.30 tons.

Water for this institution is supplied by Kingston Penitentiary. Our total water consumption for the year was 56,275,625 Imperial gallons, an increase of 8,700 Imperial gallons. This increase can be attributed to some degree to the difficulties encountered with the KP-CB pipeline this past fall.

Construction and maintenance during the year kept this department quite busy at all times. Heating, lighting and plumbing facilities were installed in Cattle Barn F-27, Milk House F-28, Green House F-29 and Vocational Shop Building C-17. Steam service and return lines were extended to the farm area and placed in service. Steam heating was installed in the Poultry Laying House and connected to the steam boiler in the Brooder House. Tile drains were completed for the semi-detached staff houses, H-20 and H-21. Sanitary sewers were completed to barns F-14 and F-27 and to Milk House F-28.

An exhaust fan was installed in the Auditorium in Building A-1 with excellent results. Radio channels were re-located and made tamper-proof in one cell block and a dormitory as part of a complete overhaul of the system.

Improvements were made to the steam and electrical service lines servicing the Main Kitchen. Older portions of the steam and return lines throughout the institution received considerable maintenance. Annual repairs and maintenance were carried out in the Boiler House.

It is worthy of note that five inmates employed in the boiler house obtained their Fourth Class Stationary Engineer's certificate this past year.

MECHANICAL SUPERVISOR'S DEPARTMENT

This department, under the supervision of Mr. G. H. Nurse, has maintained fourteen trucks and twenty-nine pieces of powered equipment throughout the year. The operating scope of the department was broadened with the acquisition of a tractor-van combination and highway stake trailer.

All equipment has been inspected and serviced regularly and repairs made where necessary. During the construction season every piece of equipment was in constant use on the various projects.

Trucks from this department continued to haul freight and materials to the various local institutions and long-distance hauling was done by the new transport to Toronto, Smithfield, Ottawa and Montreal areas.

Snow removal equipment was taxed to capacity this past winter due to the extremely heavy snowfall and the constant plowing required to keep roads on the Reserve clear for traffic.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT

The receiving and issuing of construction materials and supplies formed the major portion of the work-load of this department during the year. The volume of freight received and despatched by rail over the prison siding totalled 163 cars.

This total was reduced from the previous year due to the acquisition of the new transport.

Gasoline consumption reflected an increase of 993 gallons. Requisitions during the year numbered 553, with 4,057 invoices being passed through this department.

Container control and identification has reduced the number of containers mislaid and has hastened the return of empty containers for credits.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The Farm Department experienced another good year under the supervision of Farm Manager B. G. Clark and Instructor W. R. Patterson.

Prior to the transfer of the beef herd to Joyceville Institution in December, a total of 279 head were slaughtered for consumption at this institution and Kingston Penitentiary and also Joyceville Institution.

The dairy herd was transferred to this institution from Kingston Penitentiary upon completion of the new dairy barn and milk house in January 1960. All equipment was given a fair trial and everything is running smoothly at this time. Milk is being supplied to this institution and Kingston Penitentiary and it is anticipated that the requirements of the Joyceville Institution will be met in the near future.

Egg production was down slightly from the previous year as a smaller flock was maintained. Eggs are being supplied to Kingston Penitentiary, Penitentiary Staff College and our own institution. Heating units were installed in the poultry house providing much healthier conditions which should prove conducive to greater production. This year 1,800 Shaver Star Cross chicks were purchased and the outlook for this flock is excellent.

Two horses are retained for patrol purposes only. It is planned to replace one of these horses in the near future with a more suitable saddle horse.

The hay crop was reasonably good this year, composed mainly of timothy and brome. A total of 30,000 bales were stored and 300 tons were stored as grass silage in two new concrete silos at the new dairy barn. The grain crop consisted of 13,200 bushels of oats and 1,800 bushels of barley. Of this total, 6,000 bushels of oats were transferred to Joyceville and 350 bushels of barley were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary. The new granary and storage building is now ready for use and will be an asset.

An extremely good crop of corn was harvested from nine acres of DeKalb 244 and three acres of Pride D-66. The corn was stored in one of the new concrete silos.

The addition of the new garden tractor aided considerably in the vegetable garden where a bumper crop was harvested. Surplus vegetables were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary and some were sold to the officers.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

This department, under the supervision of Steward C. MacLeod, continued to operate most efficiently during the past year.

Greater effort has been made to provide interested inmates with the training, and knowledge required to prepare them for release in the cooking, baking and butchering trades. Inmates response to this training has been very good.

This year again bakeshop production has been quite high and of very high quality. Bread production was 211,830 pounds, and bun, cake and pastry production was 6,652 pounds.

The butcher shop processed 1,573 pounds of beef and 17,805 pounds of pork to produce 3,478 pounds of bacon, 1,900 pounds of hock loaf, 6,725 pounds of pressed ham and 2,905 pounds of sausages.

As in the past sanitation and personal hygiene are heavily stressed and daily inspections are carried out of the physical layout as well as equipment and kitchen staffs. Pest control is handled by a civilian firm on a monthly basis or oftener if required.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Greater emphasis was placed on staff training throughout the past year with excellent results. Fourteen officers attended regular training courses at the Penitentiary Staff College during the year. Guard Grade 2 W. C. Chitty attended P.O.T.C. 81 (In-Service Training Officers' Conference).

Twenty-four new officers participated in orientation training at this institution. Twenty officers undertook basic In-Service Training courses and twenty-one officers attended an advanced training course. A special course was held for Grade 2 Guards and also an annual conference. The fourth annual Keepers' conference was held this past winter with all participants deriving much benefit.

Well over ninety percent of the staff participated in the annual spring and fall rifle and revolver competitions. Additional instruction and practices were provided for those wishing same with the result of much improvement.

As in past years many officers are attending outside courses, conferences, lectures and availing themselves of the many correspondence and other courses offered by civilian interests. A series of lectures on Personality and Human Behaviour at the Institute of Psychotherapy, Kingston, was attended by eleven staff members. Seven officers attended a seminar on criminology at Queen's University.

The formation of a Judo Club by interested officers has assisted in the training of officers in police holds and some phases of advanced judo. At the end of the fiscal year there were thirty officers participating actively in judo. Training sessions are held daily at noon hour and one evening per week. Some members have become proficient enough to enter competitions with clubs in the area.

GENERAL REMARKS

There were eight resignations from the staff during the past year. One officer was retired due to ill health and one officer was dismissed from the Service. Instructor E. J. H. Bowen retired due to age after twenty-nine years of faithful service.

Twenty-four new officers were taken on strength in various administrative and custodial positions.

Three officers transferred to the Joyceville Institution and one officer transferred to Kingston Penitentiary during the year. Guard Grade 2 W. C. Westlake transferred to the position of Staff Training Assistant at the Penitentiary Staff College. The transfer of the dairy herd warranted three transfers to this institution, one from Saskatchewan Penitentiary and two from Kingston Penitentiary.

Principal Keeper E. C. Atkins was promoted to the position of Chief Keeper and Keeper D. Hawley was promoted to the position of Principal Keeper. Senior Clerk Stenographer J. Donaldson was promoted to the newly created position of Personnel Officer.

The general employment situation in the area has resulted in many applications for positions being filed at this institution. However stationary engineers and schoolteachers are still in demand and much difficulty is encountered in locating suitable personnel for these positions at our present salary rates. It is hoped that this situation will be remedied in the near future.

I wish to thank the representatives of the various agencies and services for their excellent cooperation throughout the past year.

In conclusion I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to the Commissioner and all Head Office personnel for their continued support and assistance, and to my own staff for their loyalty and cooperation during 1959-60.

FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE

J. B. MARTINEAU, *Director*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

On Register April 1, 1959.....	413
<i>Received</i>	
By transfer from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	416(a)
Total.....	829
<i>Discharged</i>	
By expiry of sentence.....	139
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	234
By unconditional release.....	3
By transfer.....	22(b)
Total.....	398
On Register March 31, 1960.....	431.

Premature release under the Ticket-of-Leave or Parole Act

From April 1st, 1952, to March 31st, 1960, 2,442 inmates were registered. 150 were returned to St. Vincent de Paul. 185 were transferred and returned. Our population at March 31st, stood at 431. Therefore, 1,826 inmates were discharged from this institution during that 8-year period. The following figures will likely prove interesting:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Total discharged</i>	<i>Conditionally</i>	<i>% of licence</i>	<i>Violators</i>
1952-53.....	91	68	74.7	—
1953-54.....	168	105	62.5	2
1954-55.....	192	127	66.1	1
1955-56.....	244	170	70.	5
1956-57.....	200	128	64.	8
1957-58.....	277	159	57.4	12
1958-59.....	278	176	64.	9
1959-60.....	376	237	63.	18
	1,826	1,170	64.	55
Average.....				4.70%

Recidivism

Total discharged, 8-year period 1952-60.....	1,826
Prison recidivism.....	348—19.0%
Penitentiary recidivism.....	409—22.4%
Total recidivism.....	757—41.4%

(a) Actual newcomers 402. Other 14 had been taken on register, transferred back to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary temporarily, and subsequently returned to this Institution.

(b) Includes 8 transferred back permanently.

STAFF

Our authorized establishment of staff was increased, effective April 1st, 1959, from 212 to 218, by the creation of additional positions of Personnel Officer, Assistant Schoolteacher, Vocational Training Instructor (Electronics), Recreational Supervisor, Storeman and Supervisor Censor Clerk. The positions of Classification Officer and Carpenter Instructor (Voc.) were reclassified from R.O. 5 to R.O. 6, and from R.O. 2 to R.O. 3, respectively. Four instructors were reassigned from one position to another, and six officers were promoted, including Mr. J. N. G. Allard, from Clerk to Assistant Director to Personnel Officer, and Mr. L. H. C. Roy, from Instructor General Duties (Voc.) to Works Officer.

Twenty-one new officers were taken on strength while sixteen ceased employment for various reasons.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Five officers attended regular courses of training at the Penitentiary Staff College, as follows:

Course No. 81—ISTO Conference.....	Sup. Gr. 2 C. L. Lemieux
Course No. 82—Administration Course....	Asst. Accountant J. A. N. Miron Asst. to Works Officer J. F. E. Larose
Course No. 84—C.V.O. Conference.....	Sup. Gr. 2 J. R. M. Hamel C.V.O. J. A. M. Lavery.

In addition, specialized training was given to other officers, as follows:

C.V.O. Lavery—a two-week intensive course at the School of Instructional Techniques, R.C.A.F. Trenton Station;

All vocational training instructors, together with the Works Officer and his assistant, successfully completed a one-week J.I.T. Institute given locally by the Instructional Staff of the Quebec Youth and Welfare Department, during mission week;

The 21 officers taken on strength were given the usual two-week induction course by the I.S.T.O.

As I have repeatedly pointed out in the past, I feel this limited period of training is insufficient and, unfortunately, cannot be extended, because newly appointed officers invariably must fill without undue delay a position which was already vacant at the time of their appointment, and cannot be withdrawn from their assigned post for additional training once they have assumed their regular duties. Although all my staff are bilingual, only a limited number of them can be nominated to the Staff College to attend regular six-week courses, because of the language handicap I have often referred to in the past.

With the prospect of extensive development in our Service in general, and in the Quebec area in particular (which accounts roughly for one-third of both the total inmate population and personnel), it is hoped that, eventually, (and in the not too distant future), it will be possible to institute local training school, similar (except for size) to the Staff College, for the systematic and progressive training of local officers in their mother tongue.

STORES DEPARTMENT

As a result of an exceptionally large turnover in our inmate population in the expansion of vocational training and other facilities, the volume of business in this Department has increased by over 25%, the value of goods received exceeding \$348,000.00 in comparison with \$264,000.00 the previous year, with related issues valued at \$348,000.00 and \$278,000.00 respectively. As a result, and because of prolonged sickness and the transfer of an assistant storekeeper to the Leclerc Institution, effective December 1st, every member of the Stores Department has been busier than ever. The addition of a Guard Storeman, effective April 1st, accounted in a large measure for sustained efficient operations in spite of personnel difficulties encountered.

960 acceptances were issued by the Purchasing Agent, while 625 local purchase orders were raised locally; 375 requisitions P.B. 79D, 81 requisitions P.B. 6, 11 printing requisitions and 58 stationery requisitions were prepared in that Department. 2,980 invoices and 5,880 delivery notes were processed.

The annual stocktaking was carried out as usual through all Departments, between October and March. Materials and supplies stored in the central unit were systematically and regularly checked by the staff during the year, with highly satisfactory results. A steady improvement is noted in the manner shop inventories are kept. This is particularly evidenced by the fact that, out of a physical inventory of machinery, equipment, tools and furnishings totalling \$457,039.54, total shortages only amounted to \$393.80.

Owing to the steadily increasing quantity of equipment, goods and supplies of all kinds, it was necessary to re-arrange several sections of the warehouse, to obtain maximum storage space. The enlargement of the central warehouse, which I recommended some years ago, is now becoming an absolute necessity. Because of other expansion more urgently required, such a construction project could be entertained next year, but covering recommendation shall be renewed for the fiscal year 1962-63.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

As in past years, kitchen operations have been uniformly satisfactory. In spite of the large turnover of inmates employed in this Department, meal service is maintained at an efficient and satisfactory level. The constant interest taken by the Steward and his staff in the variation of the weekly fare and their close supervision of the preparation of food, together with the good training given to the inmate crew, are evidenced by the fact that not one serious complaint about food was registered by any inmate throughout the year.

As usual kitchen personnel has taken constant care in maintaining a high degree of cleanliness at all times in the main kitchen and mess halls. All floors are washed after each meal. The tile dado is wiped clean every day, and the ceiling and walls are thoroughly washed twice a year. Swill and garbage are removed to the incinerators every day, and the extermination of kitchen pests is a regular and systematic routine procedure. Personal hygiene and cleanliness of the inmate crew are also matters of daily attention.

Inmates have the advantage of taking a shower daily, either in their dormitory or in the ablution room provided inside the kitchen area. White clothing for both officers and inmates is changed every day. The example set by the Steward and his assistants, and their constant checking and attention to these details account in no small measure for the inmates' cooperation and satisfactory results obtained.

The weekly preventive maintenance programme instituted some years ago is carried out regularly, every Wednesday morning, jointly by the Steward and the Works Officer, with a resulting minimum of breakdown and operation difficulties of the kitchen equipment.

The daily population averaged 412 inmates, which accounted for the serving of 450,000 meals, at a total cost of \$74,398.81 or just under .50¢ per diem. 28,809 duty meals were served to officers for a total of \$8,137.58 or an actual cost of .2824¢ per meal.

The Steward, his assistants and the whole kitchen crew deserve commendation not only for their every day sustained efforts and performance but particularly for making the Yuletide as gastronomically an enjoyable occasion as they can through extra time and work they devote willingly and cheerfully during the weeks preceding Christmas and New Year.

The main kitchen has been constructed to provide a bakery. However the required equipment has never been provided. In the early stages of operation,

this area was used to serve the noon meal to officers. With the gradual increase in staff, it eventually proved inadequate and part of the second mess hall now serves that purpose.

The two mess halls adjoining the main kitchen have a seating capacity for 520. As our population exceeds 400, one hall is not sufficient to accommodate the whole population at one sitting. Even if it were large enough, we would still require inmates taking their meals in two separate groups as, for administrative, disciplinary and other reasons, it is necessary to segregate practically at all times (including meal service) newcomers and other inmates quartered in the reception and security building. As a consequence it now takes at least one-half hour more to feed the population in two groups as it would otherwise. It is recommended to erect a partition in the mess hall, on the South side of building No. 11, to provide separate feeding arrangements for the staff at noon time, and for inmates quartered in the cell block for the three daily meals. The Assistant Supervisor of Stewards reacted favourably to this proposal, which was discussed with him on the occasion of a recent visit.

The suggested improved procedure would involve the employment of another Assistant Steward and additional tools and equipment valued at approximately \$3,500.00.

As a result of this alteration, it is anticipated that the time consumed for the noon meal would be cut down by one-half hour, working time being increased proportionately. This would represent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours per man per week and, on the basis of an average population exceeding 400, a total increase of 50,000 work hours a year and, in my estimation, amply justify the additional staff and equipment involved. This proposal will be embodied in my estimate submission of construction for the forthcoming fiscal year.

HOSPITAL

In my previous annual report, I mentioned that a slight epidemic of influenza had necessitated the hospitalization of 56 inmates, for a total of $136\frac{1}{2}$ man days, between March 24th and 31st, 1959. The effects of this epidemic were felt until April 26th, this necessitating the hospitalization of 65 additional inmates, for a total of $80\frac{1}{2}$ days. No complications resulted from this epidemic, outside of which the general health of the population was quite good throughout the balance of the year.

262 inmates were hospitalized for a total of 739 days. Deduction made of those who had the grippe, the average confinement of hospital patients was a little over 3 days each, or just about the same as last year.

67 inmates met with minor accidents, while 11 sustained hand or foot fractures and one suffered a broken jaw.

The Physician performed three major and two minor operations at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary hospital. 151 various examinations were made by specialists: this involved consultations, treatments or operations by ear, nose, throat, foot and skin specialists, psychiatrists, neurologists and dental surgeons. 7 inmates were escorted to the Queen Mary Veterans Hospital for X-ray and other examinations. Three others remained in that hospital, as patients, for periods of two, nine and thirty-eight days respectively.

The Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis League held a local clinic on August 24th, 1959. 153 officers and 410 inmates were X-rayed. Only two cases (one officer and one inmate) were doubtful. Negative results were disclosed on reexamination.

With your authorization, two blood donor clinics were held during the year, as usual. 582 inmates (over 87%) of those acceptable readily volunteered. This is an increase of 5% in the proportion of donors in comparison with the clinic held in the previous year.

Dental treatment has been provided by Dr. Emile Joubert, part-time dentist on the staff of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. 764 inmates were paraded for examination and treatment, which included 219 extractions, 30 various other treatments. 41 full and 63 partial dentures were made and 56 dental plates were repaired.

9 officers were X-rayed at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary hospital, following accidents suffered while on duty. 17 officers were treated locally, in connection with minor accidents sustained in the performance of their duty. 177 officers were absent on sick leave, with pay, for a total of 1,249½ days. 8 were also absent on sick leave without pay for a total of 37½ days. 6 other officers were absent 58 days on accident leave. This represented a total of 191 officers off duty through illness or accidents, for a total of 1,345 days, or an average of 7.04 days per capita. This is a slight decrease in comparison with the previous fiscal year.

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

As a result of a serious dereliction of duty, the former Works Officer was dismissed last September and was replaced, on November 1st, 1959, by Instructor (General Duties) L. H. C. Roy, from the Vocational Training Department. The position of Assistant to the Works Officer, which became vacant upon the resignation of Mr. Poulin, on June 26th, was filled effective November 1st by Carpenter Instructor J. F. E. Larose, also from the Vocational Training Department.

Under the management of the new Works Officer, the various maintenance departments have operated satisfactorily, in spite of the fact that his assistant could not assume his new functions for some months after appointment.

Three projects outstanding from the previous year were completed: the construction of a garbage shed adjacent to the kitchen; the extension of the oil shed, including the installation of a larger tank next to the main kitchen; the construction of a fire station, Building No. 19.

Eleven maintenance projects were authorized during the year: 8 of them, summarized hereunder, were completed by March 31st:

- Painting the interior of Shop "M", Building No. 4;
- Replacement of hot water line in Duct K-3;
- Painting vestibule and exercise hall, Building No. 2;
- Exterior painting of chapels and hospital, Bldg. No. 3;
- Exterior painting dormitories 5, 6, 7 and 8;
- Painting of floor, automotive, Building No. 13;
- Interior painting, dormitory, Building No. 7;
- Renewal of counter top in hospital, Building No. 3.

Authority for the construction of an extension to garage, Building No. 13, was granted in August 1959. Covering requisitions have been processed and the bulk of the required materials had been received by the end of March. This project is progressing satisfactorily and will likely be completed by the early fall.

The need for a millwright or general duty instructor has been felt for a long time. For lack of this type of tradesman, one of the two electricians in this department devotes most of his time to odd maintenance jobs, to the detriment of good preventive maintenance and servicing of electrical requirements. In addition to normal correspondence, some 5,000 reports of upkeep or repairs have gone through the Works Officer's office, last year. We seldom have an inmate with some office experience who can be assigned as a clerk to the Works Officer. As a consequence, the head of the department is obliged, time and again, to attend to his own office work, including typing, and, as a result, spends far too much time in his office and cannot supervise construction and maintenance work as regularly and as closely as he should. It is hoped that the creation of two new positions for this department, a general duty instructor and a clerk as recommended in my submission of staff establishment for next year, will receive careful and favourable consideration.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

With the addition of an Instructor (electronics) to the establishment of staff, effective April 1st last, the vocational training personnel now consists of 27 officers, including 21 full-time and 2 part-time Instructors.

As in past years, the Chief Vocational Officer held regular conferences with his staff on Wednesday morning most every week, instructors being free from duty during that period which is devoted to the several issues distributed to the inmate population.

Mr. Lavery attended a two-week intensive course of instructional techniques at the R.C.A.F. Trenton Station, with gratifying results; P.O.T.C. 84—a 5-day C.V.O. Conference held at the Staff College, in the early part of March; the Provincial Apprenticeship Council, in Montreal, in February. In his capacity as director of the Canadian Industrial Trainers Association, he has also regularly participated in the activities of this body outside his regular working hours.

Details concerning apprenticeship and control training are summarized in the following tables.

MOVEMENTS OF APPRENTICES

	Voc. Trng.	Control Trng.
In the several shops, April 1, 1959.....	130	33
Added during the year.....	197	97
Total.....	327	130
Removed:		
Graduates.....	101	
Released prior to graduation.....	97	
Unsuitable.....	9	
	207	
Total.....	120	41
Remaining in shops, March 31, 1960.....	120	
Graduates in shops (not otherwise accounted for).....	23	
Control training.....	41	
Total.....	184.	

TRADE TRAINING

Shop	Average		Number of trainees assigned	Total graduates	Training-Man Hours		Training-Man Hours	
	School grade	Age			In shops	Outside shops	Related Training	Total
Machine Shop.....	7.60	21.40	18	3	11,537½		638½	12,176
Brick masonry.....	5.91	20.00	55	22	28,503½	124	1,543½	30,170½
Carpentry construction.....	5.60	17.90	14	10	9,791	294½	527½	10,613
Body and Fender work.....	6.00	20.16	14	5	13,241½		512	13,753½
Cabinet making.....	6.63	20.26	38	8	25,250		1,240½	26,490½
Electricity construction.....	8.80	19.20	22	7	12,974½	563½	860½	14,398½
Basic training.....	7.16	19.08	147		15,241		159½	15,400½
Pre-vocational.....	5.36	16.81	27		13,536			13,536
Motor Mechanics.....	7.71	20.92	27	14	13,013½		556	13,569½
Plastering.....	6.29	19.88	27	10	14,395	786	766½	15,947½
Metal work and welding.....	6.53	20.30	33	10	16,611½	3,925½	1,044	21,581
Plumbing-heating.....	5.86	19.73	27	12	18,262	353½	947½	19,563
	6.62	19.63	449	101	192,397	6,047	8,796	207,200

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONTROL TRAINING

Shop	On course April 1/59	Added	Withdrawn	Remaining March 31/60	Man-hours
Haircutting.....	7	16	17	6	10,829
Printing.....	1	.....	1	.....	419½
Bookbinding.....	3	10	10	3	4,321
Maintenance of motor vehicles.....	9	32	23	18	13,623½
Wheel aligning.....	4	14	14	4	332
Pre-vocational.....	9	25	24	10	13,536
	33	97	89	41	43,061

It will be noted that both the average age and degree of academic education of inmates have slightly increased, from 19.4 to 19.63, and 6.4 to 6.62 respectively.

The total apprenticeship man-hours has increased steadily in the past three years, as will be observed from the following comparative statement:

Fiscal year.....	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Man-hours.....	201,211	204,821½	207,199½

There has likewise been a substantial increase in our control training operations:

33 inmates were undergoing such training at April 1st;
 97 were added during the year;
 89 were withdrawn;
 41 remained at March 31st.

The total man-hours of this group was 43,061 in comparison to 27,415 the previous year.

The number of trainees in shops increased by 11.3% during the 12-month period, notwithstanding the fact that the carpentry construction shop did not operate for the last three months of the fiscal year, for want of an instructor. An unprecedented record of one hundred trainees were graduated during the year.

In my last year's report I represented, in conjunction with the demonstrated validity of vocational training as an important re-habilitation factor, the advisability of increasing our activities and efforts in this area. It was gratifying to myself and the vocational training staff to receive approval, this year, for the construction of an additional vocational training building and an extension of the school, to provide the recommended expansion. It is hoped that both these major construction projects will be completed in the course of 1961-62. By that time, we shall have required facilities for the simultaneous vocational training of 250 inmates. With the addition of required staff, machinery and other equipment in the not too distant future, we contemplate the eventual possibility of graduating between 200 and 250 trainees each year.

VALUE OF PENITENTIARY INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FISCAL YEAR 1959-60

Manufacture for	Voc. Training	Change Room	Shoe	Tailor	Total Industrial Production
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Own Institution.....	1,292 72	2,980 50	1,683 83	3,407 23	9,364 30
Officer Custom and Authorized Individuals.....	2,980 61	.....	53 30	.....	3,033 91
Total work by Shop.....	4,273 33	2,980 50	1,737 15	3,407 23	12,398 21
Employment of Inmates.....	127	5	6	8	146

SCHOOL

It was gratifying to have an additional Assistant Schoolteacher added to our establishment, effective April 1st, 1959. We were relatively lucky in having a qualified candidate ready to assume duty from that date. This addition to the teaching staff permitted a substantial increase in the number of pupils attending school in preparation for their apprenticeship. Unfortunately, one of our other assistants, whose services were exceptionally satisfactory, left the service on December 1st, following an offer he had received to engage in social work, for which he was particularly suited and at a rate of pay far superior to what he was getting here. In spite of unceasing efforts, it has been impossible to find a suitable replacement for him, so that the position has remained vacant for the last seven months.

Each assistant schoolteacher has had regular classes twice a day, $4\frac{1}{2}$ days a week, the periods of academic education averaging over 20 hours a week. The number of pupils has varied from 25 to 88 per month, with a mean average of 50 regular pupils each work-day throughout the year. 228 school students sufficiently increased their academic standard to qualify for apprenticeship in a trade of their choice. In conjunction with the school programme, an average of ten educational films were shown monthly in classrooms.

In addition to the administration of his department and teaching school an average of ten days each month, the schoolteacher has given 51 lectures, totalling approximately 75 hours, to 362 newcomers, during the year. He also granted 1,628 interviews to inmates and, as an active member of the Classification Board, attended 44 of the 51 weekly meetings of that body.

The Schoolteacher takes an active interest in correspondence courses taken by inmates, either through the Department of Veterans Affairs or other sources. Over 80 such courses were in progress throughout the year. 1,333 lessons were sent in for correction. 41 courses were completed. 10 were cancelled, and 63 were abandoned on account of releases. This scholastic interest, on the part of youngsters to whom schooling was evidently distasteful in their early teens, appears indicative of receptiveness to the advice and counselling of the school-teaching staff, whose genuine interest and devotion to duty is partially reflected in the preceding paragraph.

LIBRARY

Through the regular purchase of fiction and non-fiction books in the amounts appropriated, and the generous and substantial donations of several outside organizations, our stock of library books, which stood at 3,900 at the beginning of the fiscal year, has now increased to 5,400. As usual, library books were issued weekly to inmates on Wednesday morning. There were 44 issues involving a circulation of 20,210 books, or a monthly average of 1,684 books to 386 readers. Magazines and technical books stocked in the library were made available to the inmate population practically every evening, in the library reading room. An average of 95 inmates took advantage of this privilege each month. 841 books were bound and 642 repaired in the rudimentary binding shop installed in the library.

The programme of reading guidance initiated last year has been continued, with the same gratifying results.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services are conducted regularly in both the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chapels every Sunday and Holy Day, throughout the year, by Reverend Father L. Clermont, M.C., Roman Catholic Chaplain, and Reverend J. L. Pollard, Protestant Chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. As customary, services are taken over by the Salvation Army once a month.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain attends at the institution on a full-time basis five days a week, including Sunday and Holy Days. On the remaining weekdays, he spends a good deal of his time making or maintaining outside contacts with families, friends, agencies, etc. In addition to conducting regular services, the Protestant Chaplain also calls one day each week in connection with a bible class and discussion group amongst members of his denomination.

He granted numerous interviews, both formal and informal, to the inmates under his spiritual guidance. He has made numerous phone calls, has visited homes and written letters at the request of members of his congregation. He feels this is a most valuable link for rehabilitation.

Confessions are heard weekly and on the eve of holy Days and of the first Friday of each month by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, as well as throughout Mission Week. The Holy Communion has been celebrated twice a month in the Protestant Chapel with a communicant average of about 50 per cent. Between 75 and 100 Roman Catholic inmates receive the Holy Communion every time mass is celebrated.

A Great Mission, for lent 1960, had been underway for quite some time, under the auspices of His Eminence Cardinal Paul Emile Leger. "God Our Father" was the theme of the mission throughout the Montreal diocese. Our Roman Catholic Chaplain had taken a very active interest in the preparation of this exceptional catholic event. A 5-day mission was conducted locally during the week of March 7-11. Because of his intimate knowledge of the mission theme, Reverend Father Clermont was missionary at both this institution and at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, the following week.

Reverend Gilbert Oliver also attended as missionary in the protestant chapels of both institutions, during the same period.

In conformity with the long established practice, Midnight Mass and, on the same occasion, special services in the Protestant Chapel, were celebrated in both the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chapels, on Christmas morning. Special activities and privileges were arranged as usual, following religious services. This was the 8th consecutive time these special services were held, with the same exceptional devotion and truly remarkable behaviour on the part of inmates. It has always been and will likely continue to be the annual highlight of the religious aspect of treatment in this institution.

Incidentally, the Roman Catholic Chaplain celebrated his 25th anniversary of priesthood, last May. Coincidentally, Reverend Pollard celebrated a similar anniversary, two weeks later. Both these events were celebrated, the inmates of each denomination presenting to their respective chaplains addresses and tokens of good wishes, in the form of oil paintings. The Senior Assistant Commissioner had occasion to be present at the institution, on the occasion of the presentation made to Reverend Father Clermont, to whom dinner and souvenirs of the occasion were offered in Montreal by members of the staff. Both chaplains were deeply touched and profusely thankful for these expressions of appreciation and good wishes.

CLASSIFICATION

The number of inmates admitted in the course of the year reached 402 in comparison with an intake of 360 the previous year and comparatively, the number of those released was 382 in comparison with 278. The average daily population was 412, an increase of 3 over last year's

The combined classification and work assignment boards have held their regular weekly meeting on Friday morning.

The screening committee visited St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on 71 occasions which represented 34 full days. Out of 546 inmates interviewed, 402

were accepted and transferred to this institution. 102 (25.3%) were under 18 years of age as itemized hereunder:

14 years old.....	2
15 years old.....	17
16 years old.....	36
17 years old.....	47

It will be readily realized from the above figures that the Classification Department had another year of great activity. As can be ascertained by the following statistical summary, close to 6,000 interviews were given at various stages of our program and over 1,100 reports were made and sent to the Commissioner's office.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total first 9 months of year	Total Fiscal Year
(1) <i>Interviews</i>					
(a) Newcomers.....	30	29	32	288	379
(b) Reclassification or Follow-up....	147	92	85	1,021	1,345
(c) At Inmates' request.....	253	214	173	2,025	2,665
(d) At Officers' request.....	22	27	16	194	259
(e) Screenings at St. V.P.P.....	79	40	44	375	538
(f) Special interviews in hospital and P.C.....	9	20	11	191	231
(g) Special reports and letters for Director and Deputy Director....	15	13	13	116	157
(h) Interviews with inmates' parents..	11	14	8	155	188
(i) Special interviews with officers....	7	12	9	76	104
Total.....	573	461	391	4,441	5,866
(2) <i>Reports</i>					
(a) Newcomers.....	36	35	33	297	401
(b) Progress.....	13	10	22	297	342
(c) Pre-Release.....	34	37	17	279	367
(d) Special reports.....	—	—	2	11	13
Total.....	83	82	74	884	1,123
(3) <i>Test (I.Q. and others)</i>					
(a) Applicants.....	13	14	11	82	120
(b) Inmates.....	1	9	14	75	99
(c) Officers.....	—	4	—	14	18
Total.....	14	27	25	171	237

As usual, "within the walls", close liaison has been maintained between other departments and the Classification staff. The "Relation Officers" have helped much in giving a better appreciation and assessment of the inmates under their supervision and their participation at the combined classification and work assignment boards has been helpful.

Weekly meetings of the Treatment Team have been held. One of the Classification Officers attends each meeting of the various boards. A Classification Officer is also a member of the Selection Committee going to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, to choose among the possible candidates for Federal Training Centre. Classification Officer Gariepy has continued his analysis of each individual case to accumulate the data for assessing some of the reasons and causes of delinquency to ensure a better individual treatment program.

Again the Local Representative of the National Parole Service or one of his assistants visited us regularly. An inmate is automatically called for interview by one of these officers four months before the half-time of his sentence. This system has been generally well accepted and it assures that there are no forgotten cases.

A Special Placement Officer from the National Employment Service visits the Institution each week, to prepare and recommend suitable employment for future discharges. This representative has been very cooperative at all times, endeavouring to place our protégés whenever possible. A quarterly report is regularly received from National Employment Service's Montreal district office, showing the referrals of our former inmates as to employment.

The Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation Sociale, Catholic Rehabilitation Service, John Howard Society's representatives are continuing their invaluable services to inmates of our Institution. Without the help of these after-care agencies many of our discharges would be at a loss. The Service Social de St. Jérôme also had a representative visit the inmates from that region every month.

During the year inmates were interviewed by representatives of welfare agencies as follows:

Agency	No. of interviews	No. of inmates interviewed	No. of visits by Welfare Organization Representatives
Société d'Orientation Sociale....	210	114	27
John Howard Society.....	260	32	27
Salvation Army.....	48	19	12
Catholic Rehabilitation Service.	78	24	23
	596	189	89

While the number of inmates interviewed decreased by approximately 15%, the number of interviews increased by 25% and the number of visits by 35%.

INMATES' ACTIVITIES

Physical education, sports and recreation

Our main objective is to obtain the greatest possible participation in these fields. Activities were numerous and well attended by the majority of our inmate population.

Basic instruction in physical culture and various sports were carried out on a regular course basis, for the newcomers' groups and special groups in the general population.

A special course for umpires was organized, after one of our instructors qualified at the City of Montreal Umpire School. This helped improve the quality of various sports and games, and proved an added means of training for inmates.

Our system of monitors was also continued. It not only gave excellent results, but was instrumental in increasing the number of activities.

We were able again to organize competitive games with visiting teams, particularly in hockey, baseball and softball.

The following activities were presented by various outside sports and welfare associations:

Mr. Eddie Supple (Irish Athletic Club)
softball—against local teams
baseball

- Dalse Welfare Club—wrestling show
softball against F.T.C. all star on the occasion of our field day
- British American Oil
softball—against local team
- John Howard Society
sports personalities (3 football stars) forum
- Canadian Legion, Hudson, Que. (Mr. Crockart)
hockey against F.T.C. (two games)
- Montreal Board of Trade
boxing and wrestling.

Movies

The showing of feature films remains a well-liked form of entertainment. Through the year 100 feature films were shown to the inmates, or an average of two a week and even more, whenever the institution is closed for more than the normal two-day weekend. A good many of these films were obtained through the generosity of the Dalse Welfare Club and also on an exchange basis with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Television

T.V. programs were shown to the inmate population all through the year. For a time three T.V. sets only were available in the evening, in class-rooms. We obtained a few more sets, which made it possible for us to remove the sets from the classrooms and put them in dormitories. Practically every dormitory has its own T.V. set now, and it is hoped that, in the near future, (through donations) three more sets will be obtained so that one will be installed in each dormitory. This, when properly controlled, offers an excellent pastime for inmates in the dormitories. Classrooms will when be available for other activities in the evening.

Hobbies

The hobby section was very active throughout the past year. There was a total of 219 applications for hobbycraft; 188 "hobbyists" were released in the course of the year. At March 31st, there remained 171 inmates working at a hobby.

Newspapers

Inmates were allowed to subscribe to local or their hometown newspapers. There were 53 different subscriptions, either in this or other neighboring provinces. There are 181 inmates presently receiving newspapers.

Inmates' publication

Eight issues of the inmate publication "Horizons" were published during the past year, totalling 5,250 copies, together with weekly one or two sheet supplements. As in the past, the editing team's main purpose was to induce the inmate population to participate to the largest possible extent in the preparation of "their" publication. The educational value of such a publication, in an institution like ours, needs not be emphasized. At the beginning of the fiscal year we had hoped to have "Horizons" published on a monthly basis, besides the weekly supplement. Lack of time, space and equipment is making the regular issue of "Horizons" a constant problem.

Alcoholics Anonymous

A.A.'s of both French and English sections found much encouragement and help in their respective groups. They held regular weekly meetings and a few special meetings which outside A.A. members were permitted to join. A light lunch was served on those special occasions.

Classification Officer Massé was succeeded by Personnel Officer Allard, as liaison officer. The groups were able to publish three issues of their respective bulletins during the year.

The liaison officer, the relations officers and active inmate A.A. members played an important part in representing the many advantages and the value of the A.A. movement as an instrument of rehabilitation to newcomers and others faced with an alcoholic problem.

TREATMENT PROGRAMME

Survey

In my last year's report, I summarized data collected by Classification Officer P. Gariépy in the course of his interviews with newcomers. These figures applied to a group of 300 inmates. Similar information has been collected about the 400 inmates received this year, and a comparative statement of the data collected follows:

	1958-59	1959-60
<i>General information</i>	(300)	(400)
Average age.....	19	19½
Degree of school education.....	6th grade	6th grade
Married.....	6%	6%
Residing alone away from home.....	17%	27%
<i>Lieu of residence</i>		
Cities and towns.....	85%	83%
Rural areas.....	15%	17%
<i>Family condition</i>		
Father deceased.....	13%	18%
Mother deceased.....	9%	12%
Both parents deceased.....	3%	4%
Parents estranged.....	14%	20%
Natural born.....	5%	5%
<i>Home deficiencies</i>		
Lack of discipline.....	70%	79%
Excessive discipline.....	8%	8%
Brutality.....	5%	6%
Lack of religion.....	28%	30%
Misunderstanding.....	27%	30%
Indifference.....	20%	27%
Immorality.....	20%	16%
Alcoholism.....	25%	29%
Lack of home life.....	25%	40%
<i>Alcoholism</i>		
Heavy drinkers.....	30%	26%
Occasional abusers.....	21%	15%
Temperates or abstainers.....	49%	59%
Crime committed while intoxicated.....	33%	35%

The statistical analysis made of underlying causes of delinquency, as disclosed candidly, frankly and I would say truly and accurately in most cases, appears indicative of inmates' actual deficiencies and of related factors at the root of their anti-social behaviour.

A number of conclusions have already been drawn from these facts and figures which will be the object of further studies and appreciation, for the progressive orientation and added positive application in the gradual development of our overall rehabilitation programme.

Newcomers

We had 14 orientation periods for the benefit of the 402 inmates accepted during the year. Fourteen inmates were subsequently returned to the main institution—8 for either psychiatric or medical treatment, and the other 6 for disciplinary reasons.

Most courses were cut down to three weeks duration, which experience has clearly demonstrated is much too short, specially with an exceptionally large intake as we experienced during the year. Instruction was given by heads of departments: sociology, by the schoolteacher; vocational guidance, by the Chief Vocational Officer; etc. M. G. A. Tremblay, local representative of the National Parole Service, now calls regularly to talk to each group of newcomers about the operations and conditions of parole.

Up to last year, newcomers used to give their written impressions to the officer in charge, at the conclusion of the orientation period, endeavouring, at the same time, and in their own words, to explain the cause of their criminal acts. Now, these inmates are invited to fill a questionnaire, which has been drafted after years of experience, and which provides information of practical interest for individual treatment purposes. Results are much more interesting and valid, and answers reveal much more than previous personal impressions. It is particularly noted that most answers are surprisingly frank.

Pre-release Unit

Our pre-release unit was more active last year than ever before. 214 inmates were assigned to this wing throughout the year, for an average stay of one week. Of the total assigned to this wing, 132 were released on parole, 80 at the expiration of their sentence, and 2 released forthwith. 150 out of 214 had no prospective job, 14 were homeless, 45 had not been assigned to trade training.

Relations Officers

The performance of, and results obtained by, relations officers have more than confirmed expectations. The principles applied have been detailed in my last year's report, but I would like to add the following observations.

Relations officers have opened areas of treatment hitherto thought of little importance as means of influencing human behaviour. They have also helped to break down the traditional barrier between top administration and the inmate. Paradoxical as it may seem, generally speaking, inmates are extremely shy individuals, and to them, relations with senior treatment officers are somewhat similar to those of any individual dealing with a professional. Our relations officers spend most of their time in contact with the inmates of their respective dormitories and, on many occasions, with other groups of inmates. In dormitories, for instance, 20% of the relations officer's time is spent in dealing with inmates' correspondence, either to help them write letters or to read letters received by inmates from parents. There is, definitely, on the part of the inmate, an invitation to the relations officers to look into his problems.

By attending the regular classification board meetings, relations officers are currently informed of the revision of cases and problems involved. This is also an opportunity for senior treatment officers to pass on certain guiding rules or information which relations officers can, in turn, use in their daily contacts with inmates.

Relations officers have also been of great help in making possible the extension of certain educational facilities organized within our Citizens' Participation program.

In my estimation, the establishment of relations officers is one of the most significant and practical developments of our rehabilitation programme. The only thing wrong with relations officers is that there is not a sufficient number of them. As in all other sectors, these men were soon swamped by the tremendous amount of work to be done on an individual treatment basis.

Citizens' Participation

This activity was initiated five years ago as a means of adding to our treatment programme an educational complement that could only be provided from the outside. Results obtained have again been gratifying.

In spite of little time for planning and organizing, we have succeeded in maintaining this very important citizen's participation programme in operation. The programme followed the lines exposed in its original presentation.

The main activities sponsored by outside associations or individuals in the past year are the following:

1. *Rotary Club of Westmount* who have again paid our singing and music professor, Mr. Descôteaux. At the weekly meetings of the singing group, inmates learn folk and popular songs and some are given musical lessons in accompaniment. A large group of inmates took part in local talent shows on two occasions in the past year, under the direction of Mr. Descôteaux. These shows are usually well attended by members of the Rotary Club of Westmount, as well as by officers accompanied by their wives. This last year has seen an added attraction: the Officers' Brass Band of the Federal Training Centre who cooperated by offering introduction and intermission music for the inmates' talent shows.

2. *The Dalse Welfare Club* have also maintained their regular activities by providing entertainment films and by sponsoring what has come to be considered the traditional Dalse Welfare Club activities: field day, including a ball game with their own members playing against inmates; a boxing and wrestling show, put on by professionals; a sports panel, which brings in prominent sports celebrities to discuss sports topics with inmates. The fourth is usually an open activity which can include sports, recreational or educational interests, depending on our wishes and the availability of performers.

3. *The John Howard Society* united their efforts with the Board of Trade of Montreal (Young Men's Section). They have provided variety shows: a public speaking course, given by Mr. Gerald T. Rayner, Director of the John Howard Society and of the Young Men's Section of the Montreal Board of Trade. The University Naval Training Unit (officers and senior cadets) have maintained this year their winter series of courses in both French and English, on topics of general interest.

Two sports evenings were organized by the John Howard Society and the Board of Trade, when films on the final game of hockey and the football Grey Cup were shown. Prominent professional athletes of these two sports were invited and, after the films, they discussed highlights of these interesting games with the inmates, this again followed by a clinic on the finer points of these sports.

4. *Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation Sociale*: This year we welcomed this Society within our Citizens' Participation Program. Mr. Emmanuel Grégoire, its Executive Director, was the sponsor of a course given by the "Institut de Personnalité Lebœuf", on "Effective Speaking and Human Relations", along the lines of the Dale Carnegie Course. This series of courses was under the direction of Mr. Lebœuf and organized exactly on the same basis as given at the Institut de Personnalité, of Montreal. On the occasion of the distribution of diplomas, the S.O.R.S. distributed to all inmate graduates a French version of Carnegie's book "How to Win Friends and Influence People".

5. *Town of Mount Royal Public Library*: Miss Miller, of the John Howard Society, made an appeal for people who could find books for our inmates' library. One person who answered this call with great enthusiasm and generosity was Mrs. A. Stafenau, chief librarian at the Municipal Library of the Town of Mount Royal. Mrs. Stafenau obtained permission from the Board of Directors of the library to give us library discards that could be of interest to our boys. Mrs. Stafenau and her assistants also paid visits to our library to get better acquainted with our needs, and many books in both French and English were sent to us, due to the zeal and hard work of these devoted people. These librarians also gave helpful advice to our officers working in the library here.

Other activities included:

Mack Wein—orchestra and variety shows: (5)
 Fusillers Mont-Royal—fanfare: (3)
 Grenadier Guards—brass band: (2)
 Eddie Supple—variety show
 Rainbow Revue—variety show
 Blue Sky Revue—variety show
 Blue Sky on Ice—1
 Unity Boys' Club—variety show
 Knights of Columbus—paid for Bibles, religious films, religious instruction material.

VISITORS

In addition to our own officials and other authorized officers, we received numerous visitors, inter alia:

Classes of P.O.T.C. 78, 80, 82, 83;
 Twelve law students from the University of Montreal;
 Group of social workers from McGill University;
 Group of Grand Knights, headed by Justice T. A. Fontaine, State Deputy of the Knights of Columbus;
 Mr. T. M. Bell, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice, together with Mr. J. A. Macaulay, Executive Assistant to the Minister, and Mr. R. Bourdages, local M.P.;
 The three members of the Planning Committee, who interviewed some forty officers and to whom a brief was presented.

CONCLUSION

It has been a good year, with sustained efforts and performance, and gradual progress has been realized. Close to 800 inmates were either received or discharged: this abnormally large population, handled without the benefit of additional staff, has made it onerous on everybody. I am happy to say, however, that practically everybody has cheerfully carried more than his load, time and again, and I am thankful to my staff in general, and my heads of departments in particular, for their unfailing loyalty, support and devotion to duty.

I wish to extend heartfelt thanks to the National Parole Service, social welfare agencies, public organizations and benevolent citizens, for their active support and participation in matters concerning the inmate population. I wish to sincerely thank the Commissioner and his staff, for their advice, guidance and understanding.

PENITENTIARY STAFF COLLEGE

T. D. McDONELL, *Superintendent*

During the fiscal year 1959-60 seven courses of training were conducted, of which three were regular custodial courses, one was a course in penitentiary administration, one clerical and typing course, one conference of In-Service Training Officers and one conference of Chief Vocational Officers. The number of officers in attendance was 137, of which two were military personnel of the Canadian Provost Corps and one candidate, under the Colombo Plan, was the Superintendent of the Central Prison at Dacca, East Pakistan.

Details of the courses conducted are as follows:

Course No. 78: April 6th, 1959 to May 15th, 1959. A regular course for custodial personnel with twenty-four officers in attendance.

Course No. 79: May 25th, 1959 to July 7th, 1959. A clerical and typewriting course to train selected personnel for possible employment in clerical capacities with twenty-two officers in attendance.

Course No. 80: October 19th, 1959 to November 27th, 1959. A regular custodial course with twenty-four officers in attendance, including two Warrant Officers from the Canadian Provost Corps.

Course No. 81: November 30th, 1959 to December 16th, 1959. A conference of In-Service Training Officers with ten officers in attendance.

Course No. 82: January 11th, 1960 to February 14th, 1960. A course in penitentiary administration with twenty-two officers in attendance, including Mr. Nematullah, Superintendent of the Central Prison at Dacca, East Pakistan.

Course No. 83: February 21st, 1960 to April 1st, 1960. A regular custodial course with twenty-four officers in attendance.

Course No. 84: February 29th, 1960 to March 5th, 1960. A conference of Chief Vocational Officers with eleven officers in attendance.

The selection of penitentiary personnel by the Wardens to attend the various courses has been on the whole very good and the calibre of trainee being selected is at least as good as those who have previously attended. The Wardens are to be congratulated on their choice of candidates.

The continuation of the plan of accepting candidates from the Canadian Provost Corps and officers from the Manitoba Provincial Gaols continues to work satisfactorily and with good feeling between the penitentiary personnel and the military and provincial personnel.

Thirteen members of the graduating classes in Theology at Wycliffe College and Trinity College at Toronto, McGill University at Montreal and the Anglican Church Army visited Calderwood for the noon-hour meal on May 8th, 1959, and some assistance was given on a short course covering Chaplain Services conducted by Reverend Mr. Whittington and Reverend Canon Swan of Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries respectively. This included a discussion on the purpose and procedures of the officers' training programme, and the showing of selected films. Visits to Kingston Penitentiary, Collin's Bay Penitentiary and the Joyceville Institution were arranged by the above mentioned Chaplains.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the many persons who have cooperated with our training programme, including the Executive Director of National Parole Service for the assistance given in making Mr. Miller and Mr. Edwards available as lecturers; to Mr. R. C. Hammond, Chief of Narcotics Control, Department of National Health and Welfare for visiting the Staff College on each custodial course to lecture on the subject of narcotics addiction and control; to Mr. Joseph McCulley, Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, for his continued interest and valuable assistance in our training programme; to Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Reid and Mr. McCabe of the John Howard Society of Ontario for their assistance and cooperation and the Kingston Office of the National Employment Service for making available the valuable services of Mr. Brooks and Mr. Kirk as lecturers on the work of their departments. Our thanks are also offered to Mr. Hector Leroux of the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada for his assistance with our courses in penitentiary administration.

Our appreciation is also extended to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for his cooperation at all times and for making available for our training programme the various officials from his Office who visited Calderwood to conduct lectures and discussions; also to Warden Johnstone, of Kingston Penitentiary,

for providing the various services, as well as for making inmate labour available for the various duties of cleaning, maintenance and general labour, and for the officers of the three local penitentiaries who have assisted us by lecturing on selected subjects.

In conclusion, may I express my appreciation to the staff of the Penitentiary Staff College, including the Kitchen Staff, and Assistant Superintendent Graves and Staff Training Assistant Westlake, for their cooperation in the operation of our training programme during the year 1959-60.

JOYCEVILLE INSTITUTION

O. A. EARL, *Warden*

This fiscal year saw Joyceville Institution pass the incubation period and begin operating on its own as Canada's ninth Federal Penal Institution.

There were 48 Kingston Penitentiary inmates on the institutional register on April 1st, 1959, at which time Joyceville still remained, in some respects, a detached department of Kingston Penitentiary—48 was the full complement that could be housed in the Butler type Temporary Accommodation Building, while the main institution was being constructed.

In order to alleviate the overcrowding at Kingston Penitentiary, it was necessary to utilize one of the main buildings, No. 7, the Laundry and Change Room, as a temporary dormitory for fifty additional inmates who were posted to Joyceville over a two week period in July 1959. Our inmate population remained around the 90 mark until the North Cell Block "D", of the main Accommodation Building #3, was ready for occupancy on December 10th, 1959. At that time all inmates were moved from the Temporary Accommodation Building and the Laundry and Change Room Dormitory to the second and third floors of "D" Block. We were then ready to accept further postings from Kingston Penitentiary. By February 8th, 1960, all of "D" Block and part of "C" Block had been painted and occupied—our population numbered 162. It was on this date that the 162 inmates, who had been on Kingston Penitentiary count and posted to Joyceville, were officially transferred to Joyceville and re-numbered No. 1 to No. 162. Transfers continued and on close of Institution on March 31st, 1960, the number of inmates on register totalled 217. Only one of this total was under the age of 21 years and registered as a "Y" inmate.

Now that Joyceville is officially an Institution the following statistical information is submitted—these figures do not reflect the true inmate movement picture, but they are statistically accurate since the first official transfer of inmates to Joyceville on February 8th, 1960:

On Inmate Register April 1st, 1959..... nil

Received

By transfer.....	235	235
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Discharged

By expiry of sentence.....	11	
By parole.....	3	
By Court Order.....	1	
By Transfer.....	3	18
		<hr/>

On Inmate Register March 31st, 1960..... 217

Four inmates escaped during the year; two on July 10th, 1959—one being shot and killed in an attempted holdup at Toronto on July 16th, 1959, and the other was recaptured on July 21st, 1959. The other two escaped custody on July 24th, 1959—one being apprehended on February 5th, 1960, and the second taken into custody by the Toronto Police Department on March 10th, 1960.

GRADUAL RELEASE PROGRAMS

We have placed under direction several inmates who have been authorized conditional release for stated periods prior to their discharge or parole, on a program of orientation before their release.

Although time will be the determining factor whether or not this plan will help a person remain out of custody, it certainly places him in society better able to meet the impact of social contacts after long periods of incarceration, as well as with the inward feeling that we are sincere in our attempt to help him.

We have been most fortunate in having the co-operation of several Kingston citizens in assisting in this program, as well as the ready and willing assistance of our own staff, and the John Howard Society.

An experiment as well as an experience was the employment of one of our parolees by a local contractor, with the blessing of Union and management, for a period of six weeks prior to his release on parole. This period provided the contractor with time to assess the capabilities of the man as a tradesman, as well as his ability to work with diligence, and in competition with his regular employees.

We are happy to report that this man is now employed by the contractor and is one of his most efficient and reliable employees.

It is our conviction that we should place a greater number of our inmates, who are nearing the termination of their sentence, in employment but under supervision, to give them an opportunity of being released with assets that will tide them over the first rough weeks, as well as to retrain them into the work speed and customs that will be their problem to meet upon release.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The general health of the inmates was good during the year. Dr. C. M. Stevenson attended on a weekly basis up to the appointment, in October, of Dr. K. B. Suddaby as a part-time Medical Officer who then assumed the responsibility of, and daily attended, our Hospital.

We are grateful to Dr. Stevenson for his very efficient services during his appointment at Joyceville and wish him every success in his chosen field of Psychiatry.

We are most grateful for the co-operation of the Medical Staff at Kingston Penitentiary and the assistance given by Drs. Amodeo, Dunlop, and Dr. Scott in Psychiatry.

Dr. T. F. Rutherford, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist handled all necessary cases and during his absence through illness during the Fall and Winter, Drs. G. B. MacPherson and J. G. McBroom performed these duties on all cases referred to them.

The appointment of Dr. J. H. Carty as a part-time Dentist has relieved the Kingston Penitentiary Dentist of the excessive pressure of referral and we now have almost completely cleared up the backlog of dental cases.

The opening of our hospital and procurement of staff provides the Institution with extremely pleasant surroundings for the treatment and detention of the sick and convalescent.

The response of our inmates to the request by the Red Cross for blood was most gratifying—proceeding to Kingston in July for the first clinic (42 inmate donations out of a total population of 78), and the second taking place in February at Joyceville (78 donations out of a total population of 194).

The Travelling Chest Clinic visited Joyceville on February 23rd, when 106 inmates and 59 officers were X-rayed. No positive cases were found, and follow-up rechecks have been completed.

There were 22 inmates admitted to our hospital with 64 days lost through hospitalization. A total of 783 attended the Physician's morning sick parades with 1,087 out-patient treatments being administered at the hospital.

The total number of officers reporting ill for duty was 60, causing 130½ working days to be lost through illness. Accidents occurred to eleven officers causing a loss of 87 working days.

CLASSIFICATION

The classification and treatment of inmates has been and should be considered a very important function of this section of the treatment team. Unfortunately we have not been able to recruit fully qualified personnel to carry out all of the duties of the Department. However we have made considerable progress in arranging and carrying out the essential duties—interviews, reports, pre-release reports and contacts with employment and social agencies.

We have been favourably impressed with the result of placing several inmates on a gradual release program with and without employment during the period. One inmate was employed by a local contractor during his gradual release period and continued his employment after parole was granted. Our own staff actively supported this program of orientation and are most grateful to the citizens who also participated.

The establishment of Classification Board and Treatment Team has enhanced the work of the Department, and the total program of the Department will be expanded when staff is available.

There were 172 inmates interviewed at their own request as well as 54 pre-release interviews, 52 special reports pertaining to parole and 57 follow-up interviews.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Protestant Services were held in St. James Church on No. 15 Highway and conducted by Reverend Whittington, Chaplain from Kingston Penitentiary who assumed the dual role of ministering to two congregations until the opening of the Institutional Chapel and the appointment of Reverend Ben Garrett as Protestant Chaplain in December. We are most grateful to Reverend Whittington for his Services and to Mrs. Whittington who acted as organist.

Reverend Garrett has conducted regular Worship Services each Sunday at 0900 hours for one hour's duration. The inmate attendance was voluntary and increased in keeping with the growth in population.

Holy Communion was held on Christmas Eve and many inmates took part in this Special Service. Holy Communion was conducted according to the custom and order of the United Church in Canada but an invitation was extended for members of all christian churches to partake.

A total of 145 inmate interviews were held by Reverend Garrett.

A choir was organized in March under the direction of Organist, Mr. Granville Guthrie, and has begun to develop acceptable leadership in song for the Services.

A representative of the Gideons presented the Institution with 50 Bibles for use in the Chapel.

The spiritual welfare of the Roman Catholic inmates was assumed by the Reverend Dr. E. J. Way, Chaplain of Kingston Penitentiary, in addition to his regular duties, and the regular Sunday Mass was conducted by Reverend

Father E. A. Byrne, from St. Barnabas Church at Brewers Mills. We are most grateful to both of these very fine Priests for their contribution to the religious life of the Institution.

From June 21st to the 15th of December, the Roman Catholic inmates were transported to St. Barnabas Church at Brewers Mills each Sunday morning for Mass.

We were most fortunate in the assignment of Reverend J. G. Lonergan, S. J., to our Institution, in October 1959, to assume the duties of Roman Catholic Chaplain, and it is with regret that we will lose his services on May 1st, 1960.

I doubt that any one person has had a greater impact in so short a time on the personnel of an institution, officers and inmates, alike, and his successor whoever he may be will labour long in his shadow.

The content of Reverend Lonergan's report are his words and observations and as such should be noted with interest, not because they are unusual, but that they are the sincere pronouncements of a sincere and experienced educator, teacher and priest.

With the opening of the Institution chapels on December 15th, 1959, Sunday attendance has grown from an average of three inmates to a steady 20, and is increasing each week. This is an excellent showing in view of the fact that no more than two or three of these at the most attended church on the outside.

To date we have not been fortunate in obtaining the services of an Organist and Choir Director for the Roman Catholic chapel, however the prospects are favourable. For the last two months, an inmate has acted as organist during mass and has performed very well indeed.

Inmate interviews take place during the noon hour, but an extension of time is readily available to the Chaplain should need arise. All catholic inmates have been interviewed by their Chaplain at least once in the last six months and many have been interviewed two or more times.

During the year Brigadier W. Mercer of the Salvation Army visited Joyceville as requested to interview inmates who had requested his guidance.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The School and Library Building is not completed and because of this educational and library facilities were limited. In the absence of a schoolteacher the schoolteacher at Kingston Penitentiary undertook the responsibility of supervising the work at this institution.

Education during the past year was carried out by correspondence and all matters relating to these were attended to by the schoolteacher at Kingston Penitentiary. Library facilities were provided by placing a large selection of books in each common room. The books were changed periodically. A catalogue of all the books in the library was also provided and any book in the catalogue could be had on request. This method was also used for magazine distribution.

Our endeavour to attract a School teacher and School teacher-librarian has not been successful—and it is with reluctance that Kingston Penitentiary permitted the transfer and appointment of Mr. J. R. Douey to Joyceville, their loss is obviously our gain, and his services are available from the 1st of April 1960.

Serious consideration must be given to this very important phase of reformation and rehabilitation, because it is quite often that the first formal education imparted to our inmates is at our schools and classrooms.

With the opening of our new school and library in May greater effort and responsibilities will be placed upon the shoulders of our lone school teacher.

RECREATION AND DIVERSION

The usual inmate recreational activities have been provided varying from active and social games to gardening. A number of the inmates had lovely small vegetable and flower gardens which passed the time in a worthwhile and relaxing manner. Such games as softball, handball, horseshoe pitching, tennis, darts, checkers, chess, table-tennis, bridge, cribbage and euchre were played. Jigsaw puzzles are a popular means of entertainment for the older inmates.

While our population was small, it was not possible to form a softball league, so scrub-ball was played and greatly enjoyed. An Institutional "All Star" team known as the "Joyceville Jets", was formed and played in the Pittsburgh County Softball League. The "Jets" finished the season in first place, but were not allowed to enter the play-offs because of a league rule. A number of very favourable comments were made by the visitors as to the conduct and sportsmanship of the inmates. On weekends other district teams were invited to Joyceville to play exhibition games. We were honoured by the presence of an R.C.A.F. team from Ottawa one weekend, a two game series was played ending in a tie with each team winning one game. The enthusiasm of these games with outside teams is invaluable in lifting the morale of the inmate population. The "Jets" also journeyed to Kingston Penitentiary by bus to play exhibition games.

Films have been shown during the year in a variety of places, firstly in the Accommodation Building, next in the Keeper's Hall and finally in the "Pent House" on the fifth floor of the Accommodation Building.

There are three inmates now taking their periods of instruction on our Bell and Howell projector, and hope to get their projectionist certificates in the near future.

The inmate population was invited to Kingston Penitentiary for the annual boxing show and a Katie Murtagh variety show. The inmates were transported back and forth by the use of Collin's Bay and our own buses.

The winter hockey and skating season started on December 23rd, when the ice was suitable and lasted until March 13th. Skating was authorized for one hour each night and normally every available pair of skates was used. A total of twelve outside team games were played on weekends against the Institutional team.

The Recreation Courtyard has been used since last fall for volleyball, basketball, football, weight lifting and softball throwing. A badminton court and two volleyball courts are in use every night and on weekends.

The television sets installed in each common room appear to be thoroughly appreciated, especially by the older inmates, and those not interested in active sports. Television viewing is permitted every evening between six and eleven P.M., except Friday and Saturday nights or the night preceding a holiday at these times the late movie is viewed.

A number of inmates have their own radios in their cells allowing them to listen to their favourite programs in private. Both television and radio bring the inmates in close contact with the outside world, which is invaluable in preparing them for release.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The construction program at Joyceville Institution during the past year underwent many significant changes. The permanent buildings being turned over to the Department on completion by the contractors, notably among these being the Accommodation Building No. 3 and Hospital and Chapels Building No. 2. Considerable work was carried out prior to and after take over in these buildings to allow the movement of the inmates from Temporary Accommodation Building. All permanent buildings are now occupied with the exception of the School, Exercise Hall and Library Building No. 4, which is now rapidly being

completed and will be occupied in mid May. Two new wells were drilled by contract—one for the Loose Housing Barn and a well to replenish the water supply at tenement No. 71.

During August both Mr. Taylor, Field Supervisor, and Mr. McMichael, Works Officer, were transferred to Ottawa, and Mason Instructor Mr. C. J. Chapman from the Staff of Kingston Penitentiary was promoted and transferred to Joyceville Institution as Works Officer.

All construction work and general maintenance is carried out under the general supervision of Works Officer, Mr. C. J. Chapman, and his assistant, Mr. J. H. Parish. The many construction and maintenance projects that were started during the year provided the Trade Forces and General Labour of the inmate population with full-time employment each day, such work consisting of:

Construction of Staff Houses—Type H. Nos. 73 and 74. This project was started in July and continued until the cold weather set in. The rain and wet weather during fall and the continuous cold weather hampered this project.

Construction of Loose Housing Barn—Building No. 47. This project was started in late August and due to the exposed site, was hampered by cold weather and snow conditions. The main trusses however were assembled during this time and are now completed and ready to be erected, and at the same time were sprayed with fire retardant paint.

Construction of Single Garage—Type "C". This was started in May and was completed to provide parking for Staff House No. 73, and provided a useful storage building during the construction of Staff Houses Nos. 73 and 74.

Construction of Double Garage Type "C". To construct this Garage required the demolition of an old building and the excavation for new footings. This project was completed and used as a storage building for materials required for the renovation and repair of the Temporary Administration Building.

Construction of Tool Cribs in Buildings Nos. 7 and 10. These tool cribs were constructed to provide storage for small parts of the following shops: Tailors, Plumbers, Electrician and Tinsmith, and provided a useful addition to these shops.

Painting Interior of Accommodation Building No. 3. Immediately on take over by the Department, work was started on this project. There were 1,850 gallons of paint used on this project.

Renovations of Temporary Administration Building. This project was started to provide additional staff accommodation and is to be occupied by the Assistant Farm Manager. Considerable tearing out was carried out including floors, partitions, duct work, plumbing, wiring and the house is now approximately 80% completed and is expected to be ready for occupancy by the end of April.

Numerous benches, stools, cabinets were manufactured either wholly or partially, much of the lumber being dressed out at Kingston Penitentiary and fabricated here.

The acquisition of a Bulldozer, a front end loader, mortar mixer, cement mixer and a trench pump has added to our construction and maintenance machinery the needed operating efficiency to carry out the future programs of the Institution.

INDUSTRIAL

Tailor Shop

The position Tailor Instructor was filled with the hiring of A. C. Feldman on September 21st, 1959. This Shop was completely set up and ready to start production on February 22nd, 1960. Prior to completion of this shop for production a number of machines were hooked up temporarily and small quantities

of the following articles manufactured; aprons, coffee bags, sewing kits and tablecloths. Also repair of inmate pants, shirts, coats, and repairs, alterations and pressing of officers' clothing. To start production, materials for officers' uniform pants were shipped to us from St. Vincent, arriving on February 25th, 1960. Training of inmates on the manufacture of pants and method of production were started at once. One hundred and thirty pairs of pants were completed on March 31st, 1960. A sub-contract of twelve blue blazers and eighteen pairs of grey pants was also completed for Kingston Penitentiary.

Garage

The garage has operated for the full year under the supervision of Instructor G. Cole. This shop not only does maintenance and repair but also is responsible for the distribution of vehicles to handle incoming and outgoing material required by the Institution.

Institutional equipment serviced are: three passenger cars, seven trucks, four tractors, three cement mixers, one air compressor, one crawler, one front end loader, two trench pumps. During the year sixty custom vehicles were serviced or repaired for a revenue of \$19.55.

Total inmates employed at this time, ten. Custodial officers assigned for drivers number two.

Body and Paint Shop

Installation of the spray booth is nearing completion. An instructor for this shop has not been hired as yet.

Metal Shop

Plans for this shop are progressing. Some of the general shop tools have been requisitioned. Difficulty is being experienced in obtaining a suitable instructor for the shop due to the variety of skills required, e.g. machine, welding and fabrication.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Plant Engineer G. H. Casselman assumed charge of the Steam Generating Plant and the functions of the Department upon his appointment on April 1st, 1959, and the resignation of the former incumbent Mr. W. Dudley.

The Plant at that time was being brought into operation and undergoing test runs, and this phase of operation was continued until all boiler tests were made and the plant accepted from the contractors.

During this fiscal year we consumed 2,900 tons of coal from April 1st, 1959, to March 31st, 1960, and generated 50,917,581 lbs. of steam. The evaporation from and at 212 degs. F. 9.99 lbs. of steam per lb. of coal, with an operating efficiency of 72.16%. This is considered very good with Maritime Coal. These figures cannot be used as a base, as this Institution was, has been and is in a continual state of expansion.

During the year there was constructed a Coal Slab on the West side of Building No. 12, which affords extra coal storage for some 300 tons.

There has been installed in Building No. 12 a Standby Diesel Electric Generator which can be placed in operation in the event of an outside power failure. This installation is not yet completed in order that same may be operated with a minimum of inconvenience to the operator.

The new Sewage Disposal Plant and Slaughter House are both operating efficiently.

The large water reservoir for use in fire protection is ready for service when the installation of the force pump is completed.

The water was supplied to the Institution from a deep well on the premises. The water was tested periodically and no contamination existed.

Four inmates wrote and passed their 4th Class Stationary Engineers' Examinations as the result of the knowledge acquired by working in the Power Plant.

With reference to Assistant Engineers and Guard Fireman; one Guard Fireman advanced to Assistant Engineer by obtaining a 2nd Class Certificate and one Guard Fireman advanced from a 4th to a 3rd Class Certificate.

Steam Power Plant

Steam was generated and distributed for heating and cooking throughout the fiscal year as follows:

Coal consumed—2,900.925 tons	
Cost of Coal consumption.....	\$35,848.52
D-4 Operating Costs; Chemicals, Oil, Grease, etc.....	3,352.19
E-12 Maintenance to Machinery and Equipment.....	726.68
Total Overall Heating Cost.....	\$39,927.39

Electrical Distribution and Consumption

Electrical Power was purchased from the Ontario Hydro, Kingston Rural Operating Area. Consumption and cost for electrical power for the fiscal year is as follows:

Prison Lighting and Power—646,860 KWH.....	\$8,643.73
Residence, Building No. 71— 11,236 KWH.....	191.93

The following major construction projects were completed during the fiscal year—

Plumbers

- Installation of Steam Kettles and Sinks in Scullery, in Vegetable Department, Building No. 5, and Officers' Mess;
- Installation of 16 Driers in Ablution Rooms of Main Cell Blocks;
- Installation of Drains for refrigeration in Kitchen Building No. 5, and Slaughter House, Building No. 46;
- Cold water service connected to Sewage Disposal Plant and Slaughter House;
- The Pump House and Well Service of No. 3 Well completed;
- The Service of No. 1 Well to supplement water supply to No. 3 Well service partially completed;
- Alterations of Temporary Administration Building to a residence.

Electricians

- Installation of 600V and 220V service to Main Kitchen and Officers' Mess;
- Conversion of service in Temporary Administration Building to Residence.
- Installation of wiring Garages Buildings Nos. 73 and 74;
- Installation of 220V service to Coffee Urns in 16 Cell Ranges;
- Installation of 110V service to Driers in 16 Ablution Rooms;
- Installation of complete electrical service in Building No. 46;
- Installation of TV Aerial System Building No. 3;
- Installation of 600V service from Building No. 12 to Building No. 10;
- A complete installation of the electrical service to Tailor Shop Building No. 7;
- Preparation of electrical fixtures in Buildings Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11 and 12;
- Installation of additional lighting in Building No. 12;
- Completion of approximately 90% of the Internal Telephone System for the Institution.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Production from the Farm can, as in the past two years, be classed as satisfactory. Emphasis is still being placed on a period of clean up over the whole area as well as concentrating on crop production, and this combined schedule has produced gratifying results. The farm workers, though small in number, have performed their allotted tasks in a most satisfactory manner.

Weather conditions

Weather conditions in the early weeks had been favourable, soil was being tilled and the sowing of grain in the month of April. All planting was completed on May 26th. Some delay was experienced in the flat area due to run-off of water. Good weather conditions, and late frost permitted the corn crop to reach maturity, and we harvested well developed eared corn to fill a 15 x 35 foot Silo.

Buildings

During the year, the new Slaughter House (Building No. 46) was completed, and the Loose Housing Barn (Building No. 47) was started in the Fall and to date the walls are completed and ready for the rafters which are about to be erected. A new well has been drilled to supply water for the area.

Machinery

We have added the following new machines to our Farm equipment; Grain Elevator, Mower, Harrow Garden Tractor and Snow Blower.

Garden

The 2,800 rhubarb plants have shown excellent growth, with well developed crowns, and it was thought advisable to only harvest about 50% of the 1959 crop. We supplied Kingston Penitentiary, and Joyceville Institution, with the balance delivered to the Cannery—all report the rhubarb of excellent quality.

Maple Products

This was a very poor year for Maple Syrup; reasons—depth of snow in the bush and the rain and thaw, which made for a second grade syrup. Four hundred (400) trees were tapped and these produced 60 gallons of maple syrup.

Vegetables

The amount of vegetables sown was limited and only those varieties that could be used as fresh vegetables for the Officers' Mess and line meals were sown. This was necessary due to lack of storage space.

The tomato crop did not produce as well as in former years; they were of a small variety and late into the season. The green tomatoes developed small spots on the outer skin which made them unsuitable for green tomato pickles.

There was an abundance of cucumbers, large and small, citron, squash, pumpkin, onion sets and multiplier, as well as many other varieties of small vegetables for table use.

Grain

The grain crop and new seeding has been most satisfactory. All the grain was combined from the windrow, due to weather conditions. A heavy yield per acre was received.

Hay

The yield was above average and on the reduced acreage as much was baled as in the previous year. The quality was good and the second cutting of alfalfa was equal to the first cutting in the number of bales received.

Grass silage was not harvested as there was a carry-over from the 1958 crop of approximately 60 tons and this proved to be excellent feed with very little waste.

Corn

Acreage of corn to fill one silo—mature, well developed and of good quality.

Beef Herd

On December 17th, 1959, the new modern Slaughter House commenced operations and weekly deliveries of meat have been made to Kingston Penitentiary, Collin's Bay Penitentiary and to Joyceville Institution.

Fencing

This project has been carried on as in previous years; a small crew working full-time, under difficult conditions. In some areas it meant using an air compressor to drill each post hole, working in a heavy wooded area as well.

Excavation

The excavation of farm ditch and re-routing of farm drainage system South of Highway 15, has justified the cost. Land that was under water after each rain is now completely dry, making for early tillage and crops that will ripen uniformly.

Project "A"—3,000 feet of earth bank along the drainage ditch in the flat (Field No. 12) was removed in February, and trucked to fill up low spots in this field. This work had to be carried out when ground was frozen. The bank consisted of good black soil and makes excellent material to level low spots in the field.

Project "B"—removal of stones, tree roots and other debris, is being trucked from old fence rows on both sides of the service road between Fields 1 and 2, 3 and 4. The stone is being used as fill for the cattle yard at the loose housing site. There will be twenty feet on either side of the road that can be brought under cultivation, and it will also improve the appearance of the property viewed from the highway.

Two steel culverts were added to the Farm Drainage System to allow access to the fields in the area, and 1,000 four-inch tile were placed in Field No. 2. An open ditch has been filled up.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The Steward's Department operated in a temporary building from April to December 1959, and prepared both officer and inmate meals of excellent variety and of high protein value.

On December 15th, 1959, the temporary building was closed and the Steward's Department moved into its new quarters; the operation was completed in a matter of hours with no interruption in the preparation of meals for both officers and inmates.

The feeding of inmates at Joyceville Institution is completely different than in any other penitentiary in Canada, as the inmates are eating in sixteen different locations, seating from 19 to 36 men, with three to a table; this has caused the inmates to take stock of their general appearance.

The food is transported to the dining rooms in electric food conveyers and is served to the inmates in cafeteria style from the hot food conveyers placed adjacent to the stainless steel serving counters in each common room. Coffee and tea urns are a permanent part of the food counter.

Each dining room table at these feeding stations has a set of salt and pepper shakers, sugar dispenser, vinegar dispenser and mustard and ketchup dispenser.

The meals served here, we believe, compare favourably, or are superior to the best served in similar institutions. The inmates being employed generally in the fresh air for longer hours than is possible in the older institutions, are served in small dining rooms where they can dine in association, using regular eating utensils; this no doubt reflects on their appetite as well as their disposition; the best types of food that can be produced are therefore required.

The Steward's Department staff consists of:

1 Steward;

1 Senior Assistant Steward;

3 Assistant Stewards;

1 Bookkeeper.

The kitchen equipment installed at this Institution is most up to date and has proven very satisfactory in every respect. Most of this equipment is under

warranty for a period of one year, however, the only equipment that required service was the refrigeration equipment that developed a gas leak, and the first nine food wagons that had the electric elements lowered.

The supply of fresh vegetables received from the farm during the Summer months was of good quality. As this Institution had no root cellar to store fresh vegetables over the Winter months our supplies were received from Kingston Penitentiary farm, and were of excellent quality.

Staff meetings were held periodically by the Steward and these solved many small local problems. Our Steward conferred occasionally with the Chief Stewards of Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries and such discussions on mutual problems have proven beneficial.

Kitchen Sanitation

The sanitation in this department is foremost in the minds of the staff, who through constant effort maintain a high degree of cleanliness and neatness.

Personal Hygiene

Inmates are regularly instructed and inspected in personal hygiene to ensure that the highest standard is maintained.

Inmate Training

Inmate training facilities are limited. The inmates on entering the kitchen are detailed to the dishwasher and if they show that they are sufficiently interested are given a more challenging job. They start at the bottom of the department as a helper in the bake shop or a trimmer in the butcher shop, and are usually able to learn so that if a vacancy occurs they are moved to another job, with more training. As of March 31st, twenty inmates were employed in the Steward's Department, including four in the Officers' Mess and one clerk.

Officers' Messing

The officers' mess was not completed and ready for use until the last week in January 1960. The mess staff prepare all the food that is consumed by the officers, this now consists of approximately seventy-five officers daily, and it is served in a cafeteria style. The mess staff consists of four inmates and an assistant steward.

Prior to opening of Joyceville Institution Steward's Department, the officers and inmates utilized the same dining room in the Temporary Accommodation Building from April to December 1959, at which time this building was closed down. The feeding from April to December 1959 was done in three shifts, some inmates were fed at 1130 hours, the balance at 1200 hours, and the officers at 1230 hours. The food served to both officers and inmates was the same. The officers then ate in one of the feeding stations in the main Accommodation Building not used by the inmates, until the completion of the Officers' Mess. The food was transported from the main kitchen via hot food conveyer and was the same food as served the inmates.

Bake Shop

The bake shop at the present time is limited in the amount of baked goods that it can prepare, due to the fact no provision has been made as yet for bake ovens; the baked goods are at present being produced in roasting ovens in the main kitchen. Bread is supplied by Kingston Penitentiary daily and is of good quality.

Machinery, Equipment and Furnishings to the total value of \$80,714.91 were purchased to equip the feeding stations, inmates' kitchen and officers' mess. Maintenance totalled \$68.76.

Production of cakes and pastry amounted to 26,060 lbs. at a cost of \$2,104.86 27,000 lbs. of bread baked in Kingston Penitentiary was delivered to Joyceville at a cost of \$838.88.

Beef 320 lbs., Pork 3091 lbs., and 218 lbs. spices were used to prepare the following:

<i>Product</i>	<i>Poundage</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Ham.....	1,311	\$206.74
Bacon.....	1,049	165.71
Cottage Rolls.....	357	56.43
Ham Hocks.....	374	58.74
Corned Beef.....	320	104.70
	<hr/> 3,411	<hr/> \$592.32

Beef weighing 8802 lbs. and valued at \$2,640.60 was supplied by the farm, also 16,014 lbs. (\$160.14) of fresh vegetables were produced and delivered to the Steward's Department.

A total of 111,186 inmate meals were served at a ration cost of \$22,323.24.

Meals served to officers, including guests, totalled 14,411 at a cost of \$4,602.68.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT

The Stores Department officially became a Department of Joyceville Institution on April 1st, 1959; it had functioned for two complete years prior to this as an adjunct of Kingston Penitentiary. At the beginning of the year the stores staff consisted of a Storekeeper and a Guard Storeman; an Assistant Storekeeper was appointed in August, and the Bookkeeper's position was filled in January. In addition an average of three inmates were assigned to the Department.

With the equipping of virtually all departments and with an increased construction programme the volume of work in the Stores Department was considerable.

During the year the following transactions were necessary in conjunction with purchases made on behalf of the Stores Department for the Institution:

A total of 566 PB 79D's Requisitions were raised, against which 1,184 Purchase Orders were placed. Invoices processed for payment totalled 3,251. 887 Local Purchase Orders were placed for local purchases and 217 PB 6, Penitentiary Procurement forms raised on other institutions for manufactured articles. In addition approximately 70 miscellaneous requisitions were placed for stationery and other office supplies.

The consumption of gasoline was 14,216 gallons, an increase of 3,419 gallons over the previous fiscal year due to additional vehicles being in operation and an increased work programme.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Fifty officers received In-Service Training during the year.

Twenty-one officers appointed on September 1st, 1959 were given a total of three weeks of orientation training—two weeks at the Penitentiary Staff College, at which time they benefited from lectures given by the staff of the college. These officers visited Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries and were assigned there for practical training with experienced officers; the third week of training was held at Joyceville.

All other new officers received a two week orientation training course at Joyceville which included visits to Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries.

Lectures were given by the Warden, Deputy Warden, Chief Keeper, Principal Keeper, Personnel Officer, Storekeeper, Works Officer, Accountant, Hospital Officer, Clerk to the Deputy and by Kingston Penitentiary officers—Mr. M. Gauthier, Psychologist and Classification Officer Mr. J. Coleman. Mr. C. A. M. Edwards, Regional Representative of the National Parole Service and Mr. W. McCabe of the John Howard Society also lectured to the new officers.

Every new officer was given on-the-job instruction under the direction of the In-Service Training Officer and other experienced officers, such training enabled new officers to carry out normal duty assignments with efficiency.

The Rifle and Revolver competition was held in October and a total of eighty-nine officers participated in this event. A great deal of enthusiasm was evident and competition was keen.

A conference for In-Service Training Officers was held at the Staff College in December under the guidance of Deputy Commissioner R. E. March, assisted by Coordinator of Vocational Training R. Cunningham from Head Office. Lectures were given on proper teaching and lecturing techniques, discussions were held concerning training problems peculiar to each institution and suggestions were made to improve future training methods.

PERSONNEL OFFICER

The Personnel Department during the fiscal year 1959-60, has been one of the busiest departments at Joyceville Institution.

With the completion of the Main Cell Accommodation Building during the Summer, the transfer of large numbers of inmates from Kingston Penitentiary, resulted in enlarging the Executive, Administrative and Custodial Staff by a total of seventy-eight new staff members.

On March 31st, 1959, we had a total of forty-one officers on strength, and as of March 31st, 1960, we now have a total of 119 officers employed. The breakdown including transfers and new employees are:—

Officers transferred from Kingston Penitentiary.....	16
Officers transferred from Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	4
Officer transferred from Calderwood.....	1
New officers appointed.....	57
Total.....	78

During the fiscal year 1959-60, approximately 400 applications were received for various positions, and over 200 applicants were interviewed by our Personnel Board.

There were three resignations, namely, Works Officer A. McMichael, to join the Engineering Department at Head Office; Guards Grade 1 J. Shepherd, and E. McCullough. Assistant Engineer E. Cyr was transferred and promoted to Plant Engineer at the Leclerc Institution, in the Province of Quebec.

On September 1st, 1959, a new innovation was introduced by the employing of twenty-one new officers, and holding a special "Recruit Training Course" at Calderwood. This enabled the new officers to be trained in custodial duties and routines, before assuming duties at Joyceville. The course proved to be an outstanding success, both from the viewpoint of the Officer and the Administration, and merits further consideration should a new institution be opened up under circumstances similar to ours.

For the information of the staffs of the other Penitentiaries, listed hereunder are the Department Heads at Joyceville Institution:

Warden.....	O. A. Earl
Deputy Warden.....	F. S. Harris
Chief Keeper.....	A. J. Jarvis
Principal Keeper.....	F. C. Pitt

<i>Senior Clerk</i>	G. S. Merritt
<i>Personnel Officer</i>	S. M. Scrutton
<i>Classification Officer</i>	M. I. Held
<i>Recreation Supervisor</i>	H. E. Mills
<i>Accountant</i>	G. J. Stanford
<i>Storekeeper</i>	G. R. Rogers
<i>Protestant Chaplain</i>	Reverend Ben Garrett
<i>Roman Catholic Chaplain</i>	Reverend J. G. Lonergan, SJ
<i>Physician</i>	Dr. K. D. Suddaby
<i>Dentist</i>	Dr. J. H. Carty
<i>Hospital Officer</i>	D. C. Mercer
<i>Plant Engineer</i>	G. H. Casselman
<i>Works Officer</i>	C. J. Chapman
<i>Chief Trade Instructor</i>	C. B. Sanderson
<i>Steward</i>	S. H. Byszewski
<i>Farm Manager</i>	R. E. Mott
<i>I.S.T.O.</i>	J. H. Trotter

CONCLUSION

The events of the past year, perhaps may be noted as unusual in the records of the Penitentiary Service in Canada:

The official opening by the Honourable the Minister of Justice, E. Davie Fulton, December 15th, 1959, and the dedication of the Roman Catholic Chapel by His Grace the Very Reverend Archbishop O'Sullivan, and the Protestant Chapel by the Reverend Geo. Dorey, and the occupation of the first medium security institution in Canada.

An observation that I would make, which has had little publicity but should be noted, was the attendance of our Roman Catholic inmates at St. Barnabas Church at Brewers Mills, five miles distant; they attended the regular morning Mass, and joined with the congregation in the service for several weeks prior to the opening of our own chapels.

The escape of four inmates during the month of July, three of whom have been returned to custody, and the fourth shot and killed at Toronto, cannot be construed as an unlikely occurrence, but it is significant that their ages ranged from 20 to 26 years.

The development and the staffing of our Institution has been an interesting and satisfying experience, and the staff, many without previous penal experience or training, have responded to the challenge of our service, fully cooperating with the administration in the development of our program. Great credit is due to our older and more experienced officers for their guidance.

The assistance and cooperation of the Wardens, and their staffs at Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries has continued with satisfaction throughout the year.

The Salvation Army, National Employment Service, the Regional Representative of the National Parole Service, members of Alcoholics Anonymous and the John Howard Society have given freely of their services. I would also express my sincere thanks to the several citizens of Kingston, who assisted in the program of pre-release orientation undertaken by our staff, and to the staff members who participated.

I would thank the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his staff for their cooperation, direction and advice.

TABULATION FOR PENITENTIARY DATA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1959-60

TABLE

PAGE

1.	Admissions and Discharges during the Year Ended March 31, 1960.....	193
----	---	-----

MALES ADMITTED

Offence

2.	Nature of Offence by Number of Convictions.....	194
3.	Nature of Offence by Term of Sentence.....	196
4.	Nature of Offence by Type of Sentence.....	198
5.	Nature of Offence by Penal Record.....	200
6.	Nature of Offence by Age on Admission.....	202
7.	Nature of Offence by Origin.....	205
8.	Nature of Offence by Marital Status and Residence.....	208
9.	Nature of Offence by Religion.....	210
10.	Nature of Offence by Degree of Education.....	212
11.	Nature of Offence by Social Habit.....	214
12.	Nature of Offence by Employment Status and Period of Employment.....	216
13.	Nature of Offence by Weekly Earnings when last Employed.....	218

Sentence

14.	Term of Sentence by Penal Record.....	220
15.	Type of Sentence by Penitentiary Where Inmate Admitted.....	220
15A.	Type of Sentence by Penitentiary Where Inmate in Custody on March 31, 1960.....	220

Age

16.	Age on Admission by Penitentiary Where Inmate Admitted.....	221
16A.	Age on Admission by Penitentiary Where Inmate in Custody on March 31, 1960.....	221
17.	Age on Admission by Type of Sentence.....	222
18.	Age on Admission by Penal Record.....	223
19.	Age on Admission by Marital Status and Residence.....	223
20.	Age on Admission by Number of Dependents.....	224
21.	Age on Admission by Degree of Education.....	225
22.	Age on Admission by Social Habit.....	226
23.	Age on Admission by Previous Occupation and Employment Status.....	227

Origin, Country of Birth and Citizenship

24.	Origin by Birthplace and Citizenship.....	228
25.	Origin by Degree of Education.....	229
26.	Birthplace of Inmates by Birthplace of Parents.....	230
27.	Birthplace of Inmates Born Outside Canada by Length of Residence in Canada.....	231
28.	Birthplace by Degree of Education.....	232

Employment Status Prior to Commitment

29.	Previous Occupation and Employment Status by Penitentiary Where Inmate Admitted.....	233
29A.	Previous Occupation and Employment Status by Penitentiary Where Inmate in Custody on March 31, 1960.....	234
30.	Weekly Earnings When Last Employed by Marital Status.....	235
31.	Employment Status by Marital Status.....	235
32.	Employment Status by Number of Dependents.....	236

Recidivists

33.	Penitentiary Where Inmate Admitted by Penal Record.....	237
33A.	Penitentiary Where Inmate in Custody on March 31, 1960 by Penal Record....	237
34.	Recidivists by Penal Record.....	238
35.	Recidivists by Time Served.....	238
36.	Recidivists by Degree of Education.....	239
37.	Recidivists by Social Habit.....	239
38.	Recidivists by Employment Status.....	240
39.	Penal Record by Residence and Employment Status.....	241
40.	Non-Penal Institution History by Penal Record.....	242

Miscellaneous

41.	Degree of Education by Language Spoken.....	243
-----	---	-----

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE		PAGE
42.	Age on Admission by Age on Discharge.....	243
43.	Method of Discharge by Penitentiary.....	244
44.	Method of Discharge by Time Served.....	244
45.	Nature of Offence by Time Served.....	245
46.	Main Occupation During Sentence by Time Served.....	248

FEMALES ADMITTED

47.	Nature of Offence by Term of Sentence.....	250
48.	Nature of Offence by Penal Record.....	251
49.	Nature of Offence by Age on Admission.....	252
50.	Nature of Offence by Degree of Education.....	253
51.	Nature of Offence by Marital Status and Social Habit.....	254
52.	Nature of Offence by Religion.....	255
53.	Type of Sentence by Penitentiary Where Inmate Admitted.....	256
53A.	Type of Sentence by Penitentiary Where Inmate in Custody on March 31, 1960.....	256
54.	Age on Admission by Penitentiary Where Inmate Admitted.....	256
54A.	Age on Admission by Penitentiary Where Inmate in Custody on March 31, 1960.....	256
55.	Penitentiary Where Inmate Admitted by Penal Record.....	257
55A.	Penitentiary Where Inmate in Custody on March 31, 1960, by Penal Record...	257
56.	Recidivists by Penal Record.....	257
56A.	Recidivists by Time Served.....	258
57.	Origin by Birthplace and Citizenship.....	259

FEMALES DISCHARGED

58.	Age on Admission by Age on Discharge.....	260
59.	Nature of Offence by Time Served.....	260
60.	Method of Discharge by Time Served.....	260

REPORT OF PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES APRIL 1, 1959 TO MARCH 31, 1960

INTRODUCTION

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics maintains a perpetual inventory of persons committed to and discharged from Canadian penitentiaries by means of a system whereby admission and discharge cards are completed by penitentiary authorities and a copy forwarded to the Bureau. The information contained in the following tables is compiled from these cards.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (Table 1)

There were 3,403 direct admissions to penitentiaries from April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960, and 3,350 discharges as well as 6,344 inmates on register at the end of the fiscal year, an increase of 358 admissions and of 49 inmates on register and an increase of 830 releases compared with the fiscal year 1958-1959. During the twelve-month period, 1,124 inmates were transferred from one penitentiary to another. Transfers were mainly from St. Vincent de Paul and Kingston to Federal Training Centre, Collin's Bay and other penitentiaries. Four inmates were transferred under Section 57 of the Penitentiary Act 1939.

The following table shows the total admissions and discharges not including transfers from one penitentiary to another and the inmates on register March 31, for the five-year period 1956-1960:

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total direct admissions.....	2,406	2,309	2,975	3,045	3,403
Total discharges.....	2,406	2,385	2,638	2,520	3,350
Inmates on register, March 31.....	5,508 ¹	5,432 ¹	5,770	6,295	6,344

¹ One inmate added to the penitentiary count and indicated as being confined in a mental hospital under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act, (1939).

NATURE OF OFFENCES (Tables 2-13)

The population, which is reported in Tables 2-41 and 47-57, includes those convicted persons who were admitted directly to penitentiaries from gaols during the fiscal year and consists of eighty-four inmates who were released prior to March 31, 1960. Males admitted during the year numbered 3,332.

Offences under the Criminal Code and the Federal Statutes accounted respectively for 92.7 and 7.3 per cent of the male admissions to penitentiaries. Of the men convicted of offences under the Criminal Code, 82.4 per cent were committed for offences against rights of property. Of these, 87.7 per cent were imprisoned for breaking, robbery and theft.

Sexual offences and public morals accounted for 5.9 per cent of the male commitments. Thirty-six cases of rape, twelve of attempt to commit rape, 26 of sexual intercourse with female under fourteen, 52 of indecent assault on female, 9 of indecent assault on male, 23 of gross indecency, were included in this group.

Offences against the person and reputation represented 4.9 per cent and included thirteen murders, fourteen attempts to commit murder, 59 man-slaughters and three motor-manslaughters.

Offences against the administration of law and justice consisted mainly of 52 cases of prison breach.

Of the men convicted of offences under the Federal Statutes, 64.3 per cent of the committals were for offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

The following table shows the percentage of offenders who were employed and those who were unemployed, had never worked, or were students at the time of the offence:

Nature of Offence	Total	Employed		Unemployed		Not Stated	
		Num-ber	Per-centage of total	Num-ber	Per-centage of total	Num-ber	Per-centage of total
Total inmates.....	3,332	1,483	44.5	1,846	55.4	3	0.1
Criminal Code.....	3,088	1,387	44.9	1,699	55.0	2	0.1
Against public order.....	16	7	43.8	9	56.2		
Against the administration of law and justice	66	26	39.4	40	60.6		
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	195	156	80.0	39	20.0		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	6	2	33.3	4	66.7		
Against the person and reputation.....	162	98	60.5	64	39.5		
Against rights of property.....	2,545	1,045	41.1	1,499	58.9	1	
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	26	17	65.4	9	34.6		
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	43	16	37.2	27	62.8		
Offences relating to currency.....	17	12	70.6	5	29.4		
Conspiracies.....	12	8	66.7	3	25.0	1	8.3
Federal Statutes.....	244	96	39.3	147	60.3	1	0.4

SENTENCES (Tables 14, 15, 15A)

Of the men admitted to penitentiaries, 2.7 per cent were to serve a sentence of less than two years; 81.9 per cent were committed for two and under five years; 11.3 per cent were given five to under ten years; 2.5 per cent were sentenced to ten to under fifteen years; 1.6 per cent, fifteen years and over including 18 incarcerated for life.

AGE ON ADMISSION (Tables 6, 16-23)

Young Offenders

Of the total number of male offenders admitted, 776 or 23.3 per cent were under 21 years of age, an increase of 124 from the number in this age group admitted in the previous fiscal year. Fifty-nine boys were sixteen years of age and 30, under sixteen.

The following table shows the proportion of male offenders under 21 years of age committed to each penitentiary:—

	Percentage		Percentage
Total.....	100.0		
Federal Training Centre.....	29.6	Collin's Bay.....	5.8
St. Vincent de Paul.....	26.7	Kingston.....	6.7
Dorchester.....	14.2	Manitoba.....	4.4
Saskatchewan.....	7.5	Newfoundland.....	0.4
British Columbia.....	4.7		

Offences against rights of property (83.6 per cent) accounted for the greatest number of their offences which were made up mainly of breaking and entering a place, theft and armed or unarmed robbery.

Offences against the person and reputation formed another 4.3 per cent and included four murders, two attempts to commit murder and eight man-slaughters.

Twenty-three offenders (3.0 per cent) were imprisoned for sexual offences. Eight were found guilty of rape, one of attempt to commit rape and one of sexual intercourse with female under fourteen.

Offences against the administration of law and justice, which included twenty-five cases of prison breach, constituted another 3.7 per cent.

Of these young offenders, 48.3 per cent had no previous penal record. The remainder had served previous sentences: 22.8 per cent, in gaol; 8.9 per cent, in reformatory; 9.4 per cent, in penitentiary; 10.6 per cent, in a combination of any two or more of these penal institutions; 16.8 per cent had had a previous penitentiary record.

Twenty-one minors were married men. Seventy-five dependents were affected by their committal. All but 86 of these young offenders were reported living in urban centres; fifteen were recorded as transients.

At the time of the commission of their offences, 38.0 per cent of these youths were employed and 29 of them (3.7 per cent) were students. In answer to the query about alcohol and drug habit, 32.6 per cent claimed to be abstainers, 62.5 per cent, moderate drinkers and 3.5 per cent, excessive drinkers; nine reported the use of drugs.

Twelve youths were recorded as not being able to read or write their own language; 38.5 per cent of them had not attended school beyond grade VI and 73.9 per cent beyond grade VIII; 24.5 per cent had attended high school for some period of time. None reported higher education.

All ages

The first largest number of males admitted (23.3 per cent) were those under 21 years; the second (21.9 per cent) and the third (18.4 per cent) were in the five-year age groups 21-24 and 25-29 years respectively and fourth (14.2 per cent) were aged 30-34 years, of that 63.6 per cent of the admissions consisted of men in their teens or twenties. At the time of admission twenty-four males (0.7 per cent) were 60 years or more.

Single men (65.5 per cent) were the majority; 10.7 per cent of the male inmates were widowed, divorced or separated from their wives and 25.6 per cent had persons financially dependent on them. The number of dependents ranged

from one in 264 cases to cover ten or over in fourteen cases with an average of three dependents. The greater number (85 per cent) resided in urban centres. Rural residents accounted for 10.3 per cent and transients 4.4 per cent.

Illiteracy was recorded in 63 cases (1.9 per cent). The school attainment of 14.3 per cent of the men was not beyond grade IV; 32.8 per cent of them had not attended beyond grade VI and the school achievement of 67.7 per cent of the male inmates had not reached beyond Grade VIII; 29.8 per cent had attended High School for some period of time and 18 men had some higher education.

The claim of moderate use of alcohol was made by 63.7 per cent of all the men, while 18.4 per cent said they were abstainers; 13.3 per cent were recorded excessive drinkers and 4.5 per cent, as addicted to the use of drugs.

ORIGIN, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (Tables 24-28)

Most of the men admitted to penitentiaries were of British (40.2 per cent) and French (42.9 per cent) extraction. Of the European races, German, Ukrainian, Italian, Netherlandish, Hungarian and Polish were numerically the next most common origins recorded though none of these represented more than 10 per cent of all the admissions.

Canada was the country of birth of 94.7 per cent of the male admissions, 45 men were born in the British Commonwealth, 110 in Europe, 22 in the United States of America and one in Asia. Of those born outside Canada, 60 have lived in this country less than five years and 49, less than fifteen years but 33.7 per cent had been in this country fifteen years or more. The length of residence was not reported in nine cases.

Both parents of 74.0 per cent of the inmates were born in Canada; 10.3 per cent had one Canadian parent; in another 6.5 per cent both parents were British, while in 7.6 per cent of the cases both parents were of foreign birth.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT (Tables 29-32)

At the time of commitment, 44.5 per cent of the men (1,483) were gainfully employed and thirty-two were students. The occupations, in which 29.9 per cent of the male inmates were engaged before committal were construction, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, transportation, labouring and various services.

Of the 1,786 unemployed, 70.4 per cent were single; 43.1 per cent had been out of work less than three months; 61.0 per cent, less than six months; 71.7 per cent, less than one year and 22.3 per cent, for one year or more.

According to male inmates' statements, wages when last employed varied from \$10 a week in 38 cases to \$70 or more. In 5.5 per cent of the cases reported wages were under \$30 a week; 37.6 per cent earned between \$30 and \$59.99 and 49.7 per cent \$60 and over a week.

The following table indicates the percentages of those employed or unemployed in the different age groups (Table 23):

	Total	13 to 20 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 years and over
	%	%	%	%	%
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	44.5	38.0	44.2	48.1	50.7
Unemployed.....	53.6	56.2	54.9	51.5	48.6
Never worked, and students.....	1.8	5.8	0.8	0.3	0.5
Not stated.....	0.1	.....	0.1	0.1	0.2

RECIDIVISM (Tables 33-40)

The men admitted to the penitentiaries with a previous penal record numbered 2,518 (75.6 per cent). Of these 1,445 had been former inmates of penitentiaries. Of the 2,518 recidivists, 13.4 per cent had already served under six months in a penal institution, 8.1 per cent, six to twelve months, 49.2 per cent, one to five years, 20.1 per cent, five to ten years and 9.2 per cent, ten years or more. It was known that 15.3 per cent had been in training school.

At the time of their last offence, 42.2 per cent of the repeaters were employed. Reports showed that 92.1 per cent of the excessive drinkers and 96.7 per cent of the drug addicts were recidivists.

MALES DISCHARGED (Tables 42-46)

The male persons discharged from penitentiaries between April 1, 1959 and March 31, 1960 inclusive, numbered 3,290 an increase of 814 releases from the previous fiscal year. Three hundred and forty-five (10.5 per cent) discharged inmates were still in their teens; 56.7 per cent were under 30 years of age; 42.0 per cent between 30 and 59 years and 1.3 per cent, over 60 years. Twenty men died while serving their time.

Expiration of sentence was the method by which 56.1 per cent of inmates were released. Of the 1,846 who served their sentences, 66.3 per cent had been detained for less than two years, 29.7 per cent had served from two to under five years, 3.4 per cent from five to under ten years and 0.5 per cent from ten to under 15 years.

Parole was granted to 985 males (29.9 per cent). Of these 761 (77.3 per cent), had been incarcerated for less than two years, 167 (17.0 per cent) had served from two to under five years, 49 (5.0 per cent) from five to under ten years and 6 (0.6 per cent), from ten to under fifteen years. Two have been imprisoned for fifteen years and over.

FEMALES ADMITTED (Tables 47-57)

Female inmates admitted to penitentiaries from April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960 numbered 71, an increase of one over the previous fiscal year.

Thirty-two of the women admitted were between the ages of 16 and 29 years. Twenty of this group were committed for offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, six for possession and fourteen for trafficking. Indictable offences under this Act accounted for forty-six female committals and against rights of property, for sixteen. Forty-seven women were reported as drug addicts and three were recorded as excessive alcohol drinkers.

For fifteen of the female inmates admitted, it was the first commitment to a penal institution and for 33, their first sentence of imprisonment in a penitentiary.

Sixty-nine of the women admitted were born in Canada. Thirty-four were of British and 31 of European origin and none were naturalized Canadians. Twenty-six were married, four widowed, twelve divorced and seven separated.

Elementary school had been attended by twenty-five of the female inmates admitted, 43 had some high school education. Two could not read nor write.

FEMALES DISCHARGED (Tables 58-60)

Sixty women were discharged from penitentiary between April 1, 1959 and March 31, 1960 inclusive, an increase of sixteen from the previous fiscal year. Thirty-two were released on expiration of sentence and twenty were granted parole.

Forty-eight discharged females were in the age group 20-39 years; two were fifty years and over.

TABLE 1—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1960

	Total	New- foundland	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Joyceville	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	British Columbia
Inmates on Register March 31, 1959.....											
T.....	6,295	29	725	1,442	413	1,240	445		473	718	810
M.....	6,181	29	725	1,442	413	1,126	445		473	718	810
F.....	114					114					
Admissions—											
Received by direct admission.....	3,332	18	379	1,344		775	1 ⁵		171	305	339
M.....	71		5	81		35				5	18
Received by transfer.....	1,085		7	34	416	63	319	235	8		
M.....	35					35				3	
F.....											
Total admissions.....	4,523	18	391	1,386	416	908	320	235	179	313	357
T.....	4,417	18	386	1,378	416	838	320	235	179	308	339
M.....	106		5	81		70				5	18
F.....											
Releases—											
Discharges.....	3,290	21	446	751	376	409	266	15	229	332	395
M.....	60					60					
F.....											
Transfers.....	1,089 ²	1	3	435 ³	22	566 ⁴	43	3	6	4	6
M.....	35		5	7						5	18
F.....											
Total releases.....	4,474 ²	22	454	1,193 ³	398	1,035 ⁴	309	18	235	391	419
T.....	4,379	22	449	1,186	398	975	309	18	235	401	419
M.....	95		5	7		60				5	18
F.....											
Inmates on register March 31, 1960.....											
T.....	6,344	25	662	1,635	431	1,113	456	217	417	640	748
M.....	6,219	25	662	1,634	431	989	456	217	417	640	748
F.....	125			1		124					

¹One female admitted in Saint Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during fiscal year and transferred to prison for Women, Kingston, Ont. on April 13, 1960.²Includes four inmates transferred under Section 57, Penitentiary Act 1939.³Includes three inmates transferred under Section 57, Penitentiary Act, 1939⁴Includes one inmate transferred under Section 57, Penitentiary Act 1939⁵Includes one paroled inmate re-committed to Collin's Bay.

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Single Offence		Multiple Offences		Parole violator	Parole violator plus conviction
		Single conviction	Multiple convictions	One conviction for each offence	Multiple convictions		
Total inmates.....	3,332	1,549	415	81	1,212	43	32
Against public order.....	16	5			11		
Bomb, grenade or other explosive.....	4	1			3		
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	2	1			1		
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	1	1					
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	2				2		
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	7	2			5		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	66	16	2		46		2
Obstructing public or peace officer.....	2	2					
Perjury.....	11	3	2		6		
Prison breach: breaking.....	16	6			10		
escape.....	36	5			29		2
Public mischief.....	1				1		
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	195	127	24	3	39		2
Gross indecency.....	23	6	9	2	6		
Incest.....	32	23	4		5		
Indecent assault on female.....	52	30	6		14		2
Indecent assault on male.....	9	5	3		1		
Rape.....	36	32			4		
Rape, attempt to commit.....	12	9	1	1	1		
Seduction: age between 16 and 18.....	1				1		
under promise of marriage.....	1	1					
Sexual intercourse: (age under 14).....	26	19	1		6		
(age between 14 and 16).....	3	2			1		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	6	4			2		
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	5	3			2		
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	1	1					
Against the person and reputation.....	162	121	5	2	33		1
Abortion.....	2	2					
Abduction of girl or woman (16 years of age and over).....	1	1					
Assault on public officer.....	9	3			6		
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1	1					
Assault that causes bodily harm:							
to any person.....	17	11	1	1	3		1
with intent to wound, maim or disfigure.....	23	14	1		8		
with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.....	3	1			2		
shooting with intent.....	3	3					
Bigamy.....	3	3					
Common assault.....	7	5			2		
Criminal negligence: motor-manslaughter.....	3	3					
in operation of motor vehicle.....	1	1					
False imprisonment.....	2	2					
Manslaughter.....	59	53	3	1	2		
Murder.....	13	12			1		
Murder, attempt to commit.....	14	5			9		
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	1	1					
Against rights of property.....	2,545	1,085	346	74	1,013		27
Breaking and entering with intent.....	171	125	7	6	31		2
Breaking and entering and committing.....	1,041	340	144	32	512		13
Breaking: disguise with intent.....	3		1		2		
found in dwelling house.....	1	1					
possession of house-breaking instruments.....	41	12	3	8	18		
out.....	3	3					
Extortion.....	2	1			1		
False pretences.....	72	16	20	5	27		4
False pretences, obtaining credit.....	3		1		2		
Forgery.....	32	6	3	1	21		1
Forgery: instruments for making bank notes.....	2	1			1		
uttering forged documents.....	89	18	17	5	49		
Having in possession.....	116	71	15		30		
Robbery.....	195	117	16	3	59		
Robbery: when armed.....	268	113	35	6	114		
assault with intent.....	25	14			11		
theft from the person.....	50	25	3		21		1
Theft.....	423	218	80	8	111		6

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Single Offence		Multiple Offences		Parole violator	Parole violator plus conviction
		Single conviction	Multiple convictions	One conviction for each offence	Multiple convictions		
Theft: by person required to account.....	4	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
of stray cattle.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
from mail.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	26	5	8	1	12	.....	.....
Defrauding the public or any person.....	26	5	8	1	12	.....	.....
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	43	22	3	.....	18	.....	.....
Arson.....	24	15	3	.....	6	.....	.....
Mischief to private property.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mischief to public property.....	10	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Mischief which causes actual danger to life	6	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Wilful acts or omissions likely to cause mischief.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences relating to currency.....	17	13	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Instruments of coining, possession.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possession: of filings, clippings.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
of counterfeit money.....	9	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Uttering counterfeit money.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	12	9	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Accessory after the fact.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	9	6	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Federal Statutes.....	244	142	26	1	32	43	.....
Breach of Customs Act, Section 203.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Section 33.....	42	32	9	.....	1	.....	.....
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act: possession.....	105	84	6	1	14	.....	.....
trafficking.....	52	24	11	.....	17	.....	.....
Parole Violator.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....
Other offence.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

[illegible]

[illegible]

Assault that causes bodily harm: to any person.....	17	6	.....	.....	1	.....	11	1	5	1	2	.....	2	.....	1
with intent to wound, maim or disfigure.....	23	4	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	5	5	3	1	2	.....	1
with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
shooting with intent.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common assault.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Criminal negligence: motor-manslaughter.....	7	2	.....	1	.....	1	5	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
in operation of motor vehicle.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
False imprisonment.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder.....	59	8	.....	3	2	1	51	13	8	9	5	4	3	8	1
Murder, attempt to commit.....	13	4	1	.....	1	2	9	1	2	2	.....	2	1	1	.....
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life.....	14	2	.....	.....	2	.....	12	1	1	3	2	.....	1	4	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against rights of property.....	2,545	649	1	52	103	135	149	182	483	340	206	108	65	73	5
Breaking and entering with intent.....	171	31	.....	2	2	6	9	11	27	26	21	8	5	8	.....
Breaking and entering and committing.....	1,041	318	1	32	49	73	63	81	247	132	72	38	21	19	1
Breaking: disguise with intent.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
found in dwelling house.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
possession of house-breaking instruments.....	41	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
out.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extortion.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	10	5	4	2	1	.....
False pretences.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
False pretences, obtaining credit.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	15	17	12	3	2	2
Forgery.....	32	5	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Instruments for making bank notes.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	3	4	1	6	.....
uttering forged documents.....	89	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Having in possession.....	116	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	22	6	4	3	11	.....
Robbery.....	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	22	12	9	3	4	.....
Robbery: when armed.....	298	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	24	15	8	4	4	.....
assault with intent.....	25	6	1	1	17	9	30	32	55	37	12	4	3	1	1
theft from the person.....	50	16	.....	2	1	1	2	1	19	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....
theft.....	423	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	13	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Thet: by person required to account of stray cattle.....	4	.....	2	4	30	27	24	32	200	99	74	38	34	14	1
from mail.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraudulent transactions relating to con- tracts and trades.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defrauding the public or any person.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	9	3	2	.....	2
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arson.....	24	3	.....	1	.....	3	1	8	10	5	3	5	1	1	.....
Mischief to private property.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	2	3	4	1	.....
Mischief to public property.....	10	7	.....	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mischief which causes actual danger to life.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 6—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION—Concluded

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Age on Admission											Total over 21 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-59 years	60 years and over
		Total under 21 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years									
Willful acts or omissions likely to cause mischief.....	1										1								
Offences relating to currency.....	17	1								1	3	4	4	2	1	1		1	
Instruments of coinage, possession.....	1										1								
Possession of filings, clippings.....	3									1	3		1						
Possession of counterfeit money.....	9	1								1	1	3	2	1				1	
Uttering counterfeit money.....	4										1	1	1						
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	12	2						2			1	1	2	1	1	4			
Accessory after the fact.....	3	2						2			1		2						
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	9											1		1	1	4			
Federal Statutes.....	244	20					2	4	11	3	33	37	44	41	23	23	16	7	
Breach of Customs Act, Section 203.....	1																		
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Section 33.....	42	5					3	2			3	4	6	7	5	5	5	2	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act: possession.....	105	2						2	2		7	25	19	16	12	14	6	4	
trafficking.....	52	4					1		1	2	10	2	11	13	4	4	4		
Parole Violator.....	43	9				2		6	1		34	6	7	4	2		1	1	
Other offence.....	1												1						

TABLE 7—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY ORIGIN

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE 8—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Marital Status					Residence		Not stated
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Rural	Urban	
Total inmates.....	3,332	2,183	793	11	95	250	342	2,833	146
Against public order.....	16	15	1				2	13	1
Bomb, grenade or other explosive.....	4	4						4	
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	2								
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	1	1					1	1	
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	2	2						1	
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	7	7					1	6	
Against the administration of law and justice.....	66	50	12		1	3	6	55	5
Obstructing public or peace officer.....	2	1	1					2	
Perjury.....	11	9	2				2	9	
Prison breach.....	16	15	1					15	1
Prison escape.....	36	24	8		1	3	4	28	4
Public mischief.....	1	1						1	
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	195	92	79		9	15	47	145	3
Gross indecency.....	23	15	4		2	2	9	14	
Incest.....	32	4	20		3	5	15	17	
Indecent assault on female.....	52	25	19		2	6	9	42	1
Indecent assault on male.....	9	7	2				2	7	
Rape.....	36	20	13		1	2	5	31	
Rape, attempt to commit.....	12	6	6				1	11	
Seduction: age between 16 and 18.....	1	1						1	
Seduction: under promise of marriage.....	1								
Sexual intercourse: (age under 14).....	26	11	14		1		6	18	2
(age between 14 and 16).....	3	2						3	
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	6	2	3		1		1	5	
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	5	2	2		1		1	4	
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	1		1					1	
Against the person and reputation.....	162	92	54		6	10	33	124	5
Abortion.....	2	1	1					2	
Abduction of girl or woman (16 years of age and over).....	1	1							1
Assault on public officer.....	9	6	3				1	7	1
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1	1						1	
Assault that causes bodily harm: to any person.....	17	7	9		1		1	16	
with intent to wound, maim or disfigure.....	23	11	6			6	4	19	
with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.....	3	2	1					3	
shooting with intent.....	3	1	2					3	
Bigamy.....	3	1	1		1			3	
Common assault.....	7	3	4					7	
Criminal negligence: motor-manslaughter.....	3	2	1					3	
Criminal negligence: in operation of motor vehicle.....	1		1					1	
False imprisonment.....	2	1	1					2	

MALES ADMITTED

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

209

Manslaughter.....	59	38	16	3	2	19	39	1
Murder.....	13	9	2	2	2	2	9	2
Murder, attempt to commit.....	14	8	5	1	1	6	8	1
Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life.....	1							
Against rights of property.....	2,545	1,739	550	8	62	230	2,194	112
Breaking and entering with intent.....	117	121	28	1	4	11	150	10
Breaking and entering and committing.....	1,061	750	202	2	22	106	875	55
Breaking: disguise with intent.....	3	2	1	1		1	2	
found in dwelling house.....							1	
possession of house-breaking instruments.....	41	25	9		2	5	39	2
out.....	3						3	
Extortion.....	2	3					3	
False pretences.....	72	30	27	1	6	8	58	5
False pretences, obtaining credit.....	3			1			1	
Forgery.....	32	16	12	1			3	
Forgery: instruments for making bank notes.....	2	11	11		2	3	29	1
uttering forged documents.....	1							
Having in possession.....	89	45	92	2	7	13	70	7
Robbery.....	116	72	27		1	6	103	5
Robbery: when armed.....	195	124	31		8	22	177	5
Robbery: when armed.....	268	178	75		1	14	240	9
assault with intent.....	25	18	6			1	22	2
assault with intent.....	50	37	7			1	4	4
theft from the person.....	423	314	72	2	8	27	368	10
Theft.....	4	1	3				3	
Theft: by person required to account.....	1					1	1	
of stray cattle.....	1						1	
from mail.....	3		3				3	
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	26	9	13	1	2	1	25	
Defrauding the public or any person.....	26	9	13	1	2	1	25	
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	43	33	9			10	33	
Arson.....	24	16	7			8	16	
Mischief to private property.....	2	1	1				2	
Mischief to public property.....	10	10				1	9	
Mischief which causes actual danger to life.....	6	5	1				6	
Willful acts or omissions likely to cause mischief.....	1	1				1		
Offences relating to currency.....	17	10	3	1	1	2	16	1
Instruments of coinage.....	1		1				1	
Possession: of filing clippings.....	3	1	2				3	
Possession: of counterfeit money.....	9	5		1	1	2	8	1
Uttering counterfeit money.....	4	4					4	
Attempts conspiracies accessories.....	12	5	6		1	2	9	1
Accessory after the fact.....	3	3				1	2	
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	9	2	6		1	1	7	
Federal Statutes.....	244	136	63	1	12	32	214	18
Breach of Customs Act Section 203.....	42	16	18		1	6	36	1
Juvenile Delinquents Act Section 33.....	105	69	27	1	7	5	88	2
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act: possession, trafficking.....	52	27	14		2	11	50	2
Parole Violator.....	43	31	8		2	5	38	
Other offence.....	1		1				1	

TABLE 9—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Religion																	Not Stated	
		Adventist	Anglican	Baptist	Christian Science	Doukhorbor	Eastern Religions	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Mennonite	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Protestant, N.O.S.	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church	Other Religion		
Total inmates.....	3,332	6	454	137	2	2	2	22	18	43	4	8	96	29	2,046	24	355	17	64	3
Against public order.....	16		3	1		1									7	1	2		1	
Bomb, grenade or other explosive.....	4		1	1											2	1				
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	2					1													1	
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	1		1														2			
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	2		2												5					
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	7																			
Against the administration of law and justice.....	66		11	4					1	1				1	38	1	9			
Obstructing public or peace officer.....	2														2					
Perjury.....	11		4	1						1					10		1			
Prison breach: breaking.....	16																3			
escape.....	36		7	3					1					1	19	1	4			
Public mischief.....	1																1			
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	195	2	26	11				1	1	7			2	1	115	5	22		2	
Gross indecency.....	23	2		1						1					16		3			
Incest.....	32		3	1											23	2	2		1	
Indecent assault on female.....	52		6	2					3				2		31	2	5		1	
Indecent assault on male.....	9		1	1											5		2			
Rape.....	36		7	2					1	2					19	5	5			
Rape, attempt to commit.....	12		3					1		1					5		2			
Raps, attempt to commit.....	1														1					
Seduction: age between 16 and 18.....	1		1																	
Seduction: under promise of marriage.....	1		4	4										1		1	3			
Sexual intercourse: (age under 14).....	26																			
(age between 14 and 16).....	3		1												13	1				
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	6			1						1					5					
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	5		1												4					
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	1														1					
Against the person and reputation.....	162		20	7	1		1	5		2	1	1	4		94	2	20	2	2	
Abortion.....	2														2					
Abduction of girl or woman (16 years of age and over).....	1														1					
Assault on public officer.....	9		1										1		4		3			
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1														1					
Assault that causes bodily harm: to any person.....	17										1				15			1		
with intent to wound, maim or disfigure.....	23		4	2				2							13		1	1		
with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.....	3			1											2		1			
shooting with intent.....	3																2			

[illegible]

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 10—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Illiterate	School grades		Above High School	Not stated
			1-8	9-13		
Total inmates.....	3,332	63	2,255	994	18	2
Against public order.....	16	2	6	8		
Bomb, grenade or other explosive.....	4	1	1	2		
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	2	1	1			
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	1			1		
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	2		1	1		
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	7		3	4		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	66		47	19		
Obstructing public or peace officer.....	2		2			
Perjury.....	11		5	6		
Prison breach: breaking.....	16		10	6		
escape.....	36		29	7		
Public mischief.....	1		1			
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct....	195	4	138	50	3	
Gross indecency.....	23		15	8		
Incest.....	32	1	30	1		
Indecent assault on female.....	52	2	37	12	1	
Indecent assault on male.....	9		5	4		
Rape.....	36		21	13	2	
Rape, attempt to commit.....	12	1	8	3		
Seduction: age between 16 and 18.....	1		1			
under promise of marriage.....	1		1			
Sexual intercourse: (age under 14).....	26		17	9		
(age between 14 and 16).....	3		3			
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	6		4	2		
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	5		3	2		
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	1		1			
Against the person and reputation.....	162	7	107	48		
Abortion.....	2		1	1		
Abduction of girl or woman (16 years of age and over).....	1		1			
Assault on public officer.....	9		6	3		
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1		1			
Assault that causes bodily harm: to any person.....	17	2	9	6		
with intent to wound, maim or disfigure... ..	23	2	10	11		
with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.....	3		3			
shooting with intent.....	3		3			
Bigamy.....	3		2	1		
Common assault.....	7	1	5	1		
Criminal negligence: motor-manslaughter.....	3		3			
in operation of motor vehicle.....	1		1			
False imprisonment.....	2			2		
Manslaughter.....	59	1	45	13		
Murder.....	13	1	8	4		
Murder, attempt to commit.....	14		9	5		
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	1			1		
Against rights of property.....	2,545	43	1,752	737	12	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	171	5	125	41		
Breaking and entering and committing.....	1,041	17	750	273	1	
Breaking: disguise with intent.....	3		2	1		
found in dwelling house.....	1		1			
possession of house-breaking instruments.....	41	1	26	14		
Extortion.....	3	1	3	2		
False pretences.....	72	2	28	37	4	1
False pretences, obtaining credit.....	3			3		
Forgery.....	32		15	15	2	
Forgery: instruments for making bank notes.....	2		1			
uttering forged documents.....	89	1	35	51	2	
Having in possession.....	116		84	32		
Robbery.....	195	3	120	72		
Robbery: when armed.....	268	3	199	66		
assault with intent.....	25		21	4		
theft from the person.....	50		38	12		
Theft.....	423	10	300	110	3	
Theft: by person required to account.....	4		2			
of stray cattle.....	1		1			
from mail.....	3		3			
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades..	26		10	15	1	
Defrauding the public or any person.....	26		10	15	1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 10—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Illiterate	School grades		Above High School	Not stated
			1-8	9-13		
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property....	43	1	34	8		
Arson.....	24	1	17	6		
Mischief to private property.....	2		2			
Mischief to public property.....	10		8	2		
Mischief which causes actual danger to life.....	6		6			
Wilful acts or omissions likely to cause mischief.....	1		1			
Offences relating to currency.....	17		8	8	1	
Instruments of coining, possession.....	1			1		
Possession: of filings, clippings.....	3			2	1	
of counterfeit money.....	9		6	3		
Uttering counterfeit money.....	4		2	2		
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	12		3	8	1	
Accessory after the fact.....	3		2	1		
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	9		1	7	1	
Federal Statutes.....	244	6	146	91		1
Breach of Customs Act, Section 203.....	1			1		
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Section 33.....	42	1	32	9		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act: possession.....	105	1	60	43		1
trafficking.....	52	2	28	22		
Parole Violator.....	43	2	26	15		
Other offence.....	1			1		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 11—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABIT

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Social Habit					
		Abstinent	Use of Alcohol		Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs	Not stated
			Moderate	Excessive			
Total inmates.....	3,332	613	2,121	444	54	96	4
Against public order.....	16	1	12	3			
Bomb, grenade or other explosive.....	4	1	2	1			
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	2		2				
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	1		1				
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	2		2				
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	7		5	2			
Against the administration of law and justice.....	66	15	45	6			
Obstructing public or peace officer.....	2		2				
Perjury.....	11	3	8				
Prison breach: breaking.....	16	3	10	3			
escape.....	36	9	24	3			
Public mischief.....	1		1				
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	195	38	133	24			
Gross indecency.....	23	5	15	3			
Incest.....	32	10	18	4			
Indecent assault on female.....	52	9	36	7			
Indecent assault on male.....	9	1	7	1			
Rape.....	36	6	29	1			
Rape, attempt to commit.....	12	3	4	5			
Seduction: age between 16 and 18.....	1	1					
under promise of marriage.....	1						
Sexual intercourse: (age under 14).....	26	3	20	3			
(age between 14 and 16).....	3		3				
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	6	3	2	1			
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	5	3	1	1			
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	1		1				
Against the person and reputation.....	162	28	104	29		1	
Abortion.....	2	1	1				
Abduction of girl or woman (16 years of age and over).....	1		1				
Assault on public officer.....	9	1	4	4			
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1		1				
Assault that causes bodily harm:							
to any person.....	17	3	12	2			
with intent to wound, maim or disfigure.....	23	3	16	3		1	
with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.....	3		3				
shooting with intent.....	3		1	2			
Bigamy.....	3	1	2				
Common assault.....	7	2	3	2			
Criminal negligence:							
motor-manslaughter.....	3		2	1			
in operation of motor vehicle.....	1		1				
False imprisonment.....	2		2				
Manslaughter.....	59	9	39	11			
Murder.....	13	4	8	1			
Murder, attempt to commit.....	14	4	7	3			
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	1		1				
Against rights of property.....	2,545	487	1,671	352	14	18	3
Breaking and entering with intent.....	171	19	115	32	2	3	
Breaking and entering and committing.....	1,041	224	675	130	4	6	2
Breaking:							
disguise with intent.....	3	1	2				
found in dwelling house.....	1		1				
possession of house-breaking instruments.....	41	3	36	2			
out.....	3		2			1	
Extortion.....	2		2				
False pretences.....	72	6	37	28		1	
False pretences, obtaining credit.....	3		3				
Forgery.....	32	2	22	8			
Forgery:							
instruments for making bank notes.....	2		2				
uttering forged documents.....	89	6	68	14		1	
Having in possession.....	116	18	73	22		3	
Robbery.....	195	18	139	36		2	
Robbery: when armed.....	268	55	195	15	3		
assault with intent.....	25	4	17	2	2		
theft from the person.....	50	7	34	9			
Theft.....	423	120	244	54	3	1	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 11—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABIT—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Social Habit				
		Abstinent	Use of Alcohol		Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs
			Moderate	Excessive		
Theft: by person required to account.....	4	2	2			
of stray cattle.....	1	1				
from mail.....	3	1	2			
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	26	6	17	2		1
Defrauding the public or any person.....	26	6	17	2		1
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	43	6	28	8		1
Arson.....	24	4	17	3		
Mischief to private property.....	2			2		
Mischief to public property.....	10		8	1		1
Mischief which causes actual danger to life.....	6	2	2	2		
Wilful acts or omissions likely to cause mischief.....	1		1			
Offences relating to currency.....	17	2	12	1		2
Instruments of coining, possession.....	1					1
Possession: of filings, clippings.....	3		3			
of counterfeit money.....	9	1	7			1
Uttering counterfeit money.....	4	1	2	1		
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	12	2	7	3		
Accessory after the fact.....	3	1	2			
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	9	1	5	3		
Federal Statutes.....	244	25	90	15	40	73
Breach of Customs Act, Section 203.....	1		1			
Juvenile Delinquencies Act, Section 33.....	42	10	25	7		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act:						
possession.....	105	4	15	1	34	50
trafficking.....	52	2	19	2	6	23
Parole Violator.....	43	8	30	5		
Other offence.....	1	1				

[illegible]

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 13—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Weekly Earnings							Own account	Not applicable	Not stated
		\$10 and under \$20	\$20 and under \$30	\$30 and under \$40	\$40 and under \$50	\$50 and under \$60	\$60 and under \$70	\$70 and over			
Total inmates.....	3,332	38	145	269	483	500	532	1,125	110	82	48
Against public order.....	16			2	2	2		9			1
Bomb, grenade or other explosive.....	4			1		2		1			
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	2				1			1			
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	1							1			
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	2							2			
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	7			1	1			4			1
Against the administration of law and justice.....	66	3	1	8	14	5	11	18	1	4	1
Obstructing public or peace officer.....	2				1			1			
Perjury.....	11			1	2	1	3	3			
Prison breach: breaking.....	16	1		2	4	1	1	4		3	1
escape.....	36	2	1	5	7		7	10	1	1	
Public mischief.....	1					1					
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	195	1	7	11	29	33	31	70	10	1	2
Gross indecency.....	23		3	2	5	3	3	6	1		
Incest.....	32		2	1	4	3	5	11		1	
Indecent assault on female.....	52	1	1	6	9	5	7	18	4		1
Indecent assault on male.....	9				2	2	2	2	1		
Rape.....	36				4	9	2	17	1		
Rape, attempt to commit.....	12			1	1	4	2	5			
Seduction: age between 16 and 18.....	1										
under promise of marriage.....	1				1						
Sexual intercourse: (age under 14).....	26		1	1	2	5	6	10	1		
(age between 14 and 16).....	3				1		1	1			
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	6	1		1		1	1	1		1	
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	5	1				1	1	1		1	
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	1			1							
Against the person and reputation.....	162	2	9	11	19	18	24	58	15	4	2
Abortion.....	2		1					1			
Abduction of girl or woman (16 years of age and over).....	1						1				
Assault on public officer.....	9			2	2	1	1	2		1	
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	1						1				
Assault that causes bodily harm: to any person.....	17		1	3	1	2	4	5		1	
with intent to wound, maim or disfigure.....	23		1	1	4	1	2	13	1		
with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.....	3				1			1	1		
shooting with intent.....	3			1				1	1		
Bigamy.....	3							1	1		
Common assault.....	7		1		1	3		1			1
Criminal negligence: motor-manslaughter.....	3										
in operation of motor vehicle.....	1				2	1		1			

False imprisonment.....	59	2	2	1	5	2	25	7	1	1
Manslaughter.....	13	1	1	3	1	10	2	2	1	1
Murder.....	14	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	1				1	2	5			
Against rights of property.....	2,545	28	121	223	380	391	815	72	67	32
Breaking and entering with intent.....	171	1	3	15	23	29	41	42	3	9
Breaking and entering without intent.....	1,041	16	54	107	169	144	304	26	38	13
Found in dwelling house.....	3		1			1	1			
possession of house-breaking instruments.....	41	1	1	2	6	7	16	1	1	
out.....	1						1			
Extortion.....	72				1	1	2			
False pretences.....	3				6		1			
False pretences, obtaining credit.....	32			1	1	11	8	4		1
Forgery.....	89		3	3	3	5	12	4	1	
Forgery: instruments for making bank notes.....	116		3	3	7	7	16	6	2	
uttering forged documents.....	195		4	5	16	22	44	6	3	1
Robbery.....	268	4	13	19	25	36	78	2	2	1
Robbery: when armed.....	25		2	4	49	42	84	8		
assault with intent.....	50	1	1	4	5	5	4	2		
theft from the person.....	423	5	30	56	64	15	16	2		
Theft.....	4					1	120	8	12	6
Theft: by person required to account.....	1						2			
of stray cattle.....	3			1	1		1			
from mail.....	26				2	1	18	1		
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	26				2	1	18	1		
Defrauding the public or any person.....	43	3	3	2	10	5	10		1	
Willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	24	3	1	1	6	1	7			
Arson.....	2									
Mischiefs to private property.....	10	1	1	1	1		1			
Mischiefs to public property.....	6				2		2			
Mischiefs which causes actual danger to life.....	1				1		1			
Willful acts or omissions likely to cause mischief.....	17		1							
Offences relating to currency.....	1									
Instruments of coinage, possession.....	3						11	2		
Possession: of filings, clippings.....	9						3			
of counterfeit money.....	4				1	1	5	1		
Uttering counterfeit money.....	12						2			
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	3						1			
Accessory after the fact.....	9						5			
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	244						2			
Federal Statutes.....	1						1			
Breach of Customs Act, Section 203.....	42						109	7	4	10
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Section 33.....	105						1			
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act: possession, trafficking.....	52						63	2		
Parole Violator.....	43						25	3	1	4
Other offence.....	1						10	1	3	2

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 14—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Term of Sentence	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	Total previous penitentiary (Cols. 7, 8 and 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	3,332	814	660	205	224	208	685	138	486	1,448
Under 2 years.....	90	2	15	6	18	5	27	6	11	82
2 and under 3 years.....	1,979	505	471	110	104	139	356	72	222	754
3 and under 4 years.....	567	133	85	49	45	34	120	17	84	266
4 and under 5 years.....	184	39	22	16	7	11	44	13	32	96
5 and under 6 years.....	226	54	32	11	21	10	62	9	27	115
6 and under 7 years.....	46	10	3	2	5	2	15	2	7	28
7 and under 8 years.....	63	15	12	2	5	2	21	2	4	32
8 and under 9 years.....	30	12	1	2	3	4	4	1	3	11
9 and under 10 years.....	10	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	6
10 and under 15 years.....	82	20	7	5	8	1	25	7	9	46
15 and under 20 years.....	23	9	4	2	4	1	1	1	2	16
20 and under 25 years.....	10	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	6
25 years and over.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Death commuted to life.....	13	8	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Life.....	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Type of Sentence	Total inmates	New-foundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	3,332	18	379	1,344	775	1	171	305	339
Simple.....	1,599	13	230	600	356	.....	87	126	187
Simple and fine.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simple with lash.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concurrent.....	1,370	3	111	637	296	.....	61	139	123
Concurrent and fine.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Concurrent with lash.....	2	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concurrent and consecutive.....	151	1	9	46	54	.....	13	18	11
Consecutive.....	130	2	16	33	44	1	8	13	13
Consecutive and fine.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concurrent and consecutive and preventive detention.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Remanet.....	43	1	8	18	9	.....	2	6	.....
Remanet and sentence.....	32	1	5	6	15	.....	.....	3	3

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15A—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY MARCH 31, 1960

Type of Sentence	Total inmates	New-foundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Joyceville	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	3,332	18	383	1,007	331	482	197	102	173	305	3
Simple.....	1,599	13	230	461	137	213	90	55	89	125	1
Simple and fine.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simple with lash.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concurrent.....	1,370	3	112	456	179	179	78	42	62	139	1
Concurrent and fine.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concurrent with lash.....	2	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concurrent and consecutive.....	151	1	10	36	9	43	10	2	13	17	.....
Consecutive.....	130	2	18	28	4	31	12	1	7	15	.....
Consecutive and fine.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concurrent and consecutive and preventive detention.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remanet.....	43	1	8	17	1	5	4	.....	2	6	.....
Remanet and sentence.....	32	1	5	6	1	10	3	2	.....	3	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Age	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	3,332	18	379	1,344	775	1	171	305	339
years.....	1			1					
years.....	7			5	1				
years.....	22		4	18				1	
years.....	59		16	42	1				
years.....	115		22	75	6				2
years.....	166		27	94	16		3	7	6
years.....	189	2	29	90	36		8	15	11
years.....	217	1	13	112	36		6	15	11
							17	20	18
Total inmates under 21 years.....	776	3	111	437	96		34	58	37
to 24 years.....	730	5	93	300	161				
to 29 years.....	613	3	56	221	182		44	78	49
to 34 years.....	472	2	38	155	134	1	34	53	63
to 39 years.....	301		32	101	78		27	47	69
to 44 years.....	173		17	58	49		19	29	42
to 49 years.....	123	3	6	36	37		2	18	28
to 59 years.....	120	1	21	30	33		5	10	26
years and over.....	24		5	6	5		5	10	20
							1	2	5
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,556	15	268	907	679	1	137	247	302

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16A—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1960

Age	Total inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Joyceville	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	3,332	18	383	1,007	331	482	197	102	173	305	334
years.....	1			1							
years.....	7			2	3	1				1	
years.....	22		4	1	17						
years.....	59		16	10	32	1					
years.....	115		22	31	44	1	5		3	7	2
years.....	166		27	43	51	10	6		8	15	6
years.....	189	2	28	52	38	19	18		6	15	11
years.....	217	1	13	67	45	20	16		17	20	18
Total inmates under 21 years.....	776	3	110	207	230	52	45		34	58	37
to 24 years.....	730	5	94	216	86	99	54	4	46	77	49
to 29 years.....	613	3	57	204	13	110	50	26	35	54	61
to 34 years.....	472	2	39	152	2	89	28	21	26	47	66
to 39 years.....	301		33	99		49	12	18	19	29	42
to 44 years.....	173	1	17	58		33	4	12	2	18	28
to 49 years.....	123	3	7	35		26	2	9	5	10	26
to 59 years.....	120	1	21	30		19	2	12	5	10	20
years and over.....	24		5	6		5			1	2	5
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,556	15	273	800	101	430	152	102	139	247	297

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 17—AGE ON ADMISSION BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Age	Total inmates	Simple	Simple and fine	Simple with lash	Con-current	Con-current and fine	Con-current with lash	Con-current and consecutive	Consecutive	Consecutive and fine	Con-current, consecutive and preventive detention	Rema-net	Rema-net and sentence
Total inmates.....	3,332	1,599	1	1	1,370	1	2	151	130	1	1	43	32
13 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 years.....	7	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years.....	22	6	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years.....	59	25	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years.....	115	44	1	.....	56	.....	.....	5	7	.....	.....	2	.....
18 years.....	166	69	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	8	5	.....	.....	.....	2
19 years.....	189	79	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	12	9	.....	.....	6	1
20 years.....	217	87	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	9	14	.....	.....	1	4
Total inmates under 21 years..	776	313	1	.....	370	.....	.....	39	37	.....	.....	9	7
21 to 24 years.....	730	328	.....	.....	313	.....	.....	29	34	.....	.....	13	13
25 to 29 years.....	613	282	.....	.....	274	.....	.....	25	21	.....	.....	6	5
30 to 34 years.....	472	236	.....	1	181	.....	.....	30	14	.....	.....	7	3
35 to 39 years.....	301	173	.....	.....	90	.....	2	17	12	1	.....	4	2
40 to 44 years.....	173	105	.....	.....	58	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	1
45 to 49 years.....	123	75	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	7	4	.....	1	.....	1
50 to 59 years.....	120	74	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....
60 years and over.....	24	13	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total inmates over 21 years...	2,556	1,286	.....	1	1,000	1	2	112	93	1	1	34	25

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 18—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENAL RECORD

Age	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (Cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	3,332	814	660	205	224	208	685	130	406	1,445
years.....	1	1								
years.....	7	6								
years.....	22	19	2	1		1				
years.....	59	49	5	1	4					
years.....	115	78	22	3	8	2	1			4
years.....	166	92	40	14	10	2	6		1	10
years.....	189	64	43	26	25	9	18	2	3	18
years.....	217	66	65	24	26	11	20	3	1	47
Total inmates under 21 years.....	776	375	177	69	73	25	45	8	4	130
to 24 years.....	730	154	178	73	72	47	134	32	40	278
to 29 years.....	613	101	123	35	33	45	144	31	101	309
to 34 years.....	472	61	81	15	23	42	136	30	84	273
to 39 years.....	301	44	45	6	13	23	99	14	57	183
to 44 years.....	173	29	26	3	2	14	52	4	43	101
to 49 years.....	123	20	10	1	1	8	39	6	38	74
to 59 years.....	120	21	18	3	6	4	30	4	34	13
years and over.....	24	9	2		1		6	1	5	
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,556	439	483	136	151	183	640	122	402	1,315

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 19—AGE ON ADMISSION BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE

Age	Total inmates	Marital Status					Residence			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Rural	Urban	Transient	Not stated
Total inmates.....	3,332	2,183	793	11	95	250	342	2,833	146	11
years.....	1	1						1		
years.....	7	7						7		
years.....	22	22					2	19		1
years.....	59	59					2	56	1	
years.....	115	113	2				16	97	1	1
years.....	166	161	5				17	147	2	
years.....	189	186	3				23	160	6	
years.....	217	205	11			1	26	185	5	1
Total inmates under 21 years.....	776	754	21			1	86	672	15	3
to 24 years.....	730	560	142	2		26	87	616	24	3
to 29 years.....	613	352	209		13	39	52	534	26	1
to 34 years.....	472	223	164	1	28	56	42	400	29	1
to 39 years.....	301	129	111		13	48	24	266	9	2
to 44 years.....	173	62	66	1	13	31	15	145	12	1
to 49 years.....	123	47	38	1	13	24	14	98	11	
to 59 years.....	120	45	37	3	12	23	17	86	17	
years and over.....	24	11	5	3	3	2	5	16	3	
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,556	1,429	772	11	95	249	256	2,161	131	8

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 20—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age	Total inmates	No dependents	Number of Dependents									
			Number with depend-	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten	Over ten
Total inmates.....	3,332	2,478	854	264	219	157	78	48	34	25	15	14
13 years.....	1	1										
14 years.....	7	7										
15 years.....	22	22										
16 years.....	59	59										
17 years.....	115	111	4	1	2	1						
18 years.....	166	158	8	4	2			1			1	
19 years.....	189	182	7	6	1					1		
20 years.....	217	196	21	11	7	2				1		
Total inmates under 21 years.....	776	736	40	22	12	3		1		1		
21 to 24 years.....	730	583	147	60	52	24	8	3				
25 to 29 years.....	613	406	207	69	55	38	25	12	5	3		
30 to 34 years.....	472	297	175	40	43	41	13	19	7	6	5	1
35 to 39 years.....	301	174	127	34	25	24	13	5	10	6	5	5
40 to 44 years.....	173	100	73	18	15	13	8	4	5	4	2	4
45 to 49 years.....	123	81	42	11	6	5	5	2	5	4	2	2
50 to 59 years.....	120	83	37	8	9	8	6	1	2	1		2
60 years and over.....	24	18	6	2	2	1						
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,556	1,742	814	242	207	154	78	47	34	24	14	14

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 21—AGE ON ADMISSION BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Age	Total inmates	Illiterate	School Grade													Above high school	Not stated
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Total inmates.....	3,332	63	54	62	131	229	249	367	429	734	398	291	151	119	35	18	2
13 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 years.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years.....	59	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years.....	115	3	2	3	5	10	11	8	12	7	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years.....	166	1	3	10	13	18	18	24	13	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 years.....	189	5	2	4	5	10	14	34	26	33	21	11	4	1	.....	.....	.....
20 years.....	217	2	3	1	4	10	12	25	31	44	24	21	5	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	7	9	15	12	25	30	39	41	15	14	3	.....	.....	.....
Total inmates under 21 years.....	776	12	14	16	31	58	62	118	131	144	101	57	24	8	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years.....	730	10	10	10	27	50	56	79	91	176	93	72	31	18	.....	.....	.....
25 to 29 years.....	613	10	6	6	20	42	49	69	85	150	79	40	29	18	5	2	.....
30 to 34 years.....	472	13	5	13	10	23	31	48	53	104	55	62	25	24	5	4	.....
35 to 39 years.....	301	9	2	6	14	22	23	17	29	74	35	22	16	16	9	1	.....
40 to 44 years.....	173	5	10	4	9	13	9	15	18	34	14	15	10	12	3	6	.....
45 to 49 years.....	123	3	1	3	13	9	7	11	8	25	9	10	11	7	4	2	.....
50 to 59 years.....	120	1	6	4	6	9	7	9	9	23	11	11	5	13	4	2	.....
60 years and over.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total inmates over 21 years.....	2,556	51	40	46	100	171	187	249	298	590	297	234	127	111	35	18	2

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 22—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SOCIAL HABIT

Age	Total inmates	Social Habit					
		Abstinent	Use of alcohol		Drugs only	Alcohol and drugs	Not stated
			Moderate	Excessive			
Total inmates.....	3,332	613	2,121	444	54	96	
13 years.....	1	1					
14 years.....	7	4	3				
15 years.....	22	13	9				
16 years.....	59	35	23	1			
17 years.....	115	45	65	4		1	
18 years.....	166	53	108	4	1		
19 years.....	189	46	135	4	1	2	
20 years.....	217	56	142	14	1	3	
Total inmates under 21 years..	776	253	485	27	3	6	
21 to 24 years.....	730	142	504	63	8	13	
25 to 29 years.....	613	83	408	87	16	17	
30 to 34 years.....	472	40	314	92	10	16	
35 to 39 years.....	301	39	170	70	7	15	
40 to 44 years.....	173	21	96	44	5	7	
45 to 49 years.....	123	15	63	31	2	12	
50 to 59 years.....	120	13	69	29	2	7	
60 years and over.....	24	7	12	1	1	3	
Total inmates over 21 years..	2,556	360	1,636	417	51	90	

TABLE 23—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Age on Admission																
	Under 21 years							21 years and over							Total inmates over 21 years		
	Total inmates under 21 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-59 years	60 years and over
Total inmates.....	3,332	776	1	7	22	59	115	166	189	217	2,556	472	301	173	123	120	24
Total employed.....	1,483	295	.....	1	5	18	41	70	73	87	1,188	230	142	90	63	60	10
Agriculture.....	95	24	.....	.....	1	4	4	3	4	8	71	14	6	3	3	9	3
Armed force.....	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerical forces.....	50	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	6	36	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial.....	120	15	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	6	105	8	3	1	2	5	.....
Construction.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	25	18	9	6	3	2
Electric light and power production.....	257	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Financial.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	43	28	14	19	9	1
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	5	2	1	1	.....	.....
Labourer.....	37	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Managerial.....	205	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	7	6	5	1	.....	.....
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	38	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	21	8	11	7	2	.....
Mining.....	189	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	25	9	5	4	1	.....
Professional.....	22	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	9	4	17	7	.....	.....
Services: Domestic.....	37	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	22	16	3	11	.....	.....
Personal.....	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5	3	3	2	.....	.....
Protective.....	90	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	4	8	1	1	3	.....
Other and recreational.....	29	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	4	4	2	6	5	1
Transportation.....	203	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	15	14	9	1	3	2
Total unemployed.....	1,786	436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,368	240	158	81	59	60	14
Under 3 months.....	770	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	399	99	189	81	27	23	14
3 and under 6 months.....	319	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	39	94	32	11	9	1
6 and under 12 months.....	191	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	28	30	17	6	3	2
1 year and under 2 years.....	152	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	28	29	11	3	6	1
2 years and under 3 years.....	81	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	19	22	3	3	2	1
3 years and over.....	165	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	24	17	13	4	3	2
Reincarcerated.....	58	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	34	16	10	9	13	5
Time not stated.....	50	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7	5	3	1	.....	.....
Total other.....	63	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	1	2	1	.....	.....
Never worked.....	28	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Student.....	32	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Not stated.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 24—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Origin	Total inmates	Birthplace					Citizenship						
		Canada	British Commonwealth	United States	Europe	Asia	Canadian		British		Alien		Not stated
							Born	Naturalized	Under 5 years	5 years and over	Under 5 years	5 years and over	
Total inmates.....	3,332	3,154	45	22	110	1	3,154	35	2	15	56	34	2
British Commonwealth													
English and Welsh.....	599	571	24	4			571	2	2	3		2	
Irish.....	417	406	2	3	6		406	2		3		1	
Scottish.....	324	306	16	2			306	1		7		1	
European													
Austrian.....	15	15					15						
Belgian.....	9	8			1		8					1	
Bulgarian.....	2	1			1		1				1	1	
Czech and Slovak.....	5	3			2		3						
Danish.....	10	9			1		9						
French.....	1,420	1,420	1	3	4		1,420	1	1	1	1	3	1
German.....	85	73		2	10		73					8	
Greek.....	2	2					2						
Hungarian.....	43	3			40		3		2		33	5	
Icelandic.....	4	4					4						
Italian.....	49	39			10		39		3		2	4	1
Jewish.....	6	6					6						
Latvian.....	1	1					1						
Lithuanian.....	4				4				2				
Netherlandish.....	47	40			6		40				2	5	
Norwegian.....	13	11		1	1		11		1		1		
Polish.....	36	27		1	8		27		6		1	2	
Romanian.....	18	14			4		14		1		2	1	
Russian.....	15	12		1	2		12		3				
Spanish.....	2	2					2						
Swedish.....	14	12			1		12			1	1		
Ukrainian.....	50	46			4		46						
Yugoslavic.....	8	2		1	5		2		4		4		
Asiatic													
Chinese.....	5	4				1	4					1	
Japanese.....	1	1					1						
Syrian.....	4	4					4						
Other													
Negro.....	24	22	1	1			22	1					
North American Indian.....	81	80		1			80						
Other.....	7	6		1			6		1			1	
Origin not stated.....	4	4					4						

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 25—ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Origin	Total inmates	Illiterate	Degree of Education			
			School Grades		Above high school	Not stated
			1 to 8	9 to 13		
Total inmates.....	3,332	63	2,255	994	18	2
British Commonwealth						
English and Welsh.....	599	5	343	247	3	1
Irish.....	417	2	227	187	1	
Scottish.....	324	5	174	142	3	
European						
Austrian.....	15		8	7		
Belgian.....	9		7	2		
Bulgarian.....	2			2		
Czech and Slovak.....	2			2		
Danish.....	5		3	2		
French.....	10		6	3	1	
German.....	1,428	40	1,155	229	3	1
Greek.....	85		45	38	2	
Hungarian.....	2		1	1		
Icelandic.....	43	1	27	15		
Italian.....	4		1	3		
Jewish.....	49	1	38	10		
Latvian.....	6	1	2	1	2	
Lithuanian.....	1			1		
Lithuanian.....	4		2	1	1	
Netherlandish.....	47		28	18	1	
Norwegian.....	13		7	6		
Polish.....	36	2	20	14		
Roumanian.....	18		13	5		
Russian.....	15	2	12	1		
Spanish.....	2		2			
Swedish.....	14		8	6		
Ukrainian.....	50		30	19	1	
Yugoslavic.....	8		3	5		
Asiatic						
Chinese.....	5		4	1		
Japanese.....	1		1			
Syrian.....	4		1	3		
Other						
Negro.....	24		14	10		
North American Indian.....	81	4	68	9		
Other.....	7		3	4		
Origin not stated.....	4		2	2		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 26—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS

Birthplace of inmates	Total inmates	Birthplace of Parents					
		Both Canadian	Both British	Both Foreign	One Canadian One British	One Canadian One Foreign	One British One Foreign
Total inmates.....	3,322	2,466	216	254	184	159	32
Canada.....	3,154	2,460	170	142	177	154	31
Britain.....	23		18		4		1
England and Wales.....	1		1				
Northern Ireland.....	17		16	1			
Scotland.....	4		4				
Other countries of British Commonwealth.....							
United States.....	22	6	1	7	3	5	
Europe.....							
Austria.....	2			2			
Belgium.....	2			2			
Czechoslovakia.....	1			1			
Denmark.....	1			1			
France.....	5			5			
Germany.....	9			8			1
Hungary.....	39			39			
Irish Free State.....	6		6				
Italy.....	9			9			
Netherlands.....	5			5			
Norway.....	2			2			
Poland.....	9			9			
Roumania.....	4			4			
Russia.....	6			6			
Yugoslavia.....	9			9			
Other European.....	1			1			
Asia.....							
China.....	1			1			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 27—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BORN OUTSIDE CANADA
BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA

Birthplace of Inmates	Total inmates	Length of Residence in Canada					
		Born in Canada	Less than 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 years and over	Not stated
Total inmates.....	3,332	3,154	60	38	11	60	9
Canada.....	3,154	3,154					
Britain							
England and Wales.....	23		2	2	4	12	3
Northern Ireland.....	1					1	
Scotland.....	17			4	1	11	1
Other countries of British Commonwealth.....	4			1		2	1
United States.....	22		3	4		12	3
Europe							
Austria.....	2					2	
Belgium.....	2			2			
Czechoslovakia.....	1			1			
Denmark.....	1					1	
France.....	5		1	4			
Germany.....	9		5	2	2		
Hungary.....	39		33	2	2	2	
Irish Free State.....	6			1		5	
Italy.....	9		2	3		3	1
Netherlands.....	5		2	3			
Norway.....	2		2				
Poland.....	9		3	1		5	
Roumania.....	4		2	1		1	
Russia.....	6			3	2	1	
Yugoslavia.....	9		5	2		2	
Other European.....	1			1			
Asia							
China.....	1			1			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 28—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Birthplace of Inmates	Total inmates	Illiterate	Degree of Education			
			School grades		Above High School	Not Stated
			1 to 8	9 to 13		
Total inmates.....	3,332	63	2,255	994	18	2
Canada.....	3,154	61	2,157	917	17	2
Britain						
England and Wales.....	23		11	12		
Northern Ireland.....	1		1			
Scotland.....	17		8	9		
Other countries of British Commonwealth.....	4			4		
United States.....	22		10	12		
European						
Austria.....	2		2			
Belgium.....	2			2		
Czechoslovakia.....	1		1			
Denmark.....	1		1			
France.....	5		4	1		
Germany.....	9		5	4		
Hungary.....	39		25	14		
Irish Free State.....	6		1	5		
Italy.....	9		8	1		
Netherlands.....	5		4	1		
Norway.....	2		1	1		
Poland.....	9	2	6	1		
Roumania.....	4		3	1		
Russia.....	6		3	2	1	
Yugoslavia.....	9		3	6		
Other European.....	1			1		
Asia						
China.....	1		1			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY
PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total inmates	New- found- land	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	King- ston	Collin's Bay	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Total inmates.....	3,332	18	379	1,344	775	1	171	305	339
Total employed.....	1,483	12	210	490	265		120	247	139
Agriculture.....	95		12	16	10		10	39	8
Armed Forces.....	11		4	2	4		1		
Clerical.....	50		6	20	10		4	8	2
Commercial.....	120		11	44	31		7	14	13
Communication.....	4			1	1			1	1
Construction.....	257	2	26	55	52		32	62	28
Electric light and power produc- tion.....	15		4	2	4		2	2	1
Financial.....	10		1	4	2			2	1
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	57	1	15	11	2		6	7	15
Labourer.....	205	3	34	101	20		12	27	8
Managerial.....	38			16	11		2	4	5
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	189	1	37	68	34		10	19	20
Mining.....	42	1	11	7	9		4	10	
Professional.....	23		2	3	8		1	5	4
Services: Domestic.....	37		6	14	5		1	8	3
Personal.....	99		10	43	19		4	14	9
Protective.....	6		1	1	1		3		
Other and recreational.....	22			10	4		1	3	4
Transportation.....	203	4	30	72	38		20	22	17
Total unemployed.....	1,786	5	159	815	506	1	51	53	196
Under 3 months.....	770		54	444	187	1	9	21	54
3 and under 6 months.....	319		33	141	99		12	9	25
6 and under 12 months.....	191	1	19	88	52		9	4	18
1 year and under 2 years.....	152		13	75	38		3	6	17
2 years and under 3 years.....	81	1	6	19	27		4	7	17
3 years and over.....	165	3	9	19	64		10	6	54
Incarcerated.....	58			16	38		4		
Time not stated.....	50		25	13	1				11
Total other.....	63	1	10	39	4			5	4
Never worked.....	28		6	14	3			3	2
Student.....	32		3	25	1			2	1
Not stated.....	3	1	1						1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29A—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1960

Previous Occupation and Employment Status	Total inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kings-ton	Collin's Bay	Joyce-ville	Mani-toba	Sas-katch-ewan	Britis Colu-bia
Total inmates.....	3,332	18	383	1,007	331	482	197	102	173	305	3
Total employed.....	1,483	12	212	382	104	137	90	41	121	249	1
Agriculture.....	95		12	12	4	7	1	2	10	39	
Armed Forces.....	11		4		2	2	1	1	1		
Clerical.....	50		6	13	6	7	3	1	4	8	
Commercial.....	120		11	37	6	18	8	6	7	14	
Communication.....	4			1		1				1	
Construction.....	257	2	25	47	8	23	20	10	33	61	
Electric Light and Power Pro- duction.....	15		4	2		1	2	1	2	2	
Financial.....	10		1	4		1	1			2	
Fishing, Trapping, Logging.....	57	1	15	8	3	2			6	7	
Labourer.....	205	3	34	68	34	8	9	2	12	27	
Managerial.....	38		1	16		6	3	2	2	4	
Manufacturing and Mechanical...	189	1	37	44	24	18	13	3	9	20	
Mining.....	42	1	11	7	1	4	4		4	10	
Professional.....	23		2	3		6		2	1	5	
Services: Domestic.....	37		6	14		2	2	1	1	9	
Personal.....	99		10	41	1	10	7	3	4	14	
Protective.....	6		1	1				1	3		
Other and Recreational.....	22			9	1	3	1		1	3	
Transportation.....	203	4	32	55	14	18	15	6	21	23	
Total unemployed.....	1,786	5	161	608	205	342	107	60	52	51	1
Under 3 months.....	770		55	329	114	111	46	30	11	21	
3 and under 6 months.....	319		33	106	36	65	24	9	13	8	
6 and under 12 months.....	191	1	20	64	24	30	14	7	9	4	
1 year and under 2 years.....	152		13	58	16	25	9	5	3	6	
2 years and under 3 years.....	81	1	6	17	2	20	4	3	4	7	
3 years and over.....	165	3	9	12	6	58	5	5	8	5	
Incarcerated.....	58			12	4	33	5		4		
Time not stated.....	50		25	10	3			1			
Total Other.....	63	1	10	17	22	3		1		5	
Never worked.....	28		6	11	3	2		1		3	
Student.....	32		3	6	19	1				2	
Not Stated.....	3	1	1								

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 30—WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED BY MARITAL STATUS

Weekly Earnings	Total Inmates		Marital Status				
	Number	Per-centage	Single	Married	Widowed	Di-vorced	Sepa-rated
Total inmates.....	3,332	100.0	2,183	793	11	95	250
\$10 and under \$20.....	38	1.1	37				1
\$20 and \$30.....	145	4.3	128	9	1	2	5
\$30 and under \$40.....	269	8.1	236	23	1	3	6
\$40 and under \$50.....	483	14.5	380	68		7	28
\$50 and under \$60.....	500	15.0	339	106	2	10	43
\$60 and under \$70.....	532	16.0	314	150	1	16	51
\$70 and over.....	1,125	33.8	574	395	4	49	103
Own account.....	110	3.3	56	35	2	6	11
Not applicable.....	82	2.5	76	4		1	1
Not stated.....	48	1.4	43	3		1	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 31—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY MARITAL STATUS

Employment Status	Total Inmates		Marital Status				
	Number	Per-centage	Single	Married	Widowed	Di-vorced	Sepa-rated
Total inmates.....	3,332	100.0	2,183	793	11	95	250
Total employed.....	1,483	44.5	867	451	8	48	109
Total unemployed.....	1,786	53.6	1,257	338	3	47	141
Under 3 months.....	770	23.1	560	144	1	11	54
3 and under 6 months.....	319	9.6	208	80	1	10	20
6 and under 12 months.....	191	5.7	134	35		6	16
1 year and under 2 years.....	152	4.6	106	24		6	16
2 years and under 3 years.....	81	2.4	55	12	1	3	10
3 years and over.....	165	5.0	108	29		9	19
Incarcerated.....	58	1.7	46	9			3
Time not stated.....	50	1.5	40	5		2	3
Total other.....	63	1.9	59	4			
Never worked.....	28	0.8	25	3			
Student.....	32	1.0	32				
Not stated.....	3	0.1	2	1			

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

237

SALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33—PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentiary	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (Cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	3,332	814	660	205	224	208	685	130	406	1,445
Newfoundland.....	18	7	7			1	2		1	3
Quebec.....	379	118	85	4	38	7	99	4	24	165
Vincent de Paul.....	1,344	462	297	11	140	26	314	19	75	548
Kingston.....	775	104	45	151	27	118	47	94	189	357
Millin's Bay.....	1									
Manitoba.....	171	40	42	7	4	15	27	1		1
Saskatchewan.....	385	50	105	10	6	16	93	7	29	67
British Columbia.....	339	33	79	22	9	25	103	3	65	180

SALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33A—PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY MARCH 31, 1960, BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentiary	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (Cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates.....	3,332	814	660	205	224	208	685	130	406	1,445
Newfoundland.....	18	7	7			1	2		1	3
Quebec.....	383	119	85	4	39	7	99	4	26	168
Vincent de Paul.....	1,007	238	205	3	138	19	311	19	74	542
General Training Centre..	331	222	91	8	2	7	1			3
Kingston.....	482	55	23	97	16	63	35	61	132	244
Millin's Bay.....	197	43	20	45	9	34	5	17	24	55
Beville.....	102	6	3	9	1	21	9	19	34	63
Manitoba.....	173	41	44	7	4	15	29	5	28	66
Saskatchewan.....	305	50	104	10	6	16	93	2	24	125
British Columbia.....	334	33	78	22	9	25	101	3	63	176

TABLE 34—RECIDIVISTS BY PENAL RECORD

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 35—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

[illegible]

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 36—RECIDIVISTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Number of Previous Commitments	Total inmates	Illiterate	Degree of Education			
			School grades		Above High School	Not stated
			1 to 8	9 to 13		
Total inmates.....	3,332	63	2,255	994	18	2
No previous commitments.....	814	12	587	210	5	.....
Total recidivists.....	2,518	51	1,668	784	13	2
One previous commitment.....	551	12	374	163	2	.....
Two previous commitments.....	476	10	328	136	2	.....
Three previous commitments.....	312	7	204	98	2	1
Four previous commitments.....	269	6	174	88	.....	.....
Five previous commitments.....	202	3	137	60	2	.....
Six to ten previous commitments.....	490	10	318	158	4	.....
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments....	149	3	83	62	1	.....
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments....	29	.....	21	8	.....	.....
Over twenty previous commitments.....	40	.....	28	11	.....	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 37—RECIDIVISTS BY SOCIAL HABIT

Number of Previous Commitments	Total inmates	Social Habit					
		Use of Alcohol			Use of drugs only	Use of alcohol and drugs	Not stated
		Abstinent	Mod-erate	Exces-sive			
Total inmates.....	3,332	613	2,121	444	54	96	4
No previous commitments.....	814	270	504	35	.....	5	.....
Total recidivists.....	2,518	343	1,617	409	54	91	4
One previous commitment.....	551	109	386	48	2	6	.....
Two previous commitments.....	476	80	326	61	2	5	2
Three previous commitments.....	312	42	216	44	2	7	1
Four previous commitments.....	269	35	176	48	3	6	1
Five previous commitments.....	202	21	119	37	6	19	.....
Six to ten previous commitments....	490	43	288	112	24	23	.....
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	149	12	75	37	9	16	.....
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	29	1	13	10	2	3	.....
Over twenty previous commitments.....	40	.....	18	12	4	6	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 38—RECIDIVISTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Number of previous commitments	Total inmates	Employment Status			Total unem- ployed	Period of Unemployment							Not stated
		Em- ployed	Student	Never worked		Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and over	Incar- cerated	Time not stated
Total inmates.....	3,332	1,483	32	28	1,786	770	319	191	152	81	165	58	50
No previous commitments.....	814	420	26	7	361	177	67	52	34	9	9	7	6
Total recidivists.....	2,518	1,063	6	21	1,425	593	252	139	118	72	156	51	44
One previous commitment.....	551	239	3	6	303	140	54	33	39	8	8	17	4
Two previous commitments.....	476	216	.....	3	257	108	50	33	18	9	12	14	13
Three previous commitments.....	312	127	2	5	178	73	38	21	17	8	14	5	2
Four previous commitments.....	269	119	.....	3	147	66	28	8	7	13	17	2	6
Five previous commitments.....	202	90	.....	1	111	42	19	11	9	7	15	3	5
Six to ten previous commitments.....	490	189	.....	2	298	120	45	24	20	15	58	7	9
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	149	62	.....	1	85	31	10	4	6	7	20	3	4
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	29	10	.....	.....	18	7	4	2	1	1	2	.....	1
Over twenty previous commitments.....	40	11	1	1	28	6	4	3	1	4	10	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 39—PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Penal Record	Total inmates	Residence and Employment Status							
		Rural		Urban		Transient		Not stated	
		Em- ployed	Un- employed and other	Em- ployed	Un- employed and other	Em- ployed	Un- employed and other	Em- ployed	Un- employed and other
Total inmates.....(1)	3,332	168	174	1,285	1,548	25	121	5	6
No previous commitments.....(2)	814	85	53	331	331	3	6	1	4
Gaol only.....(3)	660	43	52	282	255	5	21	1	1
Reformatory only.....(4)	205	4	12	60	118	3	8		
Penitentiary only.....(5)	224	6	11	88	117		2		
Gaol and reformatory.....(6)	208	7	5	80	104	3	8	1	
Gaol and penitentiary.....(7)	685	15	28	278	326	6	31	1	
Reformatory and penitentiary.....(8)	130	3	1	44	76		6		
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....(9)	406	5	12	122	221	5	39	1	1
Total previous penitentiary (lines 5, 7, 8 and 9).....(10)	1,445	29	52	532	740	11	78	2	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 40—NON-PENAL INSTITUTION HISTORY BY PENAL RECORD

Non-Penal Institution	Total inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (Cols. 3, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total inmates	3,332	814	660	205	224	208	685	130	406	1,445
No non-penal institution history	2,714	747	556	121	200	145	565	94	286	1,145
Hospital for insane	80	13	13	7	5	8	18	6	10	39
Home for mental defectives	49	16	9	3	3	2	11	.....	5	19
Tuberculosis hospital	35	6	8	2	1	5	8	.....	5	14
Protection home	37	5	9	7	.....	4	8	2	2	12
Training school	332	23	51	52	15	33	58	24	76	173
Hospital for insane and training school	32	2	5	3	.....	5	7	2	8	17
Protection home and training school	40	.....	7	8	.....	5	8	2	10	20
Hospital for insane and tuberculosis	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Training school and tuberculosis hospital	8	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	5

TABLE 41—DEGREE OF EDUCATION BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN

Education	Total inmates	Language Spoken						
		English only	French only	English and French	English and mother tongue	French and mother tongue	English, French and mother tongue	Mother tongue only
Total inmates.....	3,332	1,715	407	1,013	173	2	20	2
Illiterate.....	63	23	13	19	5		2	1
School grades 1 to 8.....	2,255	960	369	794	113	2	16	1
School grades 9 to 13.....	994	722	25	193	52		2	
Above high school.....	18	9		6	3			
Not stated.....	2	1		1				

TABLE 42—AGE ON ADMISSION BY AGE ON DISCHARGE

[illegible]

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 43—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY

Method of Discharge	Total inmates	Penitentiary									
		New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Joyceville	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	3,290	21	446	751	376	409	266	15	229	382	3
Death.....	20		3	10		2			2		
Deportation.....	1										
Expiration of sentence.....	1,846	12	240	207	139	337	163	11	186	272	2
Release on court order.....	11		4	2		1	2				
Release to Provincial authorities.....	10		1					1		3	
Parole.....	985	9	190	183	234	51	90	3	34	92	
Unconditional release.....	415		8	348	3	18	11		7	14	
Other Reasons.....	2			1						1	

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 44—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total inmates	Time Served								
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total inmates.....	3,290	120	2,208	526	220	74	121	16	3	
Death.....	20	9	5			1	3			
Deportation.....	1	1								
Expiration of sentence.....	1,846	24	1,199	365	139	45	63	10	1	
Release on court order.....	11	11								
Release to Provincial authorities.....	10	10								
Parole.....	985	61	700	91	56	20	49	6	2	
Unconditional release.....	415	2	304	70	25	8	6			
Other reasons.....	2	2								

TABLE 45—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Time Served								
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total inmates.....	3,290	120	2,208	526	220	74	121	16	3	2
Against public order.....	25		19	3						
Explosive for an unlawful purpose.....	1		1							
Firearm but in dwelling house without permit.....	3		2	1			3			
Forcible entry.....	1		1							
Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.....	5		5							
Weapons, dangerous to public peace.....	15		10	2			3			
Against the administration of law and justice.....	64	8	44	8	2	1	1			
False statement in extra judicial proceedings.....	1		1							
Obstructing peace or police officer.....	1		1							
Perjury.....	7	2	4	1						
Prison breach: breaking.....	12	1	7	2	1	1				
escape.....	39	5	27	5	1		1			
unlawfully at large under sentence.....	2		2							
Rescuing persons from lawful custody.....	2		2							
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	223	8	124	51	27	5	6	1	1	
Buggery.....	9		3	4	1			1		
Gross indecency.....	15		14	1						
Incest.....	36	1	17	13	4					
Indecent assault on female.....	53	2	33	11	6		1			
Indecent assault on male.....	16	1	12	2	1		1			
Obscene books, pictures, records, etc.....	1		1							
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1									
Rape.....	45	1	17	9	11					
Rape, attempt to commit.....	5		3			2	4			
Sexual intercourse: (under 14 years of age).....	35	3	19	8	4	2			1	
(14 to 16 years of age).....	6		3	3		1				
(feeble-minded).....	1		1							
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	6									
Keeping common bawdy house.....	1		5	1						
Male person living on avails of prostitution.....	4		3	1						
Procuring women for illicit sexual intercourse or prostitution.....	1		1							

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 45—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total inmates	Time Served								
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Against the person and reputation.....	167	5	59	27	15	11	38	8	2	2
Abortion.....	2			1		1				
Abduction of child (under 14 years of age).....	1		1							
Assault on public officer.....	7		4	3						
Assault with intent to resist arrest.....	2		2							
Assault that causes bodily harm:										
to any person.....	23	3	17	1	1		1			
with intent to wound, maim or disfigure.....	27	1	12	6	4	4				
with intent to endanger life or prevent arrest.....	2		1				1			
shooting with intent.....	2		2							
Bigamy.....	5		5							
Common assault.....	5		5							
Criminal negligence: causing death.....	4		1	3						
causing bodily harm.....	3		4	2	1					
in operation of motor vehicle.....	4									
Extortion by libel.....	1			1						
Manslaughter.....	62	1	1	10	9	6	31	4		
Murder.....	11						3	4	2	2
Murder, attempt to commit.....	4		2				2			
Non-support and failure to provide necessities of life.....	2		2							
Against rights of property.....	2,516	76	1,781	395	151	44	63	6		
Breaking and entering with intent.....	168	3	117	35	3	6	4			
Breaking and entering and committing.....	1,022	28	736	180	51	9	17	1		
Breaking: possession of housebreaking instruments.....	17		12	4	1					
out.....	1	1								
Extortion.....	3		3							
False pretences.....	104	3	84	14	3					
False statement in writing.....	1		1							
Forgery.....	38		29	9						
Forgery, uttering forged documents.....	131	3	86	32	8	2				
Having in possession.....	80	2	68	7	3					
Misappropriation of money.....	1		1							
Robbery: with violence.....	236	14	143	42	31	4	2			
when armed.....	211	5	75	30	34	23	39	5		
assault with intent.....	17	1	11	3	1	1	1			
theft from the person.....	3		3							

Theft.....	470	15	402	37	16					
Theft: attempt to commit.....	6		5	1						
by person required to account.....	3	1								
from mail.....	4		3	1						
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	23		16	7						
Defrauding the public or any person.....	22		15	7						
Unlawful possession of mineral ore.....	1		1							
Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property.....	34	3	23	3	2					
Arson.....	23	3	14	2	1			1		
Killing or injuring cattle.....	1		1					1		
Mischief to private property.....	5		4	1				2		
Mischief to public property.....	4		4					2		
Mischief which causes actual danger to life.....	1				1					
Offences relating to currency.....	1	1								
Possession of counterfeit money.....	1	1								
Conspiracies.....	7		5	1	1					
Conspiracy to commit an offence.....	7		5	1	1					
Federal Statutes.....	224	19	132	30	22	13	8			
Canada Shipping Act.....	1		1							
Customs Act.....	1		1							
Juvenile Delinquents Act, Section 33.....	49	4	41	3		1				
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act: possession.....	109	2	81	14	4	6	2			
cultivation.....	1					1				
Parole Violator.....	35		3	9	14	5	4			
	28	13	5	4	4		2			

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 46—MAIN OCCUPATION DURING SENTENCE BY TIME SERVED

Occupation	Total inmates	Time Served								
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total inmates.....	3,290	120	2,208	526	220	74	121	16	3	2
Barbering.....	36		21	7	5	1	2			
Blacksmithing.....	40		30	6	1	1	2			
Bookbinding.....	15		14				1			
Broom and brush shop.....	8		7							
Canvas work.....	56	2	31	12	5	1	3	2		
Carpentering and cabinet making.....	74	2	59	7	5		1			
Change room and laundry.....	103	3	74	12	9	4	1			
Char service.....	235	18	157	30	18	3	8	1		
Clerking and bookkeeping.....	105	6	48	28	8	6	8		1	
Cooking, baking and kitchen help.....	157	4	108	26	10	4	5			
Construction:										
Building carpentry.....	163	4	102	35	15	2	5			
Bricklaying.....	188	8	135	26	13	1	4	1		
Plastering.....	22	1	20	1						
Machine operating.....	1									
Labouring.....	787	27	529	137	51	13	26	4		
Trucking and teaming.....	30	1	25	3			1			
Engineer's department:										
Electricity.....	66	4	40	14	3	4	1			
Plumbing.....	95	1	72	12	5	4	1			
Steam fitting.....	4		4							
Stoking.....	29	2	14	7	1	3	2			
Farming, general.....	196	7	143	28	7	3	7	1		
Gardening.....	43	2	28	7	2	2	2			
Hospital orderly.....	8		5	1			1			
Library.....	57	1	38	6	5	3	2	2		
Machine shop.....	68	1	43	11	5	2	5	1		
Motor mechanics.....	121	5	82	17	10	4	2	1		
Painting.....	75		61	10	3		1			
Printing.....	22	1	15	5			1			
Quarrying, stone cutting.....	72	3	46	13	3	1	6			

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 47—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total female inmates	Term of Sentence					
		Under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 6 years	10 and under 15 years
Total female inmates.....	71	2	34	23	9	2	1
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	1		1				
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1		1				
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	2		2				
Keeping common bawdy house.....	2		2				
Against the person and reputation.....	4			2	1		1
Abortion.....	2			1	1		
Manslaughter.....	2			1			1
Against rights of property.....	16		9	4	1	2	
Breaking and entering and committing.....	2		2				
False pretences.....	1					1	
Having in possession.....	2		2				
Robbery.....	7		2	3	1	1	
Theft.....	2		2				
Uttering forged documents.....	2		1	1			
Federal Statutes.....	48	2	22	17	7		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possession..	22		18	4			
—trafficking..	24		4	13	7		
Parole violator.....	2	2					

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 49—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of Offence	Total female inmates	Age on Admission							
		16-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-59 years
Total female inmates.....	71	5	15	12	19	11	5	2	2
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	1					1			
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1					1			
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	2		1		1				
Keeping common bawdy house.....	2		1		1				
Against the person and reputation.....	4		1			1	2		
Abortion.....	2					1	1		
Manslaughter.....	2		1				1		
Against rights of property.....	16	4	3	2	5	1			1
Breaking and entering and committing.....	2	1	1						
False pretences.....	1				1				
Having in possession.....	2	1			1				
Robbery.....	7	2	1	2	2				
Theft.....	2		1		1				
Uttering forged documents.....	2					1			1
Federal Statutes.....	48	1	10	10	13	8	3	2	1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possession.....	22		3	3	9	5	1	1	
—trafficking.....	24	1	7	6	3	3	2	1	1
Parole violator.....	2			1	1				

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 50—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of Offence	Total female inmates	Degree of Education			
		No schooling	School grades		Above high school
			3 to 8	9 to 13	
Total female inmates.....	71	2	25	43	1
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	1		1		
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1		1		
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	2		2		
Keeping common bawdy house.....	2		2		
Against the person and reputation.....	4			4	
Abortion.....	2			2	
Manslaughter.....	2			2	
Against rights of property.....	16	2	3	10	1
Breaking and entering and committing.....	2			2	
False pretences.....	1				1
Having in possession.....	2		1	1	
Robbery.....	7	1	2	4	
Theft.....	2			2	
Uttering forged documents.....	2	1		1	
Federal Statutes.....	48		19	29	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possession.....	22		9	13	
—trafficking.....	24		10	14	
Parole violator.....	2			2	

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 51—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND SOCIAL HABIT

Nature of Offence	Total female inmates	Marital Status					Social Habit				
		Single	Married	Widow	Divorced	Separated	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Use of drugs only	Use of alcohol and drugs
Total female inmates.....	71	22	26	4	12	7	11	10	3	19	28
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keeping common bawdy house.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the person and reptitation.....	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Abortion.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Against rights of property.....	16	8	7	.....	1	.....	5	6	3	1	1
Breaking and entering and committing.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
False pretences.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Having in possession.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Robbery.....	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1
Theft.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Uttering forged documents.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Federal Statutes.....	48	13	14	3	11	7	1	2	.....	18	27
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possession.....	22	3	6	2	6	5	.....	.....	.....	5	17
—trafficking.....	24	10	8	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	13	10
Parole violator.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 52—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total female inmates	Religion									
		Atheist	Church of England	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Protestant (n.o.s.)	Roman Catholic	United Church
Total female inmates.....	71	5	15	1	2	1	1	1	8	27	10
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct.....	1									1	
Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse.....	1									1	
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting.....	2		1							1	
Keeping common bawdy house.....	2		1							1	
Against the person and reputation.....	4								1	2	1
Abortion.....	2								1		1
Manslaughter.....	2										
Against rights of property.....	16		2	1		1				2	
Breaking and entering and committing.....	2		1							10	2
False pretences.....	1						1			1	
Having in possession.....	2			1						1	
Robbery.....	7									6	1
Theft.....	2									2	
Uttering forged documents.....	2		1								1
Federal Statutes.....	48	5	12		2			1	7	13	7
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possession.....	22	2	7		1				6	5	1
—trafficking.....	24	3	4					1	1	8	6
Parole violator.....	2		1		1						

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 53—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Type of Sentence	Total female inmates	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total female inmates.....	71	5	8	35	5	18
Simple.....	44	4	4	18	4	14
Concurrent.....	23	1	3	15	1	3
Consecutive.....	1		1			
Concurrent and consecutive.....	1					1
Remanet.....	2			2		

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 53A—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY MARCH 31, 1960

Type of Sentence	Total female inmates	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul
Total female inmates.....	71	70	1
Simple.....	44	44	
Concurrent.....	23	22	1
Consecutive.....	1	1	
Concurrent and consecutive.....	1	1	
Remanet.....	2	2	

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 54—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED

Age on Admission	Total female inmates	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total female inmates.....	71	5	8	35	5	18
16-19 years.....	5	1	2	2		
20-24 years.....	15	2		8	3	2
25-29 years.....	12		1	8	1	2
30-34 years.....	19	1	2	8		8
35-39 years.....	11		2	4	1	4
40-44 years.....	5			4		1
45-49 years.....	2			1		1
50-59 years.....	2	1	1			

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 54A—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1960

Age on Admission	Total female inmates	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul
Total female inmates.....	71	70	1
16-19 years.....	5	5	
20-24 years.....	15	15	
25-29 years.....	12	12	
30-34 years.....	19	19	
35-39 years.....	11	10	1
40-44 years.....	5	5	
45-49 years.....	2	2	
50-59 years.....	2	2	

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 55—PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE ADMITTED BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentiary	Total female inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (Cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total female inmates...	71	15	6	14	2	13	6	6	9	23
Orchester...	5	4	1							
Vincent de Paul...	8	6	1							
Kingston...	35	4		11	2	8	1	4	5	1
Skatchewan...	5	1	2	2						12
British Columbia...	18		2	1		5	4	2	4	10

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 55A—PENITENTIARY WHERE INMATE IN CUSTODY ON MARCH 31, 1960, BY PENAL RECORD

Penitentiary	Total female inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (Cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total female inmates...	71	15	6	14	2	13	6	6	9	23
Kingston...	70	15	5	14	2	13	6	6	9	23
Vincent de Paul...	1		1							

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 56—RECIDIVISTS BY PENAL RECORD

Number of previous commitments	Total female inmates	First commitment	Penal Record							Total previous penitentiary (Cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total female inmates...	71	15	6	14	2	13	6	6	9	23
One previous commitment...	15	15								
Two previous commitments...	56		6	14	2	13	6	6	9	23
Three previous commitments...	14		3	9	2					2
Four previous commitments...	8			3		2	1	2		3
Five previous commitments...	5		1	1				3		3
Six previous commitments...	6			1		1	1	1	2	4
Seven to ten previous commitments...	10		2			5	1		2	3
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments...	9					4	3		2	5
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments...	3					1			2	2
Over twenty previous commitments...	1								1	1

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 56A—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

Number of previous commitments	Total female inmates	First commitment	Time Served					
			6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	Over 10 years
Total female inmates.....	71	15	13	9	6	16	10	2
No previous commitment.....	15	15						
Total recidivists.....	56		13	9	6	16	10	2
One previous commitment.....	14		12	2				
Two previous commitments.....	8		1	4	1	2		
Three previous commitments.....	5				1	3	1	
Four previous commitments.....	6				1	4	1	
Five previous commitments.....	10			3	2	3	2	
Six to ten previous commitments.....	9				1	4	4	
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	3						2	1
Over twenty previous commitments.....	1						1	1

TABLE 57—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Origin	Total female inmates	Birthplace			Citizenship	
		Canada	Belgium	Germany	Canadian	Alien
					Born	Years in Canada Under 5 years 5 years and over
Total female inmates.....	71	69	1	1	69	1 1
British.....	34	34			34	
English.....	16	16			16	
Scottish.....	7	7			7	
Irish.....	11	11			11	
European.....	31	29	1	1	29	1
Austrian.....	1	1			1	
French.....	13	12	1		12	1
German.....	5	4		1	4	1
Italian.....	1	1			1	
Jewish.....	1	1			1	
Netherlandish.....	3	3			3	
Norwegian.....	1	1			1	
Polish.....	3	3			3	
Swedish.....	3	3			3	
Asiatic.....	1	1			1	
Syrian.....	1	1			1	
Other.....	5	5			5	
North American Indian.....	4	4			4	
Other.....	1	1			1	

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 58—AGE ON ADMISSION BY AGE ON DISCHARGE

Age on Admission	Total females discharged	Age on Discharge									
		17 years	18 years	19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	50-59 years	60 years and over
Total females discharged.....	60	1	1	2	11	9	18	10	6	1	1
15 years.....	1	1									
16-19 years.....	3		1	2							
20-24 years.....	14				11	3					
25-29 years.....	13					6	7				
30-34 years.....	16						11	5			
35-39 years.....	8							5			
40-44 years.....	3								3		
45-49 years.....	1									1	
60 years and over.....	1										1

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 59—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total females discharged	Time Served			
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years
Total females discharged.....	60	4	43	9	4
Against the administration of law and justice.....	1		1		
Escape from lawful custody.....	1		1		
Against the person and reputation.....	5		4		1
Abortion.....	1		1		
Common assault.....	1		1		
Manslaughter.....	3		2		1
Against rights of property.....	15	2	11	2	
Armed robbery.....	1			1	
False pretences.....	3	1	2		
Forgery.....	2	1	2		
Uttering forged document.....	2		1	1	
Having in possession.....	1		1		
Robbery.....	2		2		
Theft.....	4	1	3		
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trades.....	1	1			
Falsify documents.....	1	1			
Wilful and forbidden acts in respects of certain property.....	1			1	
Arson.....	1			1	
Attempts, conspiracies, accessories.....	1				1
Accessory after the fact to murder.....	1				1
Federal Statutes.....	36	1	27	6	2
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—possession.....	26	1	20	4	1
—trafficking.....	10		7	2	1

FEMALES DISCHARGED.

TABLE 60—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total females discharged	Time Served			
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years
Total females discharged.....	60	4	43	9	4
Death.....	1	1			
Expiration of sentence.....	32		26	4	2
Parole.....	20	3	13	3	1
Unconditional release.....	7		4	2	1

Government
Publications



CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES



For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1961



CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES

Report

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For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1961



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Price 50 cents Cat. No. J81-1961
Available from the Queen's Printer
Ottawa, Canada

PRINTED IN KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

*To His Excellency Major General Georges Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
E. D. FULTON,
Minister of Justice.

*To the Honourable E. D. Fulton, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice.*

SIR,—In accordance with Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, together with appropriate statistics dealing with the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. MacLEOD,

Commissioner.

Ottawa, November 30th, 1961.

P R E F A C E

"The mood and temper of the public with regard to the treatment of crime and criminals is one of the most unfailing tests of the civilization of any country.

A calm, dispassionate recognition of the rights of the accused, and even of the convicted criminal against the state; A constant heart-searching by all charged with the duty of punishment; A desire and an eagerness to rehabilitate in the world of industry those who have paid their due in the hard coinage of punishment; Tireless efforts toward the discovery of curative and regenerative processes; Unfailing faith that there is treasure, if you can only find it, in the heart of every man.

These are the symbols which, in the treatment of crime and criminal, mark and measure the stored up strength of a nation and are a sign and proof of the living virtue in it."

WINSTON CHURCHILL

in the House of Commons

1910

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	v
I INTRODUCTORY	1
II TREATMENT AND TRAINING DIVISION	6
General	6
Classification and Psychological Services	6
Vocational and Trade Training	7
Hobbycraft	10
School and Library Departments	10
Recreation	11
Religious Services	11
Inmate Records	11
III ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION	13
Organization	13
Appointments to Senior Positions	13
Staff Administration	16
Staff Training	17
IV SERVICES AND SUPPLY DIVISION	18
Institutional Services	18
Purchasing	19
Food Services	19
V ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DIVISION	20
VI FINANCIAL SERVICES	23
VII MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION	24
VIII INDUSTRIES DIVISION	26
Industrial Employment of Inmates	29
Industrial Production	29
Penitentiary Farms	30
IX Statistical Data by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Inmates Received and Discharged during the Year.	31

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES
for the
FISCAL YEAR 1960-1961

I—INTRODUCTORY

During the year 1960-61 the Penitentiary Service embarked upon a program designed to develop the operations of the Service in accordance with the following principles:

- (a) that it is the fundamental responsibility of the institutional system to provide for the custody and control of inmates who are sentenced to imprisonment;
- (b) that, as stated by the Fauteux Committee, the chief purpose of punishment is the protection of the public and that this purpose is achieved in two ways: first, by the reform of the offender, that is, by ensuring as far as possible, through appropriate punishment, that he will not subsequently commit similar or other breaches of the law; and secondly, by deterring persons other than the offender from committing breaches of the law;
- (c) that punishment necessarily involves discipline, treatment, training and re-education of the offender; and
- (d) that the time during which an offender is in custody should be employed so as to promote to the greatest possible degree the object of reforming him so that he can, upon release, be rehabilitated as a useful member of society.

During the past year, therefore, the objective of the Penitentiary Service has been threefold:

- (a) to provide for the inmates of all of our institutions a program of training directed positively toward the goal of reforming as many as possible of the inmates who are in our charge and fitting them, upon discharge, to take their places in free society as law-abiding citizens in that society;
- (b) to develop the extremely competent staff necessary in our institutions to administer that program of inmate training; and
- (c) to establish the institutions wherein that inmate training program might most effectively be carried on by that staff.

INSTITUTIONS

In April, 1960, there were some 6,200 inmates confined in federal penitentiaries. There were about 200 inmates in the newly opened medium security institution at Joyceville, Ontario, and 200 in the newly opened minimum security institutions at William Head in British Columbia and Valleyfield in Quebec. The remaining 5,800 inmates were kept in eight maximum security institutions across the country. Each of these institutions was surrounded by

a wall; on all of the walls there were towers; in the towers there were guards armed with rifles; inmates who passed through the gates in their gangs to work outside the wall were accompanied by officers carrying arms; inside the walls the buildings were equipped with a multitude of locked doors; no person, whether inmate, officer or visitor, could pass through these doors without waiting for it to be unlocked and then, after he had passed through, hearing it locked shut again behind him; inmates were locked in their cells some seventeen or eighteen hours a day; during the remaining portion of the day went on the ceaseless and unvaried procedure of counting, recounting and counting again.

Within the past year two of those eight maximum security institutions have been transformed into medium security institutions. At Collin's Bay Penitentiary in Ontario and at the Federal Training Centre in Quebec the towers are no longer manned by guards; the officers who escort inmates outside the walls are no longer armed; most of the doors inside the wall that formerly were locked now remain unlocked; and the business of counting inmates has been cut to an absolute minimum. In the space of one year, therefore, the number of inmates who are kept under medium security conditions has increased from 200 to almost 1,600 (assisted, of course, by the opening of the new, medium security, Leclerc Institution at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec) and the 200 kept in minimum security has, by reason of the opening of the new Springhill Institution, increased to 325.

As of April, 1961, therefore, the federal penitentiary system consisted of six maximum security, four medium security and three minimum security institutions.

It would, of course, have been a boon had the penitentiary population, during the past winter, remained constant. Unfortunately that has not been the case. Between November, 1960, and March, 1961, the total inmate population increased by some 550, more than enough to fill one medium security institution of reasonable size. The extent of the problem facing the Penitentiary Service becomes apparent when it is recalled that last fall our institutions were already overcrowded and that an institution to accommodate over 500 inmates can scarcely be constructed and set in operation in less than two years. However, the establishment of the farm camps and the correctional work camps will help the situation this year. We shall also be acquiring property and preparing plans for the construction, in 1962, in the Lower Mainland area of British Columbia, of a Drug Addiction Treatment Institution in which will be confined those persons who are drug addicts and who have been sentenced to penitentiary terms for criminal offences. This institution should be ready for occupancy in about two years and in it we shall try to provide treatment and training for addicts that will assist them to overcome the drug habit.

PENITENTIARY SERVICE STAFF

The Penitentiary Service has never operated on a truly national basis in the sense that the young penitentiary officer, anticipating a lifetime career in the Service, might reasonably look forward to promotions that would take him to other institutions across the country. For the purposes of staff promotion, except at the very highest level, each institution operated as an isolated unit. Thus the young officer, starting out as a Guard Grade 1, had to wait until a death or resignation in his own institution brought about a vacancy at the Guard Grade 2 level to which he might aspire. It was even more difficult for him to reach the rank of Keeper. The odds against him ever attaining the rank of Chief Keeper, to say nothing of Deputy Warden or Warden, were extremely great indeed. The Correctional Planning Committee, in its travels, interviewed hundreds of officers with more than ten years' service who had never been inside another penitentiary. The effect of this was, of course, to produce stagnation

in what should have been a healthy flow of talent through all institutions.

In the past year, therefore, we have embarked upon a program of career planning for penitentiary officers that will have the result, we feel, of creating new enthusiasms on the part of penitentiary officers because they will see before them the possibility of advancement through transfers to other institutions, but, what is even more important, will permit the Penitentiary Service, at any given time, to find the right man to do the job that has to be done. Already some significant changes have been made. Since September, 1960, eight of our institutions have received new Wardens, either by transfer or appointment. At the present time fourteen officers are changing their institutions to take over the position of Assistant Warden at other institutions. During the coming summer twelve officers will leave their present institutions to become Superintendents or Administration and Supply Officers at the new correctional work camps and farm camps. All of these appointments and transfers will leave vacancies which, in being filled, will involve transfers and promotions of subordinate officers.

We have taken steps during the past year to improve both the quantity and quality of staff training that is provided for penitentiary officers. Since 1948 the Penitentiary Service has operated a Staff College which, since 1952, has been located in Kingston, Ontario. However, the available facilities did not permit more than 21 officers to be on course at one time and, for the most part, the training that was provided was primarily of the basic training variety. Between 1948 and 1960 some 1,500 penitentiary officers received formal training at the Staff College. Taking into account resignations, retirements and deaths, the result is that at the present time less than half of our penitentiary officers have received this type of training.

In December, 1960, a Director of Staff Training was appointed at Headquarters in Ottawa. It is the responsibility of this officer to plan and co-ordinate staff training at all levels of the Service, including in-service training at each of our institutions. This year courses have been conducted for the group of officers from which our farm and correctional camp commanders will be selected and also for the group of officers from which our Assistant Wardens will be selected. Additional space has been acquired at Kingston so that now some 40 officers can be on course at any one time. In addition, it is our expectation that within a few months we shall be able to open a Staff College at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, to serve the officers in our Quebec institutions.

We have placed special emphasis upon building up our professional and semi-professional counselling staff in our institutions. At the moment we have 75 positions for supervisors of classification, psychologists, classification officers and assistant classification officers. Not all of these positions have been filled, as yet, because in common with all other organizations engaged in correctional work we find that the supply of this type of trained personnel never seems to catch up with the demand. In respect of this type of officer the establishment for 1961-62 is increased by thirty per cent over what it was last year.

The Canadian Penitentiary Service officer has traditionally been dressed in a khaki uniform with brass buttons. We believe that this military effect is neither necessary nor desirable in our institutions and, accordingly, we have, during the past few months, designed a completely new style of uniform for our officers. It will be blue in colour and cut along civilian lines. There will be no brass buttons. We are now commencing production, in our institutions, of this style of uniform and we expect, by this time next year, to have all of our officers in our minimum security institutions wearing it. By the end of 1962 we expect to have this style of uniform available for all officers who serve in medium security institutions. Ultimately it will be in use even in the maximum security institutions.

INMATE TRAINING PROGRAM

The primary purpose of a penitentiary system is to provide for the custody and training of inmates. We have, I think, made significant progress in the development of our training program for inmates during the past year. In this respect the most significant feature has been the development of an evening training program. A year ago, in almost all of our institutions, the inmate's day ended at 4.30 in the afternoon when he was locked in his cell, there to remain until released at 7.00 o'clock the following morning. Within the last four months we have been able to institute a program of evening activity for inmates in all of our institutions but one. The one exception is St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary where the seriously overcrowded conditions have made it impossible to put the new program into effect.

The program of evening activities cannot, as yet, be described either as extensive or sophisticated. The important thing is that what many people concerned with prison work said could not be done has now been done and inmates are out of their cells, engaged in communal activities, from 6.30 in the evening until 9.30 or 10.00 o'clock. In those institutions where we have auditoria, inmates can, during this evening period, engage in team sports and other group activities that require substantial floor space. I should add that at those institutions which now do not have auditorium facilities, they are now either under construction or on the point of construction. In any event, at all of our institutions with the exception of St. Vincent de Paul, inmates can, during the evening hours, watch television, play bridge, take part in choir or orchestra practice, play table tennis, browse in the library or watch educational films. In some of our institutions interested and qualified citizens from the community come into the institution at night to conduct art classes, book club activities, public speaking groups, Alcoholics Anonymous and other activities of a comparable nature. In one of our institutions we have been able to start a program of evening visits by relatives and friends.

In keeping with our thinking that the inmate should be encouraged to maintain contact with his family and with friends who can be of assistance to him, we have expanded inmate letter-writing privileges substantially. Where formerly the inmate was permitted to write only four letters a month to a selected list of correspondents, he may now write as many letters as he wishes to whatever persons he wishes, except those with whom the Warden feels it is not in the inmate's interest to correspond.

We are trying to get away from the old-fashioned idea that, when an inmate receives a visitor, the meeting must take place in cold, bare, austere surroundings and that no word may pass between the inmate and his visitor unless it is overheard by a prison officer. Recently, in several of our institutions, we have been able to remove the long table at which the inmate sat on one side and the visitor sat on the other, and we have removed also the screen of glass or mesh that was designed to prohibit the slightest physical contact between inmate and visitor. The visiting rooms at these institutions are now fitted with small square tables, with comfortable chairs, at which the inmate and his visitor sit to discuss their problems. Their conversation is not overheard by the single officer who sits at the far end of the room. In the room there are pictures on the wall and potted plants. The atmosphere is informal and, as far as it is possible to make it, homelike. I should add that during this coming summer we shall be extending greatly the amount of outdoor family visiting that is carried on at our institutions.

We propose to do something about inmate clothing and, to that end, we have stopped purchasing the so-called "prairie brown" material that, for so many years, has been the distinctive colour of inmate clothing. I should think

that in the course of the next two years we shall find that all of our inmates are dressed in a more attractive looking gray type of material and, for winter wear, the inmate will have a serviceable, smart-looking parkha that will be a tremendous improvement over the brown winter jacket that is now issued to him. There will, in addition, be an issue of white, cotton shirts for evening activities.

We propose to extend further the program of inmate activities in the community. For example, a small group of inmates from Kingston Penitentiary last summer attended night classes at Queen's University to study advanced techniques in the printer's trade. These inmates, dressed in civilian clothing and accompanied by two prison officers, also in civilian clothing, mingled freely with and were accepted readily by the other students attending the courses who were, of course, responsible citizens of Kingston. Again, you have undoubtedly heard that last March fourteen inmates of the William Head Institution, who were graduating from a public speaking course given at the institution, travelled in civilian clothing to Victoria and held their graduation exercises at a private club. This function was attended by the Mayor of the City and his wife as well as other civic officials and interested citizens. The local newspaper reported that "half a dozen shopkeepers watched as the inmates' bus pulled up in front of the club. The inmates themselves cast curious glances at the pedestrians. Inside the club, however, it was impossible to separate them from guests until they were introduced as inmates."

I should mention, further, that at a number of our institutions we have been able to start a program under which, during the season of certain religious festivals such as Easter and Christmas, relatives of the inmates come to the institution to take part in religious services with inmates and remain thereafter for a social hour in surroundings of complete informality and lack of restraint. During the Easter period just past some 70 relatives attended the Protestant religious services in these circumstances and an equal number attended the Roman Catholic services.

FUTURE TRENDS

We in the Penitentiary Service feel that in the past year we have made a good start toward the development of a modern, effective, efficient penal system, within the bounds of our responsibility and authority. It is our intention to press forward vigorously with this development during the new fiscal year.

To that end it is our intention that during the summer of 1961 emphasis should be placed on the development of minimum security institutions.

Across the country we shall be opening five correctional work camps, each designed to provide accommodation and training for 80 inmates who will be engaged in public works projects such as land drainage, forest clearing, reforestation and the like — all of them projects that would not be commenced within ten years if they had to be paid for out of tax moneys at the going rates of civilian pay. It is proposed to establish these at Agassiz, B.C., Petawawa, Ontario, Bracebridge, Ontario, Gatineau Park, Quebec, and at one other location, as yet not selected, in the Province of Quebec.

In addition, it is proposed to establish five minimum security farm camps, one at each of five institutions that operate farms. The institutions involved are Dorchester Penitentiary in New Brunswick, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary in Quebec, Collin's Bay Penitentiary in Ontario, Manitoba Penitentiary in Manitoba, and Saskatchewan Penitentiary at Prince Albert. The farm camps will also be designed for 80 inmates who will carry on all of the work that must be done outside the wall. Thus, at these main institutions, will end the practice of gangs of inmates being escorted outside the wall to work.

It is hoped that during the next fiscal year a revised Penitentiary Act will be passed by Parliament and that, during the year, it will be brought into force, together with new Penitentiary Regulations, Commissioner's Directives and Divisional Staff Instructions. It is hoped also that the office of the Commissioner will be reorganized into four major divisions: Inmate Training; Organization and Administration; Finance and Services; and Penitentiary Industries.

It is hoped also that a small research section will be formed to develop jointly programs for inmate training through the examination of statistical material arising out of our present program, through study of programs of penal methods in other jurisdictions and by collaborating with universities and other centres of learning that are interested in modern correctional procedures.

Satisfactory progress has been made thus far and it is to be hoped that the new programs already introduced and those about to be introduced will help to bring about the rehabilitation of our penitentiary inmates as good citizens and a consequent decrease in the rate of recidivism.

II — TREATMENT AND TRAINING DIVISION

GENERAL

The Inmate Treatment and Training Division is responsible for all matters pertaining to inmate treatment, including inmate records, inmate classification, psychological assessments, counselling, transfers, academic and vocational education, religious services, canteens, pre release planning, after care agencies, and Alcoholic Anonymous, and welfare generally.

CLASSIFICATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

A new position of Director of Classification and Psychological Services was created at Head Office, for the purpose of integrating and co-ordinating the expanding services.

With the increased emphasis on treatment, staff from all Institutions report a greatly increased workload which, with a small number of personnel, has made the situation critical. Despite these handicaps, members of this Department have continued to provide satisfactory service. They have accepted added responsibilities and it is hoped that an increased staff establishment will bring some relief to their heavy work schedule. Among their added duties have been (a) an increased number of reports to the National Parole Service resulting in a greater number of interviews with the inmates and the representatives of after care agencies; (b) the creation of area classification boards which determine the suitability of inmates for transfer to medium and minimum security institutions; and (c) the supervision of the Alcoholics Anonymous program.

Psychological services especially need considerable expansion. In addition to interviewing inmates, the institutional psychologists have been asked to assess the suitability of applicants for senior staff courses and of applicants for employment as correctional officers.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

7

The following table describes the work accomplished, together with the staff establishment for carrying it out:

Interviews

Admissions	4,122
Institutional Classification Boards	4,402
Area Classification Boards	4,541
Reclassification Boards	5,488
Discharge and Pre release	3,682
Counselling and personnel	32,770
Interviews with Officers	3,034
Interviews with Staff Applicants	835
Interviews with inmates	1,070
Interviews with Agency representatives	8,190

Reports

Admission reports	3,296
Progress reports	2,394
Pre release and Discharge reports	2,903
Special reports for National Parole Service	1,883
Referrals to Psychiatrist	751
Reports on Staff Applicants	602

Correspondence

Inter-Departmental and outside contacts	16,000
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Meetings

Classification, grading, etc.	819
Alcoholics Anonymous	956
Group Counselling sessions	746
Others	239

Psychology

i) Tests	
(a) Intelligence: group	2,809
individual	637
(b) Personality	1,825
(c) Interests & Aptitudes	1,296
Total	6,567
ii) Interviews	2,738
iii) Reports	780

Other Activities

Lectures to staff	117
Attendance at courses, etc.	192

Staff Establishment

Number of psychologists	12(a)
Number of classification officers	21(b)
Number of classification assistants	20(c)
(a) 2 vacancies; (b) 5 vacancies; (c) 2 vacancies.	

VOCATIONAL AND TRADE TRAINING

Vocational Education

Two types of trade training courses are conducted under the Vocational Education program, (a) full time Vocational courses in shops specifically designed and staffed as a training unit; and (b) Occupational courses of the on-the-job type conducted in shops whose primary function is industry, maintenance or construction. In both cases adequate trade related training is afforded the trainees in accordance with the requirements of the trade.

No additional Vocational courses were inaugurated during the year due to limitations of staff and facilities, the total number remaining at 45 with 386 trainees. Seventeen new Occupational courses were inaugurated during the year bringing the total to 52 with approximately 320 trainees. Over one half of the Occupational courses have originated within the past two years. The combined courses under the Vocational Education program being 97 courses with 706 students in training at March 31, 1961.

During the past 13 years, 4,784 inmates have been enrolled in Vocational courses. Of this number, 1,283 failed their course or ceased training for a variety of reasons, 669 were released prior to completion of their course, 2,446 graduated and 386 remain in course. Cumulative figures have not been retained for trainees undertaking Occupational courses.

Of the 2,300 released graduates, a total of 794 or 34.5% had further records meriting another penitentiary sentence, a suspended sentence, a fine or a reformatory sentence. Of the 669 who were released prior to graduation, a total of 212 or 31.7% had further records.

An experimental basic system of job-costing was successfully undertaken in the Vocational shops at William Head for the purpose of preparing estimates and work projects undertaken by trainees. Time sheets were carefully kept for each project and the information thus gathered was used by the commercial trainees to prepare payroll records and job-cost records thus affording them an opportunity to use live information in obtaining practical experience in this phase of their training. The trainees in the shops also benefitted by receiving an accurate account of the work performed and an approximation of its value in terms of production and wages.

During the past fiscal year, full advantage was taken of opportunities for Vocational instructors to attend and participate in specialized training available locally. In addition, P.O.T.C. 87, a four week course in teacher training was conducted at the Penitentiary Staff College. Twenty-six Vocational and Control training instructors, who had not previously undertaken this type of training, formed the student body of this course. All passed their examinations and practice teaching sessions successfully. This course was conducted entirely by Penitentiary Service personnel from Head Office, Collin's Bay and the Federal Training Centre.

Inmate Occupational Courses originated in 1960-61 Fiscal Year

DORCHESTER	—	First Aid Painting Welding
MANITOBA	—	Carpentry Plumbing Painting Sheet Metal
SASKATCHEWAN	—	Carpentry Sheet Metal
BRITISH COLUMBIA	—	Carpentry Commercial Drafting/Blue Print Plastering Plumbing Service Station
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL	—	Carpentry Machine Shop

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

9

VOCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING COURSES—MARCH 31, 1961

Vocational	Dorchester	Federal Trg. Centre	British Columbia	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	William Head	St. Vincent de Paul	Total
Automotive Mechanics		x	x	x	x ⁽²⁾	x			6
Basic Training (Metal Trades)		x							1
Body Work & Painting		x							1
Bricklaying	x	x ⁽²⁾	x	x					6
Cabinetmaking		x ⁽²⁾					x		2
Carpentry	x	x	x		x	x	x		6
Commercial						x			2
Diesel						x	x		1
Draughting						x			1
Electrical		x	x						2
Elementary (General Shop)	x	x							2
Machine Shop		x	x						2
Painting & Decorating					x				1
Plastering		x							1
Plumbing	x	x ⁽²⁾	x		x				5
Sheet Metal		x	x			x			3
Upholstery	x								1
Welding		x	x						2
Total	5	16	8	2	5	6	3		45
Occupational Training									
Automotive Mechanics	x	x			x				3
Barbering—Part time Inst.	x	x	x		x				4
Body Work & Painting						x			1
Bookbinding		x							1
Bricklaying					x	x			2
Blue Print						x			1
Carpentry				x	x	x		x	4
Commercial	x					x	x		3
Draughting						x			1
Electrical/Electronics		x				x ⁽²⁾			3
First Aid & Hospital	x					x	x		3
Laundry	x								1
Machine Shop	x					x		x	3
Nursing Orderlies						x			1
Painting	x			x					2
Plastering	x					x			2
Plumbing				x		x			2
Service Station						x			1
Sheet Metal	x			x	x				3
Shoe Repair	x					x			2
Sign Writing						x			1
Stationary Engineering	x				x	x			3
Upholstery						x			1
Weaving (Invisible)						x			1
Welding	x				x				2
Wheel Alignment Part time Inst.		x							1
Total	12	5	1	4	7	19	2	2	52
GRAND TOTAL	17	21	9	6	12	25	5	2	97

HOBBYCRAFT

Approximately 30% of the inmate population engage in hobbycraft as a spare time activity. There are twenty-five approved hobbies some of which are highly specialized and, therefore, limited in application to a few skilled hobbyists. Leathercraft, metal tooling and petit-point appear to be the most popular hobbies.

As a therapy, hobbycraft is encouraged to promote experience in the judicious purchase of tools and materials, to develop perseverance, constructive thinking and a sense of achievement. In addition, a monetary value is derived from the sale of hobby articles which is of benefit to the hobbyist upon release.

The sale of hobby articles is primarily to persons visiting the institutions, however, several sales were arranged at local fairs during the year with good results. The larger number of institutional visitors, athletic teams, choral groups, entertainers and citizen groups has resulted in a higher volume of sales during this fiscal year.

Hobbycraft regulations are designed to realize full advantage of the therapeutic values of this activity. All hobby work is a cellular or dormitory activity.

The larger institutions continue to produce an inmate publication on a monthly basis. The publication is prepared and produced by the inmates themselves and is regarded as a medium of self-expression and a means of acquainting public subscribers and others with penitentiary life and penitentiary programs.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY DEPARTMENTS

The school programs cover a variety of subjects by either direct instruction or correspondence course. Academic instruction usually follows the requirements of the Provincial Educational Systems and is generally conducted on a part-time voluntary basis during the working day. Some progress has been made in organized evening instruction, particularly in first aid, etc.

Invariably, lack of progress generally and the high drop-out rate of both schoolroom and correspondence students can be directly attributed to a shortage of teachers and/or inadequate facilities. Positive steps have been taken to remedy both situations. Construction of a recreational hall with school facilities was commenced under the Winter Works Program at British Columbia Penitentiary and at Collin's Bay Penitentiary. A new building combining living, recreational and school facilities was completed at the Prison for Women. Provision has been made to commence construction of a new recreational hall with school facilities at Manitoba during the next fiscal year.

Where academic studies are a compulsory phase of other training programs, the drop-out rate is very low. Where evening academic classes have been organized, the results with respect to completions of the training program have been gratifying.

Special classes in a number of technical subjects, Dale Carnegie groups, and classes of a general information nature, usually conducted by visiting lecturers have increased during the year. The number of graduates has indicated the interest shown in such courses and the effectiveness of the program itself. We are indebted to the lecturers who gave of their time and talent during the evenings or weekends. Several Dale Carnegie graduation ceremonies were held during the year, these were attended by the graduates, their instructors, staff members and visitors from the community.

Institutional libraries are well stocked with fiction, non-fiction, technical and other books, as well as newspapers, magazines and periodicals. Extensive use is made of library facilities and good results have been obtained by opening the libraries for evening reading or study. Some use has been made of educational films in the libraries during the evening recreation period.

RECREATION

An evening recreation program was inaugurated during the fiscal year in the institutions where a program of this nature was not in effect earlier.

Indoor and outdoor sports suitable to all types of interests and abilities have been organized for both winter and summer activity. Intra-mural teams have been organized in several sports at all institutions as have a smaller number of All Star teams who compete with visiting teams for community or outside leagues. A new building incorporating a recreation hall was completed at the Prison for Women this year. With the completion of auditoria, now under construction, at Collin's Bay, British Columbia Penitentiary and Manitoba, facilities at all institutions except St. Vincent de Paul for outdoor and indoor recreational programs will be quite adequate.

Special events, in addition to the All Star games, were arranged throughout the year including concerts, boxing and wrestling cards, track meets, annual sports day. A definite increase in activities of this nature was noted during the year due to the advent of evening recreation. Films are shown on the average of once per week.

All athletic and sporting activities are now carried on as a leisure time activity during the evenings or weekends.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services conducted each week in the Chapels are usually attended on a voluntary basis, however, several smaller institutions, particularly those for younger offenders, make religious education a compulsory part of the treatment program with excellent results. Where attendance is voluntary, average participation is approximately 30%.

Regular services of all faiths were supplemented by annual missions, Bible class groups, religious reading clubs, and other special services. Participation by visiting clergy, the Salvation Army, choral groups and citizen groups continues to increase with excellent results. Inmate choral groups have been established in several of the larger institutions.

Individual and family interviews by the Chaplains constitute an important phase of the religious program. More use is being made of religious films for instructional purposes and the Chaplains utilizing films in their programs are quite enthusiastic over the response shown by the inmates.

INMATE RECORDS

The disposition of persons on the registers of the Penitentiary Service are tabulated below. These tables show comparative inmate population as of April 1, 1960 and April 1, 1961.

Institutional inmate population

Newfoundland	24
Dorchester	655
St. Vincent de Paul	1,616
Leclerc	
Federal Training Centre	431
Kingston (Male)	967
Kingston (Female)	117
Joyceville	217
Collin's Bay	456
Manitoba	414
Saskatchewan	625
British Columbia	743

Total Institutional inmate population, April 1, 1960 6,265

*Inmates on Register but not in penitentiaries**Inmates in Provincial Mental Institutions*

Section 58	11	
Section 61	41	
	—	52
Courts	9	
On bail	1	
Other institutions, hospitals, etc.	14	
Unlawfully at large	2	
Pre-release	1	
	—	27
Total of inmates on register, April 1, 1960		6,344

Admissions April 1, 1960 to March 31, 1961

From Courts	Males	3,272	
	Females	66	
		—	3,338
By transfers	Males	1,599	
	Females	36	
		—	1,635
Total admissions	Males	4,871	
	Females	102	
		—	4,973

Releases and Transfers

Expiration of sentence	1,762
Parole	1,049
Unconditional release	92
Court Order	17
Transfers	1,635
Death	17
Transferred to Provincial Institutions, Sec. 57	6
Other reasons	1
	—
Total Releases and Transfers	4,579
Increase in inmate population for fiscal year 1960-61	394
	—
Total inmates on register April 1, 1961	6,738

Disposition of inmate population March 31, 1961

	In Penitentiary	On Register
Newfoundland	33	34
Dorchester	709	713
St. Vincent de Paul	1,425	1,453
Leclerc	303	304
Federal Training Centre	407	407
Kingston (Male)	914	939
Kingston (Female)	118	124
Joyceville	396	397
Collin's Bay	453	453
Manitoba	424	427
Saskatchewan	713	732
British Columbia	748	755
	—	—
*Totals	6,643	6,738

*Total in penitentiaries includes inmates at satellite institutions as follows:

Dorchester (Springhill Institution)	92
St. Vincent de Paul (Valleyfield Camp)	96
British Columbia (William Head Installation)	118

Inmates on Register but not in penitentiaries

Inmates in Provincial Mental Institutions		
Section 58	14	
Section 61	47	
	<hr/>	61
Courts	8	
On bail	4	
Other Institutions, hospitals, etc.	17	
Unlawfully at large	4	
Pre-release	1	
	<hr/>	34
Total inmates on register April 1, 1961.....		6,738

ESCAPES from Penitentiaries year ending March 31, 1961.

Penitentiary	Escapes	Recaptures	At Large 31 MAR 61
Dorchester	6	6	
Springhill	4	4	
St. Vincent de Paul	9	8	1
Kingston	1	1	
Prison for Women	1	1	
Joyceville	5	5	
Collin's Bay	4	4	
Manitoba	1		1
Saskatchewan	2	2	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	33	31	2

III — ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Organization and Administration Division became effective September 1, 1960, and is responsible for the organizational and procedural direction of the Penitentiary Service; staff administration; staff training; and head office administration.

The Organization and Administration Division is organized with a Divisional Head and three sections. They are

- (a) Staff administration
- (b) Staff training
- (c) Head office administration.

ORGANIZATION

The Division has coordinated the issue of Head Office Circular Letters, a temporary measure anticipating the coming into force of a revised Penitentiary Act, Penitentiary Regulations, Commissioner's Directives, and Divisional Staff Instructions. Several conferences embracing institutional representations on policy have assisted in laying the groundwork for the manuals of procedure that will be issued during the coming year.

APPOINTMENTS TO SENIOR POSITIONS

Major General R. B. Gibson vacated the position of Commissioner of Penitentiaries on September 1, 1960, and was appointed as Special Adviser to the Minister of Justice on Correctional Planning.

The following appointments were made effective the dates shown:

Allen J. MacLeod, Commissioner of Penitentiaries, September 1, 1960
 James R. Stone, Senior Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries,
 September 1, 1960

Louis P. Gendreau, Divisional Head, Medical Services, September 1, 1960
 Jean B. Martineau, Divisional Head, Inmate Treatment and Training,
 November 1, 1960
 Ralph E. March, Divisional Head, Organization and Administration,
 September 1, 1960
 Freeman Waugh, Divisional Head, Services and Supply,
 September 1, 1960
 John A. Birchenough, A/Divisional Head, Financial Services,
 September 1, 1960
 James A. McLaughlin, Divisional Head, Industries, September 1, 1960

During the year several changes were made in the incumbents of the senior positions in the institutions. Listed below are the names of the incumbents, the description of the position, the effective dates and the type of change of appointment.

There was the following interchange of Wardens:

Warden D. M. McLean transferred from Dorchester to Kingston
 Warden C. E. Desrosiers transferred from Manitoba to Dorchester
 Warden F. C. B. Cummins transferred from British Columbia to Saskatchewan
 Warden T. W. Hall transferred from Saskatchewan to British Columbia.

Kingston Penitentiary and Prison for Women

Johnstone, W. F. H. Warden 2 transferred as Director of Staff Training, effective December 1, 1960.
 Davidson, S. C. Deputy Warden 2, retired because of age effective December 1, 1960.
 McLean, D. M. Promoted and transferred from Warden 1A, Dorchester, to Warden 2, Kingston, effective December 1, 1960.
 Jarvis, A. J. Promoted and transferred from Chief Keeper, Joyceville, to Deputy Warden 2, Kingston, effective December 1, 1960.
 Macneill, Miss I. J. Appointed Superintendent of Prison for Women, effective December 1, 1960.

St. Vincent de Paul and Valleyfield

LeBel, Lt. Col. G. Warden 2, retired because of age effective March 5, 1961.
 Brodeur, E. Deputy Warden 2, retired because of age effective October 1, 1960.
 Surprenant, J. R. G. Appointed Warden 2 effective October 5, 1960.
 Ponting, W. T. Promoted from Chief Keeper (P.O. 6) to Deputy Warden 2 effective September 13, 1960. (Retired due to age, retiring leave effective March 5, 1961).
 Belanger, J. C. A. Promoted from Engineer Gr. 2 (I.10), to Deputy Warden 2 effective March 5, 1961.
 Lalonde, R. Promoted from Keeper to Chief Supervisor (P.O. 6), Valleyfield, effective April 1, 1960.
 LeCorre, M. J. M. Promoted and transferred from Chief Supervisor, Valleyfield, to Deputy Warden, Leclerc, effective April 1, 1960.

Dorchester Penitentiary

McLean, D. M. Warden 2 promoted and transferred to Kingston effective December 1, 1960.

- Crandall, C. W. Deputy Warden 1 retired because of ill-health effective January 12, 1961.
- Desrosiers, C. E. Promoted and transferred from Warden 1, Manitoba, to Warden 1A, Dorchester, effective December 1, 1960.
- Smith, H. F. Promoted from Classification Officer (R.O. 6) to Deputy Warden 1 effective July 18, 1960.

Springhill Institution

- Devarennens, J. A. Promoted and transferred from Chief Keeper to Chief Supervisor (P.O. 8) effective June 1, 1960.

Manitoba Penitentiary

- Desrosiers, C. E. Warden, promoted and transferred to Dorchester effective October 1, 1960.
- Harris, F. S. Promoted and transferred from Deputy Warden 1, Joyceville, to Warden 1, Manitoba, effective December 1, 1960.

British Columbia Penitentiary and William Head Institution

- Cummins, F. C. B. Warden, transferred to Saskatchewan effective September 6, 1960.
- Hall, T. W. Promoted to Warden 1A, Saskatchewan effective April 1, 1960, and transferred as Warden 1A to British Columbia effective September 6, 1960.

Saskatchewan Penitentiary

- Hall, T. W. Warden, transferred to British Columbia effective September 6, 1960.
- Cummins, F. C. B. Promoted from Warden Gr. 1 to Warden 1A, British Columbia, effective April 1, 1960, and transferred as Warden 1A to Saskatchewan effective September 6, 1960.

Federal Training Centre

- Martineau, J. B. Transferred to Assistant Commissioner, Head Office, Justice Bldg., effective November 1, 1960.
- LaFerriere, J. C. A. Promoted from Deputy Director to Director, (Warden 1) effective November 1, 1960.
- Lavery, J. P. A. M. Promoted from C.V.O. to Deputy Director effective November 1, 1960.

Joyceville Institution

- Harris, F. S. Deputy Warden promoted and transferred to Warden 1, Manitoba, effective December 1, 1960.
- Meers, J. H. Promoted and transferred from Chief Trade Instructor (I.9), Kingston, to Deputy Warden 1, Joyceville, effective December 1, 1960.

Leclerc Institution

- Desgroseilliers, J. P. Appointed Warden 1 effective November 1, 1960.
- LeCorre, M. J. M. Promoted and transferred from Chief Supervisor, Valleyfield, to Deputy Warden 1, Leclerc, effective April 1, 1960.

STAFF ADMINISTRATION

Appointments in the Penitentiaries

During the year there were 390 appointments of which 87 were veterans with overseas active service. 234 Guard applicants and 6 matrons were taken on strength against 229 in 1959-60.

By institution these applicants were:

	Custodial Officers	Administrative and Executive	Total
Kingston Penitentiary	22	11	33
Prison for Women	6	4	10
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Valleyfield	48	19	67
Dorchester	11	16	27
Springhill Institution	18	12	30
Manitoba Penitentiary	13	6	19
British Columbia Penitentiary and William Head Installation	18	11	29
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	13	4	17
Collin's Bay Penitentiary	10	8	18
Federal Training Centre	15	14	29
Joyceville Institution	25	13	38
Leclerc Institution	41	32	73
	<u>240</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>390</u>

Appointments for the last nine years were as follows:

1952-53	244
1953-54	232
1954-55	215
1955-56	346
1956-57	195
1957-58	179
1958-59	245
1959-60	373
1960-61	390

Retirements

A total of 184 officers left the Service: 116 resigned; 36 were retired; 22 were dismissed; 8 died; 1 was transferred to Head Office, and 1 was on extended leave without pay. Retirements for the last seven years were:

1960-61	184
1959-60	154
1958-59	117
1957-58	114
1956-57	144
1955-56	186
1954-55	160

Out of 116 employees who resigned, 61 were Guards, as compared with 80 in 1959-60.

Amongst those whose retirement was effective during the year, there were 29 who had 25 years of service or more.

New Positions

213 new positions were authorized by Treasury Board, of which 78 were for the custodial staff, 111 for the administrative staff, and 24 for the executive staff. 25 Guard positions were deleted from Kingston Penitentiary and added to Joyceville and 25 Guard positions were deleted from St. Vincent de Paul and added to Leclerc Institution.

By institution these positions were:

Penitentiary	Executive	Administrative	Custodial	Total
Kingston	1	3	—	4
Prison for Women	—	4	5	9
St. Vincent de Paul and Valleyfield Camp	1	5	—	6
Dorchester	—	3	—	3
Springhill	2	21	30	53
Manitoba	—	4	—	4
British Columbia	1	2	—	3
William Head	—	1	—	1
Saskatchewan	—	3	—	3
Collin's Bay	—	4	—	4
Federal Training Centre	1	1	—	2
Joyceville	2	13	25(-25)	40(-25)
Leclerc	15	47	68(-25)	130(-25)
Penitentiary Staff College	1	—	—	1
	24	111	128(78)	263(213)

Promotions

During the year, 273 officers were promoted to higher status.

Within the Custodial Staff, 41 Guards Grade 1 (P.A. 3) were promoted to Guards Grade 2 (P.A. 5), and 15 Guards Grade 2 (P.A. 5) were promoted to Keepers (P.O. 1); 2 Keepers (P.O. 1) were promoted to (P.O. 2), 1 Keeper (P.O. 1) to (P.O. 3), 2 Keepers (P.O. 3) to Chief Keepers (P.O. 6), and 1 Keeper (P.O. 1) to Principal Keeper (P.O. 3); 5 Supervisors Grade 2 (P.A. 5) were promoted to (P.A. 6), and 4 Guards (P.A. 3) and 1 Guard (P.A. 5) were promoted to Guard Supervisors (I.1).

STAFF TRAINING

Centralized Training

During the year, 218 officers from institutions coast to coast received centralized training at the Correctional Staff College, including four officers from institutions under the jurisdiction of the Province of Manitoba. Three courses at an advanced level were for selected correctional officers. Two courses were for officers who aspired to appointments as executive or administrative officers in correctional camps or to the position of Assistant Warden (Organization and Administration) and Assistant Warden (Services and Supply) in the main institutions. A special teacher training course was held primarily for those engaged in vocational training in the main institutions. Another special course was held for officers of the Kingston region institutions who were candidates for appointment as Classification Assistants. An evening course in Oral Communications over the winter months was presented to staff from all the Kingston region institutions. A Wardens' Conference was conducted under the direction of the Commissioner in October to assess present institutional programs and lay plans for future progress.

The appointment of a Director of Staff Training on December 1 made it possible to plan an expanded staff training program not only centrally but for in-service training in all institutions.

Until a new Staff College is built at Kingston, the present one, because of limitations of space, will be confined to conferences and training courses at a senior level.

As the year ended, plans were being prepared for the new Staff College to serve English speaking officers. It is hoped that with the new training unit up to 100 officers may be engaged in training either at induction levels or more advanced Correctional Management Courses and Conferences. Planning was in operation too for the opening of a Correctional Staff College at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, early in 1961 to serve the needs of French speaking officers not only in the Quebec region but in other federal institutions across Canada.

In-Service Training

Three hundred and ninety (390) officers were appointed during the fiscal year. Most appointments were at the Correctional Officer level and they, along with clerical and other administrative and executive officers, received adequate formal in-service courses of induction and orientation to the Service. Most institutions, in addition, conducted basic and refresher courses of training for officers who had had adequate institutional service. Special courses were provided in firefighting, job instruction training, projectionist training, teacher and apprenticeship training, clerical and office management training, first aid, and small arms training. Twenty-six (26) officers were enrolled in and were granted certificates on completion of the Civil Service Commission's correspondence course — "Theory of Office Management". In the Kingston region a special course in basic psychology and human behaviour was conducted by the psychiatrist of Kingston Penitentiary for selected staff members in that region.

The staffing of new institutions and camps has made it necessary, in a rapidly expanding service, to expand in all institutions, in-service training programs. A study has been made in the Kingston region and agreement reached on unified patterns of in-service training for all institutions. It is hoped that the next fiscal year will see the implementation of standardized training manuals based on tested and accepted procedures in keeping with the Commissioner's Policy Directives and Divisional Instructions.

IV — SERVICES AND SUPPLY DIVISION

The Services and Supply Division became effective September 1, 1960, and is responsible for the institutional food services; the processing of requisitions and the issue of purchase orders; the institutional housekeeping services including the operation of institutional laundries; and institutional garages and vehicle control.

The Services and Supply Division is organized with a Divisional Head and three operating sections. They are

- (a) Institutional Services
- (b) Food Services
- (c) Purchasing.

INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

Laundry

During the year 2,761,900 pounds (dry weight) of laundry was processed by the institutions.

In the last week of the fiscal year all the laundry machinery from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Federal Training Centre was transferred to Leclerc Institution, which is now responsible for all laundering in the Montreal area.

Our policy regarding the operation of laundries in the future will be to improve working conditions, where necessary, with better ventilation and better equipment and to send as many laundry managers as possible on suitable technical courses.

Housekeeping

During the latter part of the period "Operation Blitzclean" was initiated for the purpose of cleaning up all institutions and carrying out a large scale painting and refurbishing program. The results are deemed to be satisfactory. Sanitation and hygiene have improved greatly and a successful campaign has been carried out for the elimination of insects and rodents. As a part of the new Treatment and Training Program, there are now installed in the institutions a total of 122 television sets.

Change Room Manufacture

During the year, the following items were fabricated in the change rooms of the various institutions:

Socks, knit	29,967 pairs
Socks, refooted	28,281 pairs
Roller towels	1,072
Bed sheets	9,800
Pillow cases	3,069
Clothing labels	131,294
Laundry bags	450
Mattress covers	972
Pillow covers	997

PURCHASING

The Purchasing Section received 5,621 requisitions and issued 12,153 purchase orders during the year. This is about a 4% increase over the previous year.

On September 1, 1960, the Purchasing Division became a part of the Supplies and Services Division and assumed the additional responsibility of Headquarters' administration of all penitentiary stores.

FOOD SERVICES

As part of the new rehabilitative policy, Food Services underwent some reorganization at the Headquarters and institutional levels. Assistance visits by Headquarters' Food Service Personnel resulted in a marked improvement in the quality of the food at all institutions.

New food services equipment to the value of \$108,328.00 was purchased from the trade. In addition to this, equipment valued at \$18,423.00 was manufactured by Penitentiary Industry.

Extensive plans for further improvements in food services premises and for the training of stewards and inmates were developed, and will be put into effect in 1961-62. Strenuous and fairly successful measures were initiated to control food wastage.

Meal Statistics

During the year 6,746,823 meals were consumed by inmates at a cost of \$1,477,539.00. During the same period 479,725 duty officer meals were served at a cost of \$149,681.00.

Ration Scale

The Director of Food Services initiated a study on the advisability of substituting a ration scale for the old per diem system of providing food for the institutions. This ration scale, which went into operation as a pilot project late in the period at one of the small minimum security institutions, is modelled on the Canadian Army Ration Scale with some suitable deletions and modifications. The pilot project is a success and it is intended to go on the ration scale system throughout the Service in April 1962.

V — ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DIVISION

In reviewing activities of the Architectural and Engineering Division for the 1960-61 fiscal period, it is evident that another step forward has been made in providing new and more diversified facilities to meet institutional requirements. Although the capital expenditure is somewhat lower than the previous two years, this is accounted for by lower contract payments for the completion of Joyceville and Leclerc Institutions. In addition to work in progress, many new projects were undertaken to accommodate the policies of the new administration and particular effort was directed to undertaking a substantial Winter Works Program. Expenditures of \$1,819,125.34 for construction work by outside contract, \$483,543.82 for the purchase of materials for construction work by the inmates, \$111,472.40 for purchase of land and initial development of Beaver Creek Correctional Work Camp and \$103,185.13 for purchase of new equipment, resulted in a total capital expenditure of \$2,517,326.69. This, together with \$220,312.42 for the purchase of materials to carry out maintenance by inmate labour and \$874,149.11 for operating expenses totalled \$3,611,788.22 by the Architectural and Engineering Division which is summarized hereunder:

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

1960-61

Expenditure for Materials for Construction by Inmates

New Construction Existing Institutions	\$ 209,297.25
Construction—Improvements Springhill Camp ...	24,165.75
Construction—Improvements William Head Camp ..	18,283.33
Construction—Improvements Valleyfield Camp ..	374.41
	<hr/>
	\$ 252,120.74
Alterations, Remodelling and Additions to Existing Buildings Walls & Ducts	\$ 102,697.81
Installation and Replacement of Service Lines (Sewer - Water - Electrical - Steam)	54,073.28
Landscaping, Roads, Exercise Areas, Fencing, etc.	39,342.44
Miscellaneous Minor Alterations and Additions	14,112.97
Installation of Radio, Telephone & Alarm Systems	10,825.31
Alterations and Additions to Power Plants	6,522.61
Renovation of Staff Houses	3,848.66
	<hr/>
Total Expenditures for Materials for Construction by Inmates	\$ 483,543.82

Expenditures for Construction by Contract

Construction at Leclerc Institution St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec	\$ 834,054.90
Construction at Joyceville Institution Joyceville, Ontario	126,964.06
Construction of Warden's Residence Joyceville Institution	
By Contract, \$33,370.00, by Inmate Labour, \$2,130.00	35,500.00
Completion of Recreational & Dormitory Bldg., Prison for Women, Kingston	253,163.57
Completion of Stores Building Manitoba Penitentiary	152,867.78
Erection of Main Buildings, Springhill Camp	88,797.68
Commencement of Vocational Training Building Federal Training Centre	69,853.61
Commencement of Shops Building, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	50,317.25
Erection of Exercise Hall Building British Columbia Penitentiary	45,969.85

Commencement of Farm Camp Building	
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	40,779.20
Steam Generators, Welding, Installation & Auxiliary Equipment & Service Lines—Springhill Camp..	35,348.12
New Electrical Sub Station Equipment—	
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	
By Contract, \$23,695.50, by Inmate Labour, \$5,966.54	29,662.04
Installation of Packaged Boiler	
British Columbia Penitentiary	21,630.63
Commencement of Industrial Shops Building	
Dorchester Penitentiary	11,174.38
Commencement of Abattoir Building	
Dorchester Penitentiary	9,459.62
Completion of Elevator for Industrial Building C-2	
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	8,973.75
Commencement of Exercise Hall, School & Library Building, Collin's Bay, Ontario	4,608.90
Total Expenditure for Construction by Contract..	\$ 1,819,125.34
Purchase of Land and Buildings and Initial Development of Beaver Creek	
Correctional Work Camp	111,472.40
Expenditure for Purchase of New Equipment.....	103,185.13
Total Capital Expenditures.....	\$ 2,517,326.69

MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS

1960-61

Expenditure for Materials — Work by Inmates

Buildings, Walls and Ducts	\$ 111,232.70
Houses and Tenements	16,087.97
Service Lines	20,291.94
Machinery & Equipment (Engineering Items).....	15,604.38
Construction and Quarry Machinery	50,222.04
Roads, Sidewalks, Culverts & Bridges	6,163.81
Wharves and Sidings	709.58
	\$ 220,312.42

OPERATING EXPENSES

1960-61

Electric Light & Power	\$ 199,609.33
Fuel for Power Plants & Heating	613,345.04
Water — Municipal Payments — Treatment.....	28,339.30
Construction and Quarry Equipment	8,230.83
Machinery and Equipment (Engineering Items)....	24,624.61
	\$ 874,149.11

Total Expenditure Architectural and Engineering Division: \$ 3,611,788.22

A new medium security institution at St. Vincent de Paul known as Leclerc Institution was officially opened on February 14, 1961, and the completion of contract work in this regard constituted the largest item of expenditure during the fiscal period. Some contract work was also being completed at Joyceville Institution which had been put into operation during the previous year. How-

ever, as is indicated in the statement of expenditures above, it was a year of many varied activities in the construction work. The architectural and engineering design, the letting of contracts and the field supervision of the many different projects by outside contract as well as a drive to accomplish more by inmate labour has been a very considerable undertaking.

During the year 197 capital projects requiring departmental authority were completed by inmate labour, and another 138 were in various stages of completion at 31st March last. Typical examples of the major projects included in this category were an extension to the Automotive Training Building at Federal Training Centre, construction of a Granary and Feed Storage Building at Collin's Bay, reconstruction of a Cattle Barn F-14, which was destroyed by fire in 1959 at Collin's Bay, construction of a Loose Housing Barn and a Lumber Storage Building at Joyceville, construction of a new Slaughter House at Manitoba, another 50-bed temporary building at Saskatchewan and a new Warehouse Building at British Columbia.

Maintenance work on existing buildings and services continues to occupy a considerable number of the inmate labour force and in the older institutions particularly, curtails the amount of new construction and major alterations that are desirable. During 1960-61, \$220,312.42 was expended for materials for maintenance work under this Division, it is expected that with the additional time being made available by a longer inmate work day, it will be possible to increase the tempo of this work to improve conditions in the existing institutions.

A considerable improvement in the provision for female inmates was made through completion of a Recreational, School and 50-bed Dormitory Building in the Prison for Women at Kingston. While this construction is not intended as a permanent establishment for this purpose, it has nevertheless met an immediate need and was very well received by staff and inmates, as well as the after-care agencies and social workers closely associated with the institution operation.

A new minimum security camp at Springhill came into use during 1960-61. At this location some use has been made of existing buildings which were acquired with the site for shop purposes and the accommodation, food services, and administration buildings have been provided through the erection of prefabricated army huts. Considerable work is necessary in the demolition and clearing up of the abandoned mine site, and for the most part this is being accomplished with inmate labour now occupying the camp.

To meet the expansion of minimum security accommodation in line with recent changes in policy, considerable time was spent in design, architectural and mechanical drawings, specifications, etc., related to farm camps and correctional camp buildings and siting. A new farm camp under construction at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, was commenced as part of the Winter Works Program. The Beaver Creek Correctional Work Camp was underway at Gravenhurst, Ontario, and Correctional Camps at Agassiz, B.C., Petawawa, Ont., and Gatineau, Que., were in preliminary stages of planning.

Shop buildings at St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester, to meet a substantial increase forecast in penitentiary industrial production, a Vocational Training Building at Federal Training Centre, a Recreation Hall at British Columbia and an Exercise Hall, School & Library Building at Collin's Bay, were all started under the Winter Works Program, in advance of previous planning. These construction projects were to have been commenced in 1961-62, but through advanced planning design and financing, it was possible to provide an assist to the winter employment situation as well as speeding up the development of additional and improved penitentiary facilities.

VI — FINANCIAL SERVICES

Comparative statements of financial receipts and disbursements are tabulated below.

Comparative Statement of Disbursements

	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59
Salaries	10,388,222.40	8,687,453.64	7,949,688.21
Allowances	3,442.43	2,598.65	861.81
Gratuity to Retiring Officers	14,839.58	11,006.67	
Officers Uniforms	159,607.89	145,003.00	114,084.88
Officers Duty Meals	158,272.83	145,455.54	128,592.71
Office Stationery & Supplies	31,905.77	25,515.33	21,573.74
Equipment & Furnishings	24,199.22	21,473.33	19,497.51
Other Administrative Charges	121,543.40	104,397.06	71,779.50
	<u>10,902,033.52</u>	<u>9,142,903.22</u>	<u>8,306,078.36</u>
Maintenance of Inmates	2,453,492.02	2,337,274.95	2,057,920.23
Discharge Expenses	104,364.75	110,397.73	88,019.92
Operating Expenses	1,343,836.79	1,242,622.16	1,101,163.78
Repair & Upkeep of Bldgs., Works & Equipment	319,112.45	296,265.52	294,484.37
	<u>15,122,839.53</u>	<u>13,129,463.58</u>	<u>11,847,666.66</u>
Acquisition or Construction of Bldgs. and Works	2,414,141.56	5,047,334.85	3,852,843.92
Acquisition of Equipment	724,386.61	882,165.43	402,332.19
Livestock Purchases	101,493.94	90,431.26	86,620.11
	<u>3,240,022.11</u>	<u>6,019,931.54</u>	<u>4,341,796.22</u>
Total Capital	<u>18,362,861.64</u>	<u>19,149,395.12</u>	<u>16,189,462.88</u>

Comparative Statement of Disbursements by Institutions

	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59
Kingston	2,472,369.31	2,165,629.46	2,200,312.87
St. Vincent de Paul	3,333,879.46	3,110,666.59	2,692,237.95
Valleyfield	77,398.82		
Leclerc Institution	1,630,122.82	2,977,471.08	618,016.50
Dorchester	1,738,654.64	1,561,249.59	1,466,027.86
Springhill	258,649.90	257,460.22	
Manitoba	1,350,855.55	1,174,083.83	1,125,231.30
British Columbia	1,658,751.04	1,605,635.66	1,334,750.90
William Head	83,184.21		
Saskatchewan	1,485,303.52	1,474,483.93	1,394,179.24
Collin's Bay	1,450,450.04	1,431,359.50	1,401,131.76
Newfoundland	50,789.55	62,696.75	55,498.85
Federal Training Centre	1,364,012.79	1,218,585.12	1,133,972.90
Penitentiary Staff College	38,638.03	31,271.90	34,018.25
Joyceville	1,258,061.46	2,078,801.49	2,734,084.50
Beaver Creek	111,740.50		
	<u>18,362,861.64</u>	<u>19,149,395.12</u>	<u>16,189,462.88</u>

Comparative Statement of Revenue

	1960-61		1959-60	
	Revenue Total	Receipts from Sale of Farm Produce	Revenue Total	Receipts from Sale of Farm Produce
Kingston	537,363.54	37,423.66	114,455.45	36,126.91
Joyceville	87,234.12	85,315.99	25,602.60	25,427.04
St. Vincent de Paul	175,029.43	81,288.60	188,082.32	69,312.14
Leclerc	150.43			
Valleyfield	2,568.28	152.08		
Dorchester	109,027.28	45,732.41	91,290.39	46,649.59
Springhill	400.00			
Manitoba	95,112.01	35,475.72	107,749.51	41,480.31
British Columbia	65,542.66	16,047.75	54,262.66	14,733.78
Saskatchewan	71,384.62	52,487.24	59,269.68	50,604.98
Collin's Bay	56,924.04	41,339.26	81,412.89	72,555.87
Federal Training Centre	2,305.38		1,662.81	
Penitentiary Staff College	480.00		480.00	
	<u>1,203,521.79</u>	<u>395,262.71</u>	<u>724,268.31</u>	<u>356,890.62</u>

VII — MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Penitentiary Medical Service has continued to operate in an efficient and satisfactory manner. Diagnostic and treatment facilities within the institutions, supplemented by those of nearby large hospital centres, have provided the inmate population with all the care which was felt necessary for the prevention of illness, for maintenance of health and for eradication of illness. Medical corrective measures were undertaken, where indicated, for rehabilitative purposes.

In keeping with the belief that good mental and physical health is essential to the rehabilitation and normal adjustment of the offender to society, inmates who suffer from nervous and mental symptoms have been referred to the Penitentiary Psychiatrist for treatment purposes. At any time, any inmate who desired to have interviews with the Psychiatrist in order to get assistance in resolving any of his mental conflicts or deviant behaviour, or understanding something regarding his motivation, was able to do so.

The increase in population has brought about an increased demand for medical, psychiatric and dental services. An aging population requires more hospital space, also longer periods of hospitalization. More and more inmates suffer from chronic conditions such as diabetes, arthritis and various forms of circulatory diseases. More hospital beds are required, more office space for the staff and more space for diagnostic and laboratory facilities.

Dental care has been maintained at a satisfactory level and increasing demands made. When the dental laboratories will be constructed at Kingston, Stony Mountain and New Westminster to meet the dental requirements of the penitentiary population in those areas it will bring some measure of relief to St. Vincent de Paul dental laboratory.

The following statistical table describes the work accomplished during the year:

Number of physical examinations for applicants — 1,266.

Number of applicants rejected on physical grounds — 289.

Number of officers who requested medical advice and treatment — 1,241.

Number of officers treated for injuries sustained on duty — 509, as a first-aid measure or otherwise.

Number of calls made by physicians to officers' homes — 941.
Number of officers who visited the hospital dispensary for treatment purposes — 3,765.

Number of calls made by physicians to hospitalized officers — 759.
Number of accidents to officers reported to the Compensation Board — 239.

Inmates

Number of complete physical examinations performed on inmates — 4,077.
Number of complete physical re-examinations — 868.
Number of inmates found to be physically or mentally ill at time of first examination — 264.
Number of physically or mentally handicapped inmates at time of admission — 185.
Number of inmates requiring special diagnostic or treatment facilities at time of admission or within a month of admission — 476.
Average number of inmates attending sick parade per week — 1,689.
Percentage of those attending sick parade found to be suffering from organic lesions — Average 29%.

Inmates hospitalized at penitentiary hospitals — 2,908.
Inmates hospitalized at outside hospitals — 212.
Number of patient days at penitentiary hospitals — 18,766.
Number of patient days in outside hospitals—2,289.
Number of times inmates were treated at the hospital as out-patients—55,755.
Number of cases of major surgery treated at the penitentiary hospitals—161.

At outside hospitals—110.

Number of cases of minor surgery treated at penitentiary hospitals—397.
Number of inmates treated for accidents—1,008.
Number of X-rays—3,043.

Psychiatric

Number of inmates coming to interview the Psychiatrists voluntarily—1,095.
Number sent to the Psychiatrists as referrals—1,303.
Total number of first interviews—1,314.
Total number of second or more interviews—2,618.
Number of psychotherapeutic interviews—1,225.
Number of inmates involved in Group Therapy—252.
Number of inmates treated by Electrotherapy—75.
Number of inmates kept in the Psychiatric Ward—313.
Percentage of inmates improved as a result of psychiatric treatment from the standpoint of adjustment to the penitentiary—55%.
Number of inmates certified as being mentally ill within three months following admission—13.
Number of inmates certified as being mentally ill in the course of their sentence—60.
Number of inmates found to be suffering from active Tuberculosis—11.

Dental

Number of inmates on dental parade each week (average)—409.
Number of full and partial dentures manufactured—3,108.

Blood Donors

Number of blood donors—3,108.

EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES

	Medical and Dental Services	Maintenance of the Mentally Ill	Optical Supplies	Medical and Dental Supplies
Kingston	31,893.40	9,454.00	1,877.23	10,281.57
St. Vincent de Paul	18,476.71	13,290.00	1,292.38	13,383.14
Valleyfield	365.50			357.44
Leclerc	944.69		146.40	2,705.07
Dorchester	6,025.12	2,148.77	839.73	4,226.44
Springhill	49.00			338.45
Manitoba	3,987.81	2,230.11	344.95	2,318.13
British Columbia	9,533.90	6,735.36	678.72	5,452.67
William Head	515.00			
Saskatchewan	12,617.34	20,302.07	446.34	3,080.15
Collin's Bay	3,392.00		232.00	1,818.39
Federal Training Centre..	3,933.95		417.71	2,750.34
Joyceville	2,055.40		46.80	1,438.23
TOTAL.....	93,789.82	54,160.31	6,322.26	48,150.02

VIII—INDUSTRIES DIVISION

The Industries Division was reorganized on September 1, 1960, to be responsible for

- (a) Penitentiary Industrial Production.
- (b) Penitentiary Farms.

Vocational training and institutional housekeeping were transferred to the control of other staff divisions, thus allowing greater emphasis to be given to industrial development and to the provision of effective and rehabilitative employment for inmates.

Because of this specialization a new and long range plan for industrial operations in the Penitentiary Service was able to be developed; a new and up-to-date study of the possible sales outlets for penitentiary manufactured products was initiated; several new and larger (factory type) industries and industrial buildings were planned for existing institutions, the construction of some of these was started in the 1960-61 winter works program; preliminary plans for new industries at new institutions were started; some existing job shop type industries were re-designed and are being remodelled on the factory or production line basis; a program of standardization of penitentiary manufactured products for penitentiary use was initiated; the centralized advance manufacture of commodities required for use by the Penitentiary Service was initiated; the manufacture of prison and officer uniform clothing was more equitably distributed across the Service with a view to more efficient manufacturing procedures and to make it possible to meet rising penitentiary clothing requirements. There is still much more to be done before all of the objectives are reached.

The matter of obtaining sufficient repetitive orders for penitentiary manufactured goods will be a governing factor in determining how soon such an expanded program of penitentiary industries can be developed and how successful it will be over a long period of time.

During the past year penitentiary clothing factories were very heavily taxed by the demands for penitentiary clothing. To meet this requirement new manufacturing facilities were developed and pressed into service and some existing shops were re-organized on a more productive basis. At the year end, plans were well advanced for undertaking the manufacture of additional items of officer and inmate clothing recently approved by the Clothing Committee.

Other existing industrial facilities in most institutions were engaged in the manufacture of furniture and other equipment for existing and new institutions. A considerable quantity of work was also performed for other Government departments and it is intended that this will be increased in the coming year in connection with the expansion of industries.

Continued efforts were maintained in the matter of gaining other Government department acceptance of penitentiary manufactured products, and while some progress was made in this field, developments in this area were to some extent retarded due to conditions existing in the civilian employment field.

The practice of providing product design services to other Government departments was continued as in the past with satisfactory results in promoting the acceptance of penitentiary manufactured products.

A line of physical training equipment was developed for use by Provincial and other tax-supported schools. It is intended to extend this development to other similar lines of imported or special equipment where this is practical. At the year end it appeared that this could grow into a fairly large industry and provide employment for quite a large number of inmates.

Details of the progress made in the development of industrial work shop and factories are indicated hereunder:

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary:

Main Institution

At the year end the construction of the second wing of the industrial building was approximately 95% complete and preparations were being made to occupy this building early in the new year.

Planning was proceeding in the re-organization of the clothing factory on a production line basis.

The construction of a new building to house a materials handling elevator to service second and third floor shops in the wood products building was partially completed.

A new industrial building which is to house several large industries was designed. The construction of this building, which is to be located in a satellite of the main institution, was started, by contract, under the winter works program.

Valleyfield Camp

Manufacturing equipment facilities were extended to provide additional productive capacity in the clothing and sheet metal industries.

Kingston Penitentiary

The shoe manufacturing industry, which had been closed out in 1954, was re-established and equipped with modern shoe making machinery. This plant is to manufacture the shoe requirements of all the institutions in the Kingston region.

At the year end serious thought was being given to the need for re-organizing the clothing factory to streamline production procedures.

Expansion of the print shop was again delayed due to lack of space. At the year end, the possible removal of the print shop to Joyceville Institution was being considered.

Prison for Women

The shirt factory in the Prison for Women was re-organized and set up on a production line basis, new equipment was added to facilitate the production of more and better shirts and to reduce fatigue on certain operations.

Collin's Bay Penitentiary:

Plans were finalized for the installation of new block and brick machinery in the concrete products plant to replace old and worn out machinery and to facilitate the production of more and better concrete products for institutional needs in the Kingston and possibly the Montreal regions.

Joyceville Institution:

The steel sash manufacturing industry was established. Improvements were made in the tooling and manufacturing processes as the need for these became apparent. It is estimated that, at peak production, this plant will have sufficient capacity to produce not only all of the steel sash requirements of the Penitentiary Service but many of the requirements of other Government departments as well.

A prison bed manufacturing industry was established for the production of beds required for new institutions. There are possibilities that this could develop into the manufacture of beds and other goods for other Government departments.

A furniture repair industry was established for the repair of all types of furniture for the Department of Public Works and possibly the Department of National Defence.

The construction of a new industrial building was started, by contract, under the winter works program.

At the year end, plans were being completed for the establishment, at Joyceville, of industries for the repair of motor vehicles for other Government departments and the manufacture of physical training equipment for use in various schools.

Manitoba Penitentiary:

Plans referred to in last year's report concerning the establishment of a separate shop for furniture repairs were changed to provide a separate shop for institutional maintenance and construction requirements to free the main wood working plant for furniture repairs and other industrial work.

Plans initiated for the centralized manufacture of clothing were put into effect and are proceeding as planned. Under this plan, Manitoba manufactures all inmate clothing required for the Western institutions.

Saskatchewan Penitentiary:

Plans initiated for the centralized manufacture of clothing were put into effect and are proceeding as planned. Under this plan Saskatchewan Penitentiary manufactures all officer uniform clothing required for the Western institutions.

British Columbia Penitentiary:

The re-organized and extended facilities of the Paint Shop, now in operation, have resulted in an increase in repair and refinishing of furniture for other Government departments in the area.

Plans for the centralized manufacture of clothing have become operative and production is proceeding according to plan. Under this plan British Columbia manufactures all inmate discharge clothing required for the Western institutions.

Leclerc Institution:

Plans referred to in last year's report concerning the establishment of industrial shops were realized and the industries planned for that institution were put into operation.

At the year end, the Leclerc tailor shop was being prepared for the manufacture of the new type of officers uniforms.

Preliminary planning is proceeding concerning the establishment, at Leclerc, of industries for the repair of motor vehicles, film projectors and clothing machinery for other Government departments.

Plans are also proceeding with respect to the establishment of a tool and die manufacturing industry at Leclerc.

Dorchester Penitentiary:

Main Institution

Improvements planned for the alteration and improvement of the canvas and paint shops and the concrete products plant were completed with satisfactory results from the standpoint of productivity and quality.

Springhill Institution

The industrial shops planned for Springhill, in metal working, tailoring and canvas work, have been equipped and are now in operation.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

The average number of inmates assigned to industrial employment during the year under report was 2,400.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Penitentiary returns show that, in those departments which remain under Industries jurisdiction, the total value of shop production for the past year was \$1,112,322.08, an increase of \$61,447.00 or 10.3% over the value of production for these departments in 1959-60. Approximately sixty one percent (61%) of all industrial production performed during the year under report was for penitentiary use. This is a decrease from last year when approximately seventy-one (71%) percent of all industrial work performed was for the Penitentiary Service.

Concerning work for other Government departments, 409 industrial orders were issued. The value of the work performed on these orders was \$394,973.00.

The proceeds from sales of manufactured products from all institutional shops including vocational training departments, was \$301,698.32.

Due to circumstances beyond the control of the penitentiaries the contract for the repair of Post Office mail boxes was discontinued.

The control and management of penitentiary quarries and concrete products plants was transferred to the Industries Division.

TOTAL VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION

Penitentiary	Own Institution	Other Pen- itentiaries	Govt. Depts. and Other Organizations	Officer Custom Work	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Kingston	61,068.28	117,460.01	119,418.97	6,050.20	303,997.46
St. Vincent de Paul ..	51,615.67	92,902.28	93,871.54	3,248.84	241,638.33
Dorchester	43,713.91	81,451.13	45,833.32	5,111.04	176,109.40
Manitoba	23,029.73	21,797.49	50,198.96	3,283.53	98,309.71
British Columbia	18,784.57	25,316.41	38,581.95	7,557.47	90,240.40
Saskatchewan	31,748.51	11,447.52	29,240.57	5,916.88	78,353.48
Collin's Bay	13,138.36	9,640.30	1,016.57	5,981.83	29,777.06
Joyceville	3,849.60	24,565.21	765.68		29,180.49
Leclerc	1,031.46	24,507.91	2,329.98		27,851.35
Valleyfield	32.67	19,211.87	13,715.67	3,904.19	36,864.40
TOTAL	247,994.76	428,300.13	394,973.21	41,053.98	1,112,322.08

VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION PERFORMED BY PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Shop Name	For the Institution	Other Work and Govt. Depts.	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$
Broom and Brush	5,178.44	524.82	5,703.26
Canvas	9,801.63	245,698.73	255,500.36
Metal Working	62,126.49	59,160.96	121,287.45
Printing and Bookbinding	17,266.86	18,047.95	35,314.81
Shoe Manufacturing	102,588.66	5,990.41	108,579.07
Stone and Concrete Products	39,588.66	5,781.55	44,841.42
Tailoring	329,508.70	12,031.28	341,539.98
Woodworking	79,682.74	83,692.96	163,375.70

PENITENTIARY FARMS

The 1960-61 production generally showed an increase over the previous year. However, due to drought conditions on two of the farms vegetable and potato production decreased by 200,000 lb. and 60,000 lb. respectively.

Production from all of the farms is listed below.

Item	Total	Increase	Decrease
Fruit (lb.)	6,402		
Vegetables (lb.)	1,788,192		
Roots (tons)	285		200,000
Potatoes (lb.)	888,015		60,000
Pork (lb.)	518,272	25,500	
Beef (lb.)	332,560	26,000	
Milk (gal.)	229,838	22,000	
Cream (lb.)	25,403	21,000	
Eggs (doz.)	140,137	16,000	
Poultry (lb.)	15,100		
Hay (tons)	2,265		
Straw (tons)	1,241	80	
Ensilage, Corn (tons)	645		
Ensilage, Grass (tons)	1,367	400	
Grain (bus.)	64,306	3,000	
Hides (lb.)	36,393		
Soap (lb.)	4,600		
Manure (tons)	4,624		
Green Feed (tons)	130		
Plants	58,000		
Seeds (lb.)	3,300		
Syrup (gal.)	60		
Fat and Bones (lb.)	62,983		

Completion of a barn to house dairy heifers at Collin's Bay, loose housing barns for beef cattle at Saskatchewan and Joyceville and a new piggery at Dorchester provide facilities allowing production of livestock products to meet expanding needs. A hay storage barn, replacing one destroyed in a lightning fire at St. Vincent de Paul, silos with an adjoining feed room containing space for storage and utilities at Joyceville, have been erected.

IX—STATISTICAL DATA BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS ON INMATES RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR

INTRODUCTION

The statistical supplement to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries Report for 1961 has been reduced in numbers of tables from former years. Where tables have been omitted which referred to the religion, marital status, employment status and country of birth of new admissions, these data are now covered by statements in the text.

Also the classification of offences used in the tables has been changed to a shorter form. Table No. 1 gives the relationship of the new offence listing to the one used in the past.

RELIGIOUS FAITHS OF INMATE POPULATION

The majority of the 3,272 inmates admitted to penitentiaries in 1960-61 profess some religious affiliation. Of the male inmates, 56.3 per cent adhere to the Roman Catholic faith, 34.5 per cent are members of major Protestant denominations, 4.4 per cent belong to other Protestant denominations and sects, and 2.3 per cent are adherents of other religions; 2.5 per cent state no religion or did not make the information available.

While the religious denominations of female inmates admitted during the year roughly corresponds to that of males, there are interesting differences between males and females within each specific religious group. Of the female inmates, 43.9 per cent are Roman Catholics, 43.9 per cent belong to major Protestant denominations, 7.6 per cent adhere to other Protestant denominations and sects and 4.6 per cent profess other religious faiths; no female inmate in this group claims to have no religious affiliation.

BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES

Of the 3,272 inmate admissions during the past year, 93.7 per cent were born in Canada, 6.2 per cent were born outside Canada, and 0.1 per cent of the cases could not be established. 31.4 per cent of the 204 foreign-born inmates admitted had lived in Canada less than five years before committal, and 16.2 per cent had lived in Canada over five years and under ten years. Of all foreign-born inmates admitted, 48.0 per cent had lived in Canada for more than ten years. It is not known what proportion of foreign-born inmates had been naturalized.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MARITAL STATUS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

At the time of commitment, 36.9 per cent of the inmates were employed, 61.0 per cent were unemployed, and 2.1 per cent were either students or had no work history. This employment-unemployment ratio holds generally for admissions to all penitentiaries in Canada last year. British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and St. Vincent de Paul penitentiaries admitted a slightly greater proportion of unemployed offenders than did other penitentiaries, but the differences are not large. Dorchester admissions had the lowest rate of unemployment before commitment. In every case, however, the proportion of unemployed offenders is greater than the proportion of employed offenders.

When marital status is related to employment status, it is found that married and widowed offenders were employed before commitment much more often than single, divorced, and separated offenders. Moreover, the majority of married and widowed offenders were employed, while the majority of single, separated, and divorced offenders were unemployed at the time of commitment.

It is further evident that as the number of dependents of the offender increases, the likelihood of employment increases very rapidly. An interesting fact is that the employment-unemployment ratio of married offenders admitted without dependents is equal to that of single offenders. About 32 per cent were employed and 65 per cent were unemployed in both groups. While an average of 50.5 per cent of married offenders were employed, 74.2 per cent of offenders with six to nine dependents were employed before commitment.

PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1957-1961

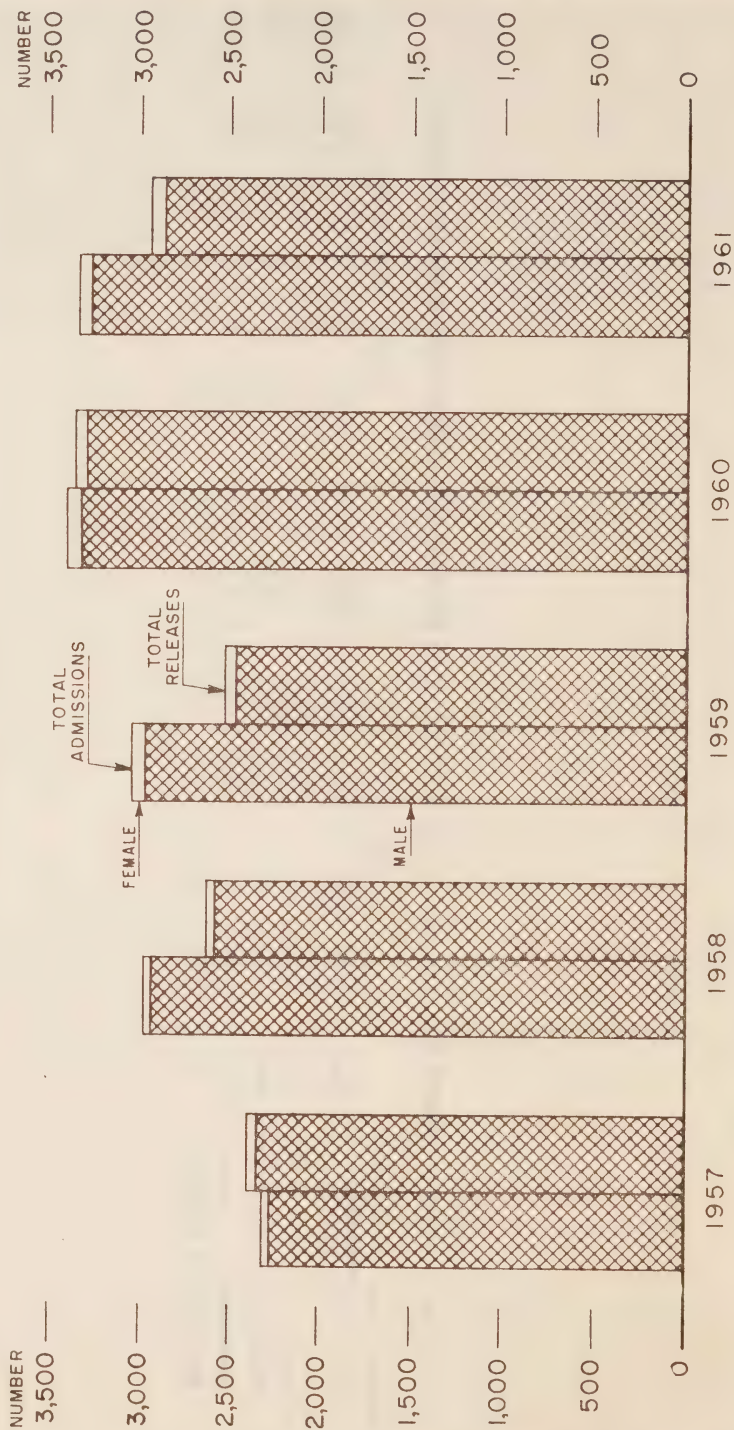


TABLE 1 — MALES ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED

Admissions		Total	OFFENCE	Total	Discharges	
Male	Female	Inmates		Inmates	Male	Female
3,272	66	3,338		2,938	2,871	67
5	—	5	MURDER	6	6	—
6	—	6	ATTEMPTED MURDER	8	8	—
46	4	50	MANSLAUGHTER	54	53	1
50	—	50	RAPE	55	55	—
7	—	7	RAPE, ATTEMPT TO COMMIT	9	9	—
139	—	139	OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	123	123	—
18	—	18	Sexual intercourse with female under 14 yrs of age	22	22	—
9	—	9	Sexual intercourse with female 14 to 16 yrs of age	4	4	—
2	—	2	Sexual intercourse with insane/feeble-minded person	1	1	—
54	—	54	Indecent assault on female	43	43	—
11	—	11	Indecent assault on male	10	10	—
27	—	27	Incest	31	31	—
5	—	5	Buggery	3	3	—
13	—	13	Acts of gross indecency	7	7	—
—	—	—	Seduction (age between 16 and 18)	2	2	—
20	1	21	WOUNDING	25	25	—
—	—	—	Interfering with transportation by air, land/water	1	1	—
2	—	2	With intent to choke, suffocate or strangle	—	—	—
15	1	16	With intent to wound, maim or disfigure	17	17	—
1	—	1	With intent to endanger life or prevent arrest	4	4	—
2	—	2	Shooting with intent	3	3	—
30	—	30	ASSAULTS	37	37	—
1	—	1	Common assault	6	6	—
1	—	1	Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence	2	2	—
9	—	9	Assault on a public officer while engaged in his duty	4	4	—
19	—	19	Assault that causes bodily harm to any person	24	24	—
—	—	—	Assault with intent to resist or prevent lawful arrest or detention	1	1	—
526	2	528	ROBBERY	446	442	4
177	—	177	Robbery	211	211	—
293	1	294	When armed	212	212	—
23	—	23	Assault with intent	17	17	—
33	1	34	Theft from person	6	2	4
1,156	—	1,156	BREAKING AND ENTERING	1,033	1,031	2
218	—	218	With intent	146	146	—
934	—	934	And committing	880	878	2
3	—	3	Found in dwelling house	4	4	—
1	—	1	Out	3	3	—
91	1	92	PRISON BREACH	50	50	—
11	—	11	Breaking	7	7	—
2	—	2	Conveying things into prison	—	—	—
76	1	77	Escape	43	43	—
2	—	2	Unlawfully at large under sentence	—	—	—
469	8	477	THEFT	388	380	8
450	8	458	Theft	375	367	8
8	—	8	Attempt to commit theft	4	4	—
4	—	4	By person required to account	7	7	—
5	—	5	From mail	1	1	—
1	—	1	Misappropriation of money	—	—	—
1	—	1	Theft of stray cattle	1	1	—
109	—	109	HAVE STOLEN GOODS	93	92	1
109	—	109	Having in possession	93	92	1

TABLE 1 — MALES ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED (concluded)

Admissions Total			OFFENCE	Total Inmates	Discharges	
Male	Female	Inmates			Male	Female
242	5	247	FRAUDS	239	237	2
33	2	35	Defrauding the public or any person	30	30	—
1	—	1	Drawing documents without authority	—	—	—
72	2	74	False pretences	68	68	—
3	—	3	False pretences, obtaining credit	2	2	—
23	—	23	Forgery	25	25	—
103	1	104	Uttering forged documents	113	111	2
1	—	1	False statement in writing	1	1	—
1	—	1	Obtaining execution of valuable security by false pretences	—	—	—
1	—	1	Exchequer bill paper in possession	—	—	—
2	—	2	Instruments for making counterfeit stamps	—	—	—
1	—	1	Giving false particulars	—	—	—
1	—	1	Criminal breach of trust	—	—	—
10	1	11	PROSTITUTION AND PROCURING	10	7	3
1	—	1	Concealing girl in common bawdy house	1	—	1
1	1	2	Procuring women for illicit sexual prostitution	4	2	2
8	—	8	Male person living on avails	5	5	—
—	—	—	GAMING AND BETTING	—	—	—
19	—	19	OFFENSIVE WEAPONS	16	16	—
—	—	—	Bomb, grenade or other explosive weapon in possession	2	2	—
1	—	1	Explosive for an unlawful purpose	5	5	—
2	—	2	Short-barrel shot gun or rifle	1	1	—
16	—	16	Weapons, dangerous to public peace	8	8	—
105	2	107	OTHER CRIMINAL CODE	77	74	3
—	—	—	False imprisonment or forcible confinement	1	1	—
2	—	2	Abduction of girl or woman (16 years of age and over)	3	2	1
2	—	2	Abduction of girl (under 16 years of age)	—	—	—
—	2	2	Abortion	5	3	2
—	—	—	Accessory after the fact	5	5	—
14	—	14	Arson	13	13	—
2	—	2	Bigamy	4	4	—
1	—	1	Common law conspiracy	—	—	—
12	—	12	Conspiracy to commit an offence	3	3	—
1	—	1	Corrupting or dissuading witness from giving evidence	—	—	—
1	—	1	Counterfeiting money	3	3	—
1	—	1	Disguise with intent	1	1	—
6	—	6	Extortion	4	4	—
1	—	1	False statements in extra judicial proceedings	—	—	—
2	—	2	Kidnapping with intent	—	—	—
3	—	3	Mischief to private property	3	3	—
6	—	6	Mischief to public property	2	2	—
1	—	1	Mischief which causes actual danger to life	—	—	—
2	—	3	Obstructing public or peace officer	—	—	—
15	—	15	Perjury	2	2	—
21	—	21	Possession of counterfeit money	3	3	—
1	—	1	Possession of housebreaking instruments	21	21	—
—	—	—	Setting fire to other substance by negligence	—	—	—
5	—	5	Skippering bail	1	1	—
2	—	2	Uttering counterfeit money	2	2	—
1	—	1	Wilful acts or omissions likely to cause mischief	—	—	—
—	—	—	Witness giving contradictory evidence	—	—	—
—	—	—	Non-support & failure to provide necessities of life	1	1	—
127	39	166	OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT	163	125	38
18	—	18	OTHER FEDERAL STATUTES	43	41	2
17	—	17	Juvenile Delinquents Act, Sec. 33	42	40	2
1	—	1	Breach of Customs Act, Sec. 203	1	1	—
—	—	—	Other offence	—	—	—
78	3	81	PAROLE VIOLATOR (1)	56	53	3
19	—	19	TRAFFIC	7	7	—
8	—	8	Criminal negligence causing death	5	5	—
3	—	3	Criminal negligence causing bodily harm	—	—	—
6	—	6	Criminal negligence operating motor vehicle	2	2	—
2	—	2	Criminal negligence — Failing to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—

(1) This total includes Parole revocations and Parole forfeitures, refer to table 3 for type of offences for forfeitures.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

37

TABLE 2 — ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1961

Inmates on Register March 31/60		Total Inmates	New- found- land	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Train- ing Centre	Leclerc	King- ston	Col- lin's Bay	Joyce- ville	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Col- umbia
Total	6,344		25	662	1,635	431	—	1,113	456	217	417	640	748
Males	6,219		25	662	1,634	431	—	989	456	217	417	640	748
Females	125(1)		—	—	1(1)	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	—
Admissions													
Received by Direct Admission		3,272(3)	25	408	1,089	—	—	801	1(3)	—	197	408	343
Males	68		—	3	7	—	—	31	—	—	1	4	20
Females	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Received by Transfer		1,599	—	15	79	339	346	115	284	398	11	9	3
Males	36		—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Admissions		4,973	25	426	1,175	339	346	983	285	398	209	421	366
Total	4,871		25	423	1,168	339	346	916	285	398	208	417	346
Males	102		—	3	7	—	—	67	—	—	1	4	20
Females	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Releases													
Discharges		2,871	12	364	615	326	26	269	257	157	193	318	334
Males	67		—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By Transfers		1,605(2)	4	8	734(2)	37	16	697	31	61	5	7	5
Males	36(1)		—	3	8(1)	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	20
Females	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Releases		4,579	16	375	1,357	363	42	1,033	288	218	199	329	359
Total	4,476(2)		16	372	1,349(2)	363	42	966	288	218	198	325	339
Males	103(1)		—	3	8(1)	—	—	67	—	—	1	4	20
Females	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inmates on Register March 31/61		6,738	34	713	1,453	407	304	1,063	453	397	427	732	755
Total	6,614		34	713	1,453	407	304	939	453	397	427	732	755
Males	124		—	—	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) One female admitted in St. Vincent de Paul during fiscal year and transferred to Prison for Women, Kingston, Ont., April 13, 1960

(2) Includes six inmates transferred under Sec. 57, Penitentiary Act, 1939

(3) Includes one paroled inmate recommitted to Collin's Bay

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 3 — OFFENCE BY SPECIAL TYPES OF SENTENCE⁽¹⁾

Offence	Total Inmates	Sen- tenced with Lash	Sentenced with Preventive Detention		Parole Revo- cation	Parole For- feiture
			As Crimi- nal Sexual Psy- chopath	As Ha- bitual Crim- inal		
Total Inmates	3,272	3	1	4	38	40
Murder	5	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder	6	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	46	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	57	—	1	—	—	—
Other sexual offences	139	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding	20	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	30	—	—	—	—	(1)
Robbery	526	3	—	1	—	(7)
Breaking and entering	1,156	—	—	2	—	(15)
Prison breach	91	—	—	—	—	—
Theft	469	—	—	—	—	(6)
Have stolen goods	109	—	—	—	—	(2)
Frauds	242	—	—	—	—	(3)
Prostitution and procuring	10	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	19	—	—	—	—	(2)
Other Criminal Code	105	—	—	—	—	(4)
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	127	—	—	1	—	—
Other Federal Statutes	18	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation	78(2)	—	—	—	38	40
Traffic						
Criminal negligence — causing death	8	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	3	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle	6	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — Failure to stop at scene of accident	2	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Column totals for special types of sentence represent only part of total inmates.

(2) This total includes 38 inmates serving remanet only as shown in the "Parole Revocation" column and 40 inmates serving remanet and sentence as shown in the "Parole Forfeiture" column. The figures which appear in brackets in the latter column indicate the offence for which parole was forfeited.

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 4 — OFFENCE BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE

Offence	Total Inmates	Under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 6 years	6 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over	Death commuted to life	Life	Preventive Detention
Total Inmates	3,272	93	1,918	576	188	205	159	88	15	16	5	4	5
Murder	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Attempted Murder	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
Manslaughter	46	—	—	2	3	6	12	15	2	3	—	3	—
Rape	57	—	10	13	7	7	12	4	1	2	—	—	1
Other sexual offences	139	—	55	36	19	21	6	1	—	1	—	—	—
Wounding	20	—	11	2	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	30	—	25	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	526	2	174	83	43	87	72	46	9	9	—	—	1
Breaking and entering	1,156	6	784	244	58	43	12	7	—	—	—	—	2
Prison breach	91	35	40	13	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft	469	4	379	59	16	5	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Have stolen goods	109	1	76	24	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds	242	1	162	52	9	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring ..	10	—	4	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	19	—	12	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code	105	—	63	15	16	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act ..	127	—	79	10	3	5	24	5	—	—	—	—	1
Other Federal Statutes	18	1	14	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation	78(1)43	—	17	9	2	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	—
Traffic:													
Criminal negligence —													
causing death	8	—	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence —													
causing bodily harm	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence —													
operating motor vehicle	6	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — Fail to													
stop at scene of accident	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) This total includes 38 inmates serving remanet only and 40 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 5 — OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS RECORD

Offence	Total Inmates	Number with no previous commitments	Number with previous commitments	Number of Times Previously in Adult Institution										Over 20
				1	2	3	4	5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20			
Total Inmates	3,272	747	2,525	558	442	335	283	227	471	146	44	19		
Murder	5	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
Attempted Murder	6	2	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Manslaughter	46	23	23	11	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	—		
Rape	57	30	27	16	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	—		
Other sexual offences	139	70	69	31	12	5	5	6	8	2	—	—		
Wounding	20	8	12	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	—	—		
Assaults	30	11	19	2	3	5	3	2	3	—	1	—		
Robbery	526	156	370	96	69	60	45	26	60	11	2	1		
Breaking and entering	1,156	224	932	203	176	123	115	82	164	47	16	6		
Prison breach	91	10	81	23	19	11	7	7	11	3	—	—		
Theft	469	116	353	75	58	42	31	37	65	30	9	6		
Have stolen goods	109	13	96	13	13	8	14	11	30	6	1	—		
Frauds	242	30	212	28	27	31	21	28	53	21	3	—		
Prostitution and procuring	10	2	8	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	—		
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Offensive weapons	19	5	14	1	2	2	3	—	5	1	—	—		
Other Criminal Code	105	24	81	14	17	9	9	13	13	5	1	—		
Opium and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Narcotic Drug Act	127	7	120	6	3	15	19	5	41	16	10	5		
Other Federal Statutes	18	6	12	4	1	4	—	—	2	1	—	—		
Parole Violation	78(1)	—	78	31	21	10	4	3	8	—	—	1		
Traffic:														
Criminal negligence — causing death	8	4	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle ..	6	2	4	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—		
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		

(1) This total includes 38 inmates serving remanet only and 40 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 6 — OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Offence	Total Inmates	Total under 15 years	15	16	17	18	19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 years and over	Age not stated
Total Inmates ..	3,272	3	26	57	119	158	184	953	589	471	281	182	114	108	23	4
Murder ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder ..	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter ..	46	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	7	10	7	1	3	4	2	1
Rape ..	57	—	—	—	—	4	3	23	17	5	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other sexual offences	139	—	—	2	3	2	10	27	9	20	16	17	10	18	5	—
Wounding ..	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	4	3	2	2	—	—
Assaults ..	30	—	—	—	1	3	—	9	8	1	2	3	1	1	—	1
Robbery ..	526	—	6	9	22	35	195	111	83	35	16	9	2	2	3	—
Breaking & entering	1,156	—	14	27	59	78	76	378	187	74	48	33	19	5	1	—
Prison breach ..	91	—	1	3	4	8	5	43	15	7	3	—	1	1	—	—
Theft ..	469	3	8	15	31	25	37	130	72	56	38	24	12	17	1	—
Have stolen goods ..	109	—	—	3	3	2	1	20	33	18	10	12	2	5	—	—
Frauds ..	242	—	—	—	2	1	2	42	47	49	24	28	27	17	3	—
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and procuring ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	—	1	1	—	—
Gaming & betting ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons ..	19	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code	105	—	3	1	4	6	4	21	18	13	15	10	6	3	—	1
Opium and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narcotic Drug Act ..	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	28	24	30	15	4	15	3	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Statutes	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	6	—	1	1	1	—
Parole Violation	78(1)	—	—	—	1	4	5	25	19	11	8	2	2	1	—	—
Traffic:																
Criminal negligence - causing death	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Criminal negligence - causing bodily harm	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence - operating motor vehicle	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence - Fail to stop at scene of accident ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

(1) This total includes 38 inmates serving remanet only and 40 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 7—OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS,
NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS AND RESIDENCE

Offence	Total Inmates	No dependents	Number with dependents	Employed					Residence		
				Number of Dependents					Rural	Urban	Trans- sient
				One	Two	Three to Five	Over Five				
Total Inmates	3,272	2,354	918	300	249	303	66	341	2,676	255	65
Total Employed	1,254	798	456	134	107	166	49	164	1,025	1	—
Murder	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	30	16	14	5	3	4	2	9	19	2	—
Rape	41	25	16	6	6	3	1	8	29	4	—
Other sexual offences	109	54	55	9	7	20	19	30	75	4	—
Wounding	10	2	8	2	1	5	—	1	8	1	—
Assaults	17	12	5	1	—	1	3	5	11	1	—
Robbery	140	91	49	14	14	19	2	11	120	9	—
Breaking and entering	391	279	112	34	34	38	6	43	328	20	—
Prison breach	16	10	6	2	1	3	—	2	14	—	—
Theft	193	136	57	20	8	24	5	22	162	9	—
Have stolen goods	45	23	22	8	4	9	1	4	40	1	—
Frauds	103	52	51	15	17	15	4	9	91	3	—
Prostitution and procuring	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	9	4	5	1	—	4	—	1	8	—	—
Other Criminal Code	49	31	18	3	6	8	1	5	43	1	—
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	27	14	13	6	2	4	1	1	20	6	—
Other Federal Statutes	9	4	5	2	1	1	1	2	7	—	—
Parole Violation	44(1)	34	10	4	2	3	1	4	36	4	—
Traffic:											
Criminal negligence — causing death	4	—	4	2	—	1	1	1	3	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle	4	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Unemployed											
Total Unemployed	2,018	1,556	462	166	142	137	17	177	1,651	190	—
Murder	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—
Manslaughter	16	11	5	3	1	1	—	5	9	2	—
Rape	16	11	5	1	2	2	—	4	12	—	—
Other sexual offences	30	19	11	3	1	4	3	8	20	2	—
Wounding	10	3	7	2	1	4	—	1	9	—	—
Assaults	13	11	2	2	—	—	—	1	10	2	—
Robbery	386	295	91	33	25	32	1	20	333	33	—
Breaking and entering	765	618	147	55	43	43	6	79	628	58	—
Prison breach	75	66	9	3	3	2	1	4	59	12	—
Theft	276	232	44	14	20	9	1	21	230	25	—
Have stolen goods	64	40	24	5	10	9	—	6	50	8	—
Frauds	139	85	54	15	15	22	2	8	124	7	—
Prostitution and procuring	6	2	4	1	2	1	—	—	6	—	—
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	10	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	1	—
Other Criminal Code	56	44	12	6	4	2	—	3	50	3	—
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	100	65	35	21	10	3	1	3	65	32	—
Other Federal Statutes	9	5	4	—	—	2	2	1	7	1	—
Parole Violation	34(1)	28	6	2	3	1	—	12	20	2	—
Traffic:											
Criminal negligence — causing death	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) These totals include 38 inmates serving remanet only and 40 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 8 — OFFENCE BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Offence	Total Inmates	Alcohol					
		Abstinent	Moderate	Excessive	Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs	Not stated
Total Inmates	3,272	537	2,035	540	52	106	2
Murder	5	1	2	2	—	—	—
Attempted Murder	6	—	5	—	1	—	—
Manslaughter	46	2	29	15	—	—	—
Rape	57	5	45	7	—	—	—
Other sexual offences	139	31	86	21	1	—	—
Wounding	20	2	10	8	—	—	—
Assaults	30	2	19	9	—	—	—
Robbery	526	69	355	91	2	9	—
Breaking and entering	1,156	230	706	187	8	23	2
Prison breach	91	10	65	13	—	3	—
Theft	469	102	271	82	4	10	—
Have stolen goods	109	16	72	18	2	1	—
Frauds	242	32	146	56	4	4	—
Prostitution and procuring	10	—	8	2	—	—	—
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	19	4	11	4	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code	105	11	79	15	—	—	—
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	127	3	37	1	30	56	—
Other Federal Statutes	18	4	13	1	—	—	—
Parole Violation	78(1)	11	60	7	—	—	—
Traffic:							
Criminal negligence — causing death	8	1	6	1	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—

(1) This total includes 38 inmates serving remanet only and 40 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 10 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY SPECIAL TYPE OF SENTENCE(1)

Age	Total Inmates	Sentenced with Preventive Detention			Parole Revocation	Parole Forfeiture
		Sentenced with Lash	As Criminal Sexual Psychopath	As Habitual Criminal		
Total Inmates ..	3,272	3	1	4	38	40
Under 15 years	3	—	—	—	—	—
15 years	26	—	—	—	—	—
16 years	57	—	—	—	—	—
17 years	119	—	—	—	1	—
18 years	158	—	—	—	1	3
19 years	184	—	—	—	1	4
20 - 24 years	953	2	1	—	9	16
25 - 29 years	589	1	—	—	12	7
30 - 34 years	471	—	—	2	7	4
35 - 39 years	281	—	—	—	4	4
40 - 44 years	182	—	—	1	—	2
45 - 49 years	114	—	—	—	2	—
50 - 59 years	108	—	—	1	1	—
60 years and over ..	23	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated	4	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Column totals for special types of sentence are only part of total inmates.

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 11 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Age	Total Inmates	First Commitment	Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	Total Previous Penitentiary (Cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total Inmates	3,272	747	619	228	248	303	518	158	451	1,375
Under 15 years	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 years	26	24	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
16 years	57	47	7	1	4	—	2	—	—	15
17 years	119	76	22	6	13	2	5	—	—	23
18 years	158	81	43	36	15	3	—	2	1	37
19 years	184	66	43	30	24	3	12	—	1	305
20 - 24 years	953	209	228	96	106	115	116	31	52	266
25 - 29 years	589	85	113	51	33	74	114	34	85	269
30 - 34 years	471	57	73	22	26	50	97	48	98	178
35 - 39 years	281	32	44	8	14	19	73	18	73	123
40 - 44 years	182	17	16	5	6	18	42	15	60	77
45 - 49 years	114	11	11	1	7	8	28	4	38	66
50 - 59 years	108	22	13	1	3	6	22	5	36	14
60 years and over ..	23	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not stated	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 13 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Age	Total Inmates	Abstinent	Alcohol Moderate	Excessive	Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs	Not stated
Total Inmates ..	3,272	537	2,035	540	52	106	2
Under 15 years	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
15 years	26	20	6	—	—	—	—
16 years	57	35	21	1	—	—	—
17 years	119	53	61	5	—	—	—
18 years	158	53	102	3	—	—	—
19 years	184	42	130	11	—	1	—
20 - 24 years	953	148	681	101	7	15	1
25 - 29 years	589	65	363	123	13	25	—
30 - 34 years	471	41	292	111	7	20	—
35 - 39 years	281	29	153	73	9	16	1
40 - 44 years	182	16	104	47	7	8	—
45 - 49 years	114	13	55	36	2	8	—
50 - 59 years	108	15	52	25	7	9	—
60 years and over ..	23	3	14	2	—	4	—
Not stated	4	1	1	2	—	—	—

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 14 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total Inmates	3,272	747	619	228	248	303	518	158	451	1,375
No previous commitments	747	747	286	100	172	—	—	—	—	172
One previous commitment	558	—	144	64	45	64	88	37	33	170
Two previous commitments	432	—	66	33	19	71	88	25	52	165
Three previous commitments	335	—	49	18	8	55	66	35	57	161
Four previous commitments	233	—	21	6	1	39	83	20	187	161
Five previous commitments	227	—	41	7	3	62	136	35	75	361
Six to ten previous commitments	471	—	9	—	—	3	47	6	31	128
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments	146	—	2	—	—	9	8	—	—	39
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments	44	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	18
Over twenty previous commitments	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First Commitment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaol only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reformatory only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penitentiary only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaol and Reformatory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaol and Penitentiary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reformatory and Penitentiary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Previous Penitentiary (Cols. 5, 7, 8 and 9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MALES ADMITTED

Previous Commitments

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY TIME SERVED

Previous Commitments	Total Inmates	No Previous Commitments	Under 3 months		3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years and over
			3 months								
Total Inmates	3,272	747	216	124	215	519	331	412	447	261	
No previous commitments	747	747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One previous commitment	558	—	179	69	90	183	25	8	4	—	—
Two previous commitments	442	—	32	42	74	158	85	39	10	2	—
Three previous commitments	335	—	4	8	32	86	100	77	26	2	—
Four previous commitments	283	—	1	4	12	50	53	100	52	11	—
Five previous commitments	227	—	—	—	2	22	34	83	74	12	—
Six to ten previous commitments	471	—	—	1	4	18	30	91	219	108	—
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments	146	—	—	—	1	1	4	11	48	81	—
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments	44	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	13	28	—
Over twenty previous commitments	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	17	—

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY SCHOOL GRADE

Previous Commitments	Total Inmates	Illiterate	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Above High School	Not Stated
Total Inmates	3,272	69	27	35	79	136	203	351	503	754	456	313	144	123	28	39	12
No previous commitments	747	21	9	4	21	33	41	86	151	136	106	50	25	29	10	21	4
One previous commitment	558	16	5	6	11	13	41	83	103	113	78	47	22	10	—	3	1
Two previous commitments	442	7	4	4	10	14	34	58	92	83	70	46	24	10	3	1	2
Three previous commitments	335	6	3	3	10	14	23	21	50	84	43	31	21	19	3	3	1
Four previous commitments	283	1	2	2	9	11	11	23	46	80	34	36	15	7	2	2	1
Five previous commitments	227	9	1	2	2	9	20	16	24	80	28	29	9	14	2	1	3
Six to ten previous commitments	471	6	1	6	10	18	22	46	51	131	70	48	21	27	5	6	—
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments	146	2	2	6	4	15	6	11	11	40	20	20	4	4	1	1	—
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments	44	1	—	1	2	2	1	4	4	9	6	4	2	3	1	1	—
Over twenty previous commitments	19	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	8	1	2	1	—	—	—	—

MALES ADMITTED

UNRECORDED RELEASE

TABLE 17 — NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Inmates	Alcohol						Not stated
		Abstinent	Moderate	Excessive	Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs		
Total Inmates	3,272	537	2,035	540	52	106	2	
No previous commitments	747	233	461	45	1	7	—	
One previous commitment	558	109	388	58	1	2	—	
Two previous commitments	442	55	309	67	2	9	—	
Three previous commitments	335	48	218	57	4	7	1	
Four previous commitments	283	29	171	60	10	12	1	
Five previous commitments	227	14	147	55	2	9	—	
Six to ten previous commitments	471	40	257	133	15	26	—	
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments	146	9	63	48	12	14	—	
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments	44	—	16	12	3	13	—	
Over twenty previous commitments	19	—	5	5	2	7	—	

UNRECORDED RELEASE

TABLE 17 — NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 18 — TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY

Type of Discharge	Total Inmates	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Leclerc	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Joyceville	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total Inmates	2,871	12	364	615	26	326	269	257	157	193	318	334
Death	16	—	1	5	1	—	2	—	—	1	4	2
Deportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expiration of sentence	1,714	6	210	363	3	95	213	147	102	130	218	227
Release on court order	17	—	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	4
Release to provincial authorities	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole	1,031	6	144	177	20	230	53	106	55	1	87	95
Unconditional release	92	—	5	68	2	—	1	4	—	3	3	6

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 19 — TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Type of Discharge	Total Inmates	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total Inmates	2,871	173	1,723	636	165	56	90	22	5	1
Death	16	5	5	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
Deportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expiration of sentence	1,714	34	1,048	469	102	32	26	3	—	—
Release on Court order	17	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Release to provincial authorities	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole	1,031	110	613	142	58	23	61	19	5	—
Unconditional Release	92	7	57	22	4	—	2	—	—	—

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 20 — OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

		Sentence Expired									
Offence	Total Inmates	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over	
Total Inmates	2,871	173	1,723	636	165	56	90	22	5	1	
Total Expiration	1,714	34	1,049	468	102	32	26	3	—	—	
Murder	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Attempted Murder	6	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	
Manslaughter	16	—	6	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	
Rape	62	—	29	18	14	—	1	—	—	—	
Other sexual offences	16	—	9	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	
Wounding	28	—	26	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Assaults	188	—	69	75	23	7	12	2	—	—	
Robbery	681	3	444	203	24	4	3	—	—	—	
Breaking and entering	32	—	15	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Prison breach	240	2	179	53	5	1	—	—	—	—	
Theft	65	—	51	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	
Have stolen goods	166	2	105	51	7	1	—	—	—	—	
Frauds	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Prostitution and procuring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gaming and betting	12	—	10	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Offensive weapons	37	—	20	14	1	1	1	—	—	—	
Other Criminal Code	96	—	54	15	13	9	—	—	—	—	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	25	—	20	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Federal Statutes	36	25	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole Violation											
Traffic:											
Criminal negligence — causing death	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paroled											
Total Paroled	1,031	110	613	142	58	23	61	19	5	—	
Murder	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	
Attempted Murder	6	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	
Manslaughter	46	2	3	8	3	6	18	5	1	—	
Rape	48	2	24	8	7	2	3	2	—	—	
Other sexual offences	57	7	34	10	2	1	2	1	—	—	
Wounding	9	1	3	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	
Assaults	8	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Robbery	246	16	118	65	22	4	18	3	—	—	
Breaking and entering	313	40	224	27	11	3	8	—	—	—	
Prison breach	14	2	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Theft	112	16	83	7	4	1	1	—	—	—	
Have stolen goods	20	—	19	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Frauds	53	6	40	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	
Prostitution and procuring	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offensive weapons	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Other Criminal Code	37	6	24	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	25	—	6	2	3	4	6	3	1	—	
Other Federal Statutes	13	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole Violation	9	3	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
Traffic:											
Criminal negligence — causing death	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total other discharges	126(1)	29	61	26	5	1	3	—	—	1	

(1) This total includes 7 parole violators released unconditionally and 1 parole violator released to provincial authorities.

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 21 — OFFENCE BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE

Offence	Total Inmates	Under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 years and over
Total Inmates	66	7	42	8	4	5
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	4	—	1	—	1	2
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sexual offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding	1	—	1	—	—	—
Assaults	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	2	—	1	—	—	1
Breaking and entering	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison breach	1	1	—	—	—	—
Theft	8	2	4	2	—	—
Have stolen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds	5	—	4	—	—	1
Prostitution and procuring	1	—	—	1	—	—
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code	2	—	—	1	1	—
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	39	1	31	4	2	1
Other Federal Statutes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation	3	3	—	—	—	—
Traffic:						
Criminal negligence — causing death ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—	—	—	—

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 22 — OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

[illegible]

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 24 — OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS

Offence	Total Inmates	Marital Status				
		Sin- gle	Mar- ried	Wid- owed	Div- orced	Sepa- rated
Total Inmates	66	14	30	7	3	12
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	4	1	1	2	—	—
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sexual offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding	1	—	1	—	—	—
Assaults	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	2	—	2	—	—	—
Breaking and entering	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prison breach	1	1	—	—	—	—
Theft	8	1	4	1	—	2
Have stolen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds	5	1	3	1	—	—
Prostitution and procuring	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code	2	—	—	1	—	1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	39	9	17	2	3	8
Other Federal Statutes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation	3	1	1	—	—	1
Traffic:						
Criminal negligence — causing death	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—	—	—	—

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 25 — OFFENCE BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Offence	Alcohol					
	Total Inmates	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs
Total Inmates	66	6	10	7	10	33
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	4	1	2	1	—	—
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sexual offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding	1	—	—	—	—	1
Assaults	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	2	—	1	1	—	—
Breaking and entering	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison breach	1	—	1	—	—	—
Have stolen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft	8	2	2	2	—	2
Frauds	5	1	3	1	—	—
Prostitution and procuring	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code	2	—	—	1	—	1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	39	1	—	1	10	27
Other Federal Statutes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation	3	—	1	—	—	2
Traffic:						
Criminal negligence — causing death	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—	—	—	—

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 26 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY SCHOOL GRADE

Age	Total Inmates	Illiterate	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Above High School
Total Inmates	66	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	6	14	13	11	6	5	1	1
Under 15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 years	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 - 24 years	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
25 - 29 years	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	2	2	—	—	—
30 - 34 years	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	—	—
35 - 39 years	12	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	3	2	1	—	1
40 - 44 years	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 49 years	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
50 - 59 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 29 — OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total Discharged	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 years and over
Total Inmates	67	6	49	5	4	1	2
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sexual offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Breaking and entering	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Prison breach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft	8	2	6	—	—	—	—
Have stolen goods	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Frauds	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring	3	1	1	1	—	—	—
Disorderly house, gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	38	—	29	3	4	1	1
Other Federal Statutes	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic:							
Criminal negligence — causing death	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 30 — TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Type of Discharge	Total Discharged	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 years and over
Total Discharged	67	6	49	5	4	1	2
Death	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Deportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expiration of sentence	48	4	37	3	2	1	1
Release on Court order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Release to provincial authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole	18	2	11	2	2	—	1
Unconditional release	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other reasons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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